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HISTORY  
OF THE  
9th  
NINTH  
REGIMENT ILLINOIS CAVALRY  
VOLUNTEERS.

PUBLISHED UNDER THE AUSPICES OF THE HISTORICAL COMMITTEE  
OF THE REGIMENT:

JOHN H. CARPENTER,  
ANTHONY R. MOCK,  
CHARLES L. PULLMAN,  
HIRAM A. HAWKINS,

HARRY B. BURGH,  
JOSEPH W. HARPER,  
PATRICK V. FITZPATRICK,  
JOHN T. SHOWALTER.

EDITED BY  
EDWARD A. DAVENPORT,  
CHICAGO.  
1888.

# HISTORY

OF THE

92<sup>ND</sup>

# NINTH

## REGIMENT ILLINOIS CAVALRY

THE GREAT LIBRARY

OF

## VOLUNTEERS

PREPARED BY THE REGIMENTAL COMMITTEE  
OF THE REGIMENT

JOHN B. CAMPBELL	JOHN T. SPOFFORD
ALFRED J. DICK	JOHN W. HANCOCK
CHARLES F. KELLEY	JOHN V. FETTERMAN
WILLIAM A. HARRIS	JOHN W. HANCOCK

EDITED BY  
HOWARD A. DAYTON  
CHICAGO  
1892

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Illinois cavalry. *9th regt.*, 1861-1865.

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mittee of the regiment ... Ed. by Edward A. Davis.  
Port ... Chicago, Donohue & Hannenberg, printers  
1882.

1861-1865. 11 parts.

U. S. Army. Cavalry. Ninth regiment. History. 1861-1865.  
Report Edward A. Davis. 1882.

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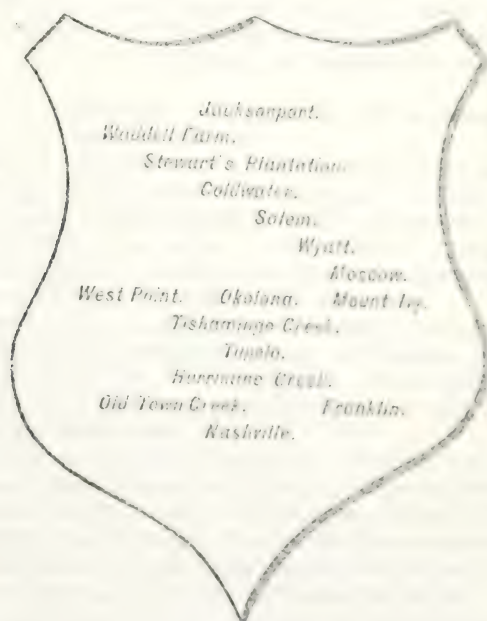
CHICAGO:  
DONOHUE & HENNEBERRY,  
PRINTERS AND BINDERS,  
1889.





## The Memorial Hall

At Springfield, Ill., in care of the State, are two of the old standards of the NINTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY, and a shield on which is inscribed, officially, the following battles:





## HISTORICAL COMMITTEE'S NOTICE.

A PERIOD of over twenty years had gone by, and no history of the NINTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY VOLUNTEERS had been written. The Committee often as they met, would speak on this subject, and discuss the desirability of such a work; still no definite plan was proposed.

Finally, at the Reunion in Chicago in 1884, the subject was earnestly discussed and all present expressed a desire that *something be done*, and it was thought that a plan was proposed and would be carried out whereby we should at last have a history written; still the matter dragged and appeared not to assume tangible form.

At the Reunion in Rock Island, in September, 1887, the pressure was increased, and it was said: "We must have a history."

A Committee was appointed of the following named gentlemen: J. H. Carpenter, H. B. Burgh, J. W. Harper, A. R. Mack and C. L. Pullman, to examine and report on a partially written history by one of our Comrades. This Committee made repeated efforts to see and pass upon the merits of the work of said Comrade, but were never able to gain his consent to a full examination of the same, and finally gave up all hope of a history in that direction.

A part of the Committee met in Chicago, December 7, 1887, and after discussing the question very fully, concluded to enlarge the Committee already named by adding the following Comrades: J. T. Snowball, P. V. Fairbank, and H. A. Hawkins, to be known as the HISTORICAL COMMITTEE OF THE NINTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY VETERAN ASSOCIATION.

An arrangement was made with Comrade E. A. Davenport, as Historian, and, because of his long connection with the Regiment, and as one in whom the Committee, and we believe all Comrades of the Ninth, have full confidence to compile an impartial history of the Regiment. The details of the work was laid out, and a beginning was at once made, and it was contemplated to have, if possible, the work completed by the time of the Reunion in the fall of 1888. Circulars and letters were sent out to every Comrade whose address was known, to secure financial aid and historical matter of all sorts to aid the Historian in the preparation of this work.

The plan of the book was left largely in the hands of Comrade Davenport. While the magnitude of the undertaking was not fully realized at the inception, and more time and money have been required for its completion than was anticipated, we trust the volume will be satisfactory to those for whom it was written.

We are glad to be able to present the portraits of a few of our Comrades.



# THE HISTORY OF THE UNITED STATES

The history of the United States is a story of growth and change. It begins with the first settlers, who came to the Americas in search of a new life. They found a land of opportunity, but also one of challenge. The early years were marked by conflict and struggle, as the settlers fought to establish a new society. Over time, the United States grew from a small colony into a powerful nation. It was a process of constant evolution, shaped by the dreams and aspirations of its people. The story of the United States is a testament to the power of the human spirit and the ability to overcome adversity. It is a story of hope and progress, of a nation that has always been looking forward.

Some of them do not do fall to they to their initials. These were such persons of the personal experience of those whose lives are in their hands.

Very many upon whom the Committee and H. H. also relied and who were entirely to respond, and thus add their own names to the list of names in the preparation of this work, and if some of the circumstances in which we are engaged, the blame can not justly be placed upon the Historical Committee, for many of the names narrated have only been directed to be reported and given to the Committee, and those who failed to respond in any way must not complain of the Historical Committee, for it does not recount the facts or incidents of which they have knowledge.

If our Comrades, after a period of time of the work, and after their approval as a *truthful*, well done History, we shall be able to complete it, our labors. Cherishing as we do, the memory of every Comrade, who has lived, or dead, and proud of the fact that we were privileged to be with them in those days when the days of the struggle were passed, and truly proud of the glorious record of the NINETEENTH CENTURY, we submit to History with the earnest hope that it will meet the approval of our countrymen, friends, families and friends.

In behalf of the NINETEENTH CENTURY HISTORICAL COMMITTEE, we submit:

JAMES H. HARRISON, Chairman

CHICAGO, AUGUST 1, 1888





## PREFACE.

TO me has been assigned, by the Historical Committee, the pleasant task of compiling and writing the history of the military business with which was my good fortune to be associated during the whole period of my existence, a term of over forty years' duration—a period in which not only the future, but Nature was at stake, but the acute problem of self-preservation as well, hung in the balance.

This trust was accepted with reluctance and a degree of *reluctance* as it was to me a new and untrodden field, and I also knew that it would be a very difficult and delicate work for any one, more especially after so many years had elapsed, and so many of our old companions had passed away; those still living, however, far and wide, many of them beyond my reach for counsel or in any way to take the benefit of their memoranda or recollections.

As the work has progressed I have found it very difficult to harmonize the facts as given in letters and diaries, with the recollections of the *unwritten* or my own ideas of the same.

I have endeavored, as far as possible, to be guided by the written accounts made at the time in which the events treated of occurred.

I have been fortunate in having, as far as it was in my power to obtain, the cordial support and aid of the Historical Committee, they have been generous, considerate and helpful to me in the history of the United States Cavalry. Many of the Committee, also, to whom I have applied for information, have very cheerfully given the use of diaries and letters to aid in the correctness of my work, and while I can not mention all who have aided me, it is but justice and a pleasure to mention some of those who have frequently and ably assisted me. I am indebted to Lieutenant Colonels Harry B. Burgh and Anthony H. Mack, Captains John H. Carpenter, Thomas J. McNair and Henry M. Bull, Lieutenants Charles L. Pullman, John T. Shawalter, Joseph W. Brackets, John R. Eberhart, James H. Brackets and Jacob H. Murray; Assistant Surgeon Henry H. Henshaw, and Comrades Henry A. Hawkins, Patrick V. Fierwick, Samuel R. Mannan, Samuel D. Cleland, Edward D. Ayers, Edward P. Hill, Charles C. White, Samuel H. Davis, Perry B. Bowser, George W. Platt, Thomas W. Eades, Christopher Seibert, Mahesh Salter, Stewart J. Bailey, William H. Hecker, William Hunter, Jesse Hawes, Dwight L. Talbot and Edwin K. Alden.

These and a number of other Comrades have given me valuable information and while to those who have so kindly taken interest in this work, and have done so much to make it a success, I desire to express my sincere thanks, I regret to say



that a very large number have not shown any interest whatever in the subject, and have withheld or neglected to furnish information of many things even I ought to have known, and the knowledge of which would have enabled me to have done better work in the preparation of this History, and to have made the book much more complete.

Much of this has been written hastily, as it seemed desirable to get the work out at as early a day as possible.

In the preparation of this work I have dealt over again the days when the events I have endeavored faithfully to record occurred and witnessed incidents long since forgotten, again the happy face and I could not realize that a quarter of a century has passed since we were gathered in those stirring scenes.

The History I have written is more modest in character than I should have wished, for I have found it impossible to write the history of going to the aid of the soldiers of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, of which, for I hope you to gain a knowledge, I should have been glad to place upon the enduring page of history; but even then words are too poor to intimate properly the devotion and sacrifices of our brave and heroic soldiers.

With a fidelity to the truth that I trust all will remember, I have endeavored to cover, briefly, the more than four years' honorable career of the Regiment. How well I have succeeded, I leave it to my Countrymen to judge, only asking from them the same consideration and recognition that has been given to those who if called upon to tread a like path and perform a similar duty.

H. W. DIXON

Chicago, July 1, 1888.





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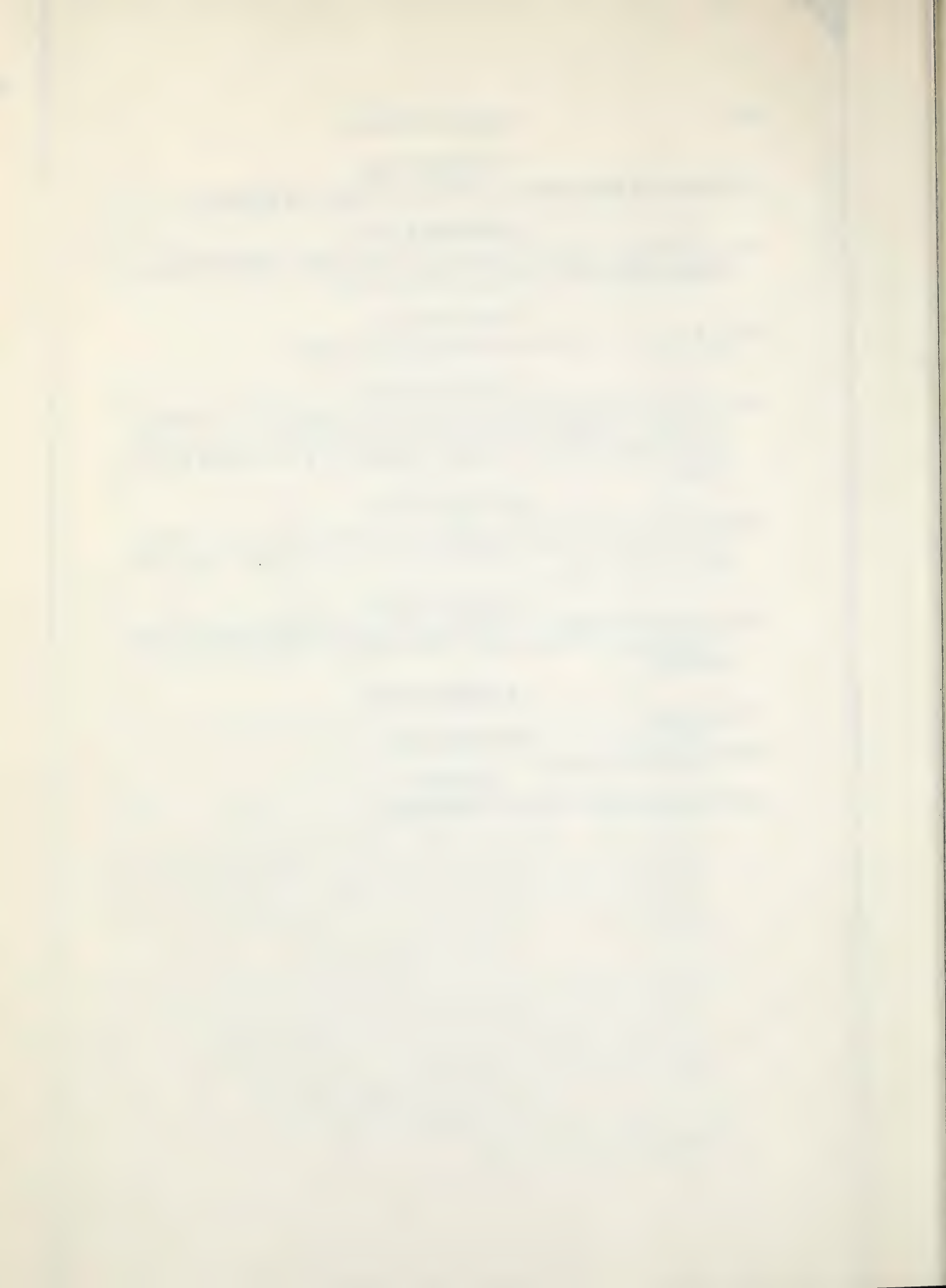
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# HISTORY OF THE 9TH REGIMENT ILLINOIS CAVALRY VOLUNTEERS.

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THE Ninth Illinois Cavalry Volunteers was organized in June of 1861, by Colonel Albert C. Nesbitt. At this time it had become apparent to the most casual observer of events that the leaders of the Rebellion were inaugurating and carrying on that which to them had been a long cherished and well matured scheme to sever their connection with the Free North, and to establish a separate government; and to attain this end the prominent men of the South, many of whom were holding positions of honor and trust under the General Government, had been working and plotting for years, using all their opportunities to the utmost to further their cause. Those same leaders, by all the arts of which they were masters, and a fierce determination to succeed, aroused the Southern people, and the active support of impulsive and ambitious men, who little dreaming and caring how for the fearful cost of war, rushed forward to aid in achieving



as they said, independence and a place among nations as a separate State, styled the Confederate States of America.

In those early days, with the preparations that had been going on for years, the seceding States were in much better shape to place large armies in the field than was the North.

For four years during the weak administration of President Buchanan, the management of affairs at Washington had been largely under the control of traitors to their country. Jefferson Davis, in the Senate, Floyd, Secretary of War, had been scattering our navy and sending arms and munitions of war to various points in the South where, when the time came, they could be turned over to the seceding States or easily captured by them. So when the election of Abraham Lincoln took place in 1860, and it appeared that they could no longer count on the aid of Northern dough-faces to bulldoze the Nation in their interest, they seized upon the pretext that their favorite doctrine of "States Rights" was to be infringed upon, to withdraw from the federation of States, and one after another passed ordinances of secession from the Union.

Now it became known that a great struggle was upon us, and the Government set itself vigorously to work to organize an army to put down armed treason in the land.

The original call of the President was for 75,000 volunteers. Then another call was made for 300,000, soon followed by the third call for 300,000 more.

To each and all of these calls, the patriotic men of the North responded promptly, and more men offered their services than would be needed, or could be speedily equipped and put into the field.

They came from the East, the West, the North, not many from the South, and offered their services to maintain the supremacy of the Government and the honor of the Old Flag.

At this time Col. A. G. Brackett of the regular army, was authorized by the Secretary of War to raise a regiment of Cavalry at the West. Authority for the same was contained in the following order:

WAR DEPARTMENT, 30th August, 1861.

Captain Albert G. Brackett, of the Second Regiment Colorado Cavalry, is permitted to go to Illinois, at any place of the Western States, for the purpose of



raising a regiment of volunteers to serve during the war. Whenever needed, they will be mustered into the service by companies and enlisted, clothed, and equipped by the United States. For this purpose a fortnight for one month from the 10th inst. is allowed him.

[Signed]

SIMON CAMERON,

Secretary of War.

At this early day it was not supposed that much cavalry would be required, and it was understood that this regiment would be the "First Western Cavalry." This, however, proved not to be the case, and it was only for a very short time that the regiment was so designated, as will be apparent from the following *history*. The question of the first name and designation of our regiment having frequently been discussed by comrades, I have taken pains to investigate the official record in regard to the same, and I find on file in the Adjutant General's office in Springfield, Ill., but two letters or papers in which the regiment is designated otherwise than as the "Ninth Illinois Cavalry." These two are duly noted.

Chicago, Ill., Sept. 29, 1861.

To His Excellency Richard Yates, Governor of Illinois.

Sir:—On the 6th day of August, 1861, Honorable Simon Cameron, Secretary of War, authorized me to raise a regiment of mounted volunteers in the Western States. Acting on this authority, I have been at work, and have nearly organized a regiment which I have named the "First Western Cavalry." Will your Excellency be kind enough to recognize the regiment, and, if deemed advisable, to incorporate it among the Illinois troops.

I would respectfully ask Your Excellency to make the following appointments, viz.:

Albert G. Brackett to be Colonel, September 4, 1861; Wesley Quana to be Lieutenant-Colonel, September 4, 1861; David B. Hough to be Major, September 27, 1861; Herman V. Sickles to be Major, September 24, 1861; Henry J. Dougherty to be Major, September 25, 1861; Joseph H. Runy to be Adjutant, September 14, 1861; Samuel H. Price to be Quartermaster, September 14, 1861; James W. Brackett to be Surgeon, September 10, 1861; William A. Knox to be Assistant Surgeon, September 19, 1861; O. Winsor Briggs to be Chaplain, September 25, 1861.

COMPANY A.—Captain, Harry B. Bugh, from September 18, 1861; First Lieutenant, William C. Blackburn, from September 16, 1861; Second Lieutenant, William M. Benton, from September 18, 1861.

COMPANY B.—Captain, Hector J. Humphrey, from September 16, 1861—promoted Major, September 25, 1861; First Lieutenant, Thaddeus W. G. Bradford, September 19, 1861—promoted Captain, September 25, 1861.

COMPANY C.—Captain, John S. Buckles, from September 19, 1861; First Lieutenant, Charles W. Blakemoore, from September 19, 1861; Second Lieutenant, Francis H. McArthur, from September 19, 1861.





COMPANY D.—Captain, WALTER J. WOOD. (First Lieutenant in 1861) William H. McMahon, from September 26, 1861, Second Lieutenant, from

These companies are all full, and 1870 men mounted and equipped. Your regiment will be twelve companies strong, and all these men are under the command of your majors. I think I shall be able to present to you nine companies tomorrow, and will forward the names of the commissioned officers by your messenger.

Hopeful that what I have done in this matter will meet with your approval. I have the honor to be

Your Excellency's obedient servant,

[Signed]

ALBERT G. BAKERMAN

Colonel of the 1st Illinois Cavalry

Camp Duquoin, Illinois, December 1, 1861

To His Excellency Richard Yates, Governor of Illinois

Sir:—Herewith I have the honor to forward to you a consolidated summary report of the First Regiment, Western Cavalry, which is now in the hands of your request of the 26th inst. Some of my companies have already been mustered into the United States service by me.

I am Your Excellency's obedient servant

[Signed]

ALBERT G. BAKERMAN

Colonel of the 1st Illinois Cavalry

Other cavalry regiments were formed, and before long the period the regiment was known and designated as the Ninth Regiment Illinois Cavalry Volunteers, having in its ranks ten companies from Illinois and two from Indiana. The first company to arrive at the rendezvous was Company A from Rock Island, September 15, 1861. Then followed B and C from Galesburg, Ill., Cambridge, Ill., D from Chicago, E from Peoria, Ill., F from Springfield, Ill., G from Chicago, H from Valparaiso, Ind., I from Kankakee, Ill., J from Peoria, Ill., K from Peoria, Ill., L from Chicago, Ill., M from Chicago, Ill., and this was gathered at Camp Douglas, three miles south of the Court House, and mustered into the volunteer cavalry service for three years or during the war, as fine a body of men as any in the army that helped to save our beloved country from disruption.

There were some of us who had known Colonel Bakerman personally, and many more who knew his military reputation and that of an experienced, brave and dashing cavalry officer, under whose leadership we were proud to be, and of whom great things were to be expected. He was a severe disciplinarian, and immediately set to work in the drill, and the various duties that fell to the lot of the regimental adjutant, or the calling of good soldiers.



For this work he was well qualified by his long service in the army and the experience gained thereby.

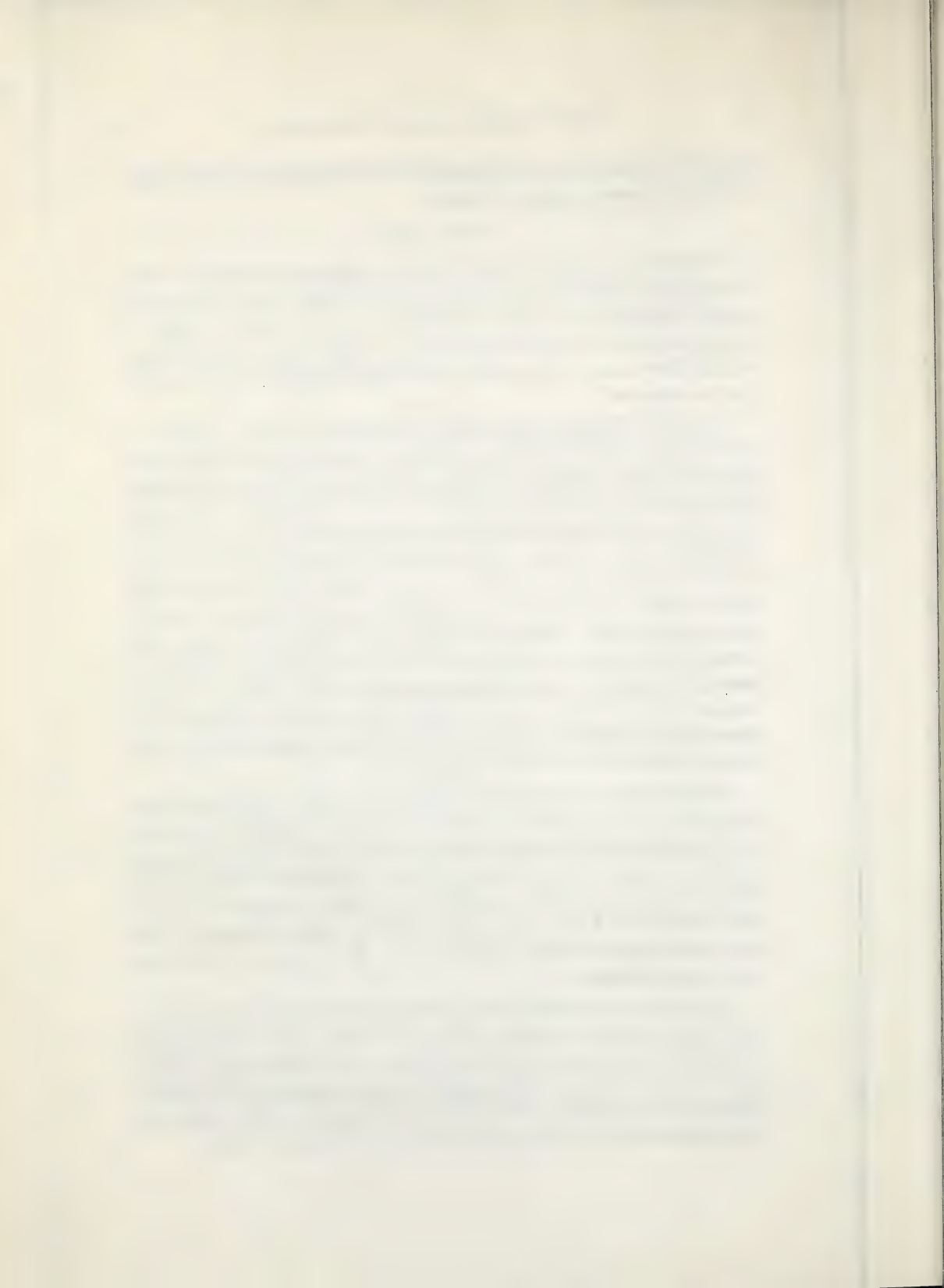
#### CAMP LIFE.

Well do I remember that dreary September morning when Companies B and C left the camp a full mile from our former camp, and the walk across the prairie; then we came in sight of the old *barracks*, at that time two or three long, low buildings with a few boards in the attic, and rough bunks, or only a little hay to sleep on.

Captain Burgh's Company A, already there, greeted us with cheers, and we wandered around viewing with curious eyes everything that seemed so strange, but to which you soon became accustomed in our four months' stay in the camp. It was not long before we were called to our first breakfast in camp, and we did full justice to strong coffee, baker's bread, and meat, which were the principal articles of our bill of fare. It was not long ere it began to rain, and we huddled together under cover as much as possible. Dreary enough, and many, no doubt, turned rather blue when they compared their surroundings and future prospects with the comfortable homes and places they had left behind them. Still we were all *patriotic*, and the severity of the situation did much to repress any feeling of homesickness that would otherwise have been experienced.

Quartermaster Samuel H. Price was very active, and did everything in his power to make us as comfortable as possible, as he seemed to be the main man in camp, nearly all were besieging him for something. The two most important things being enough to eat and blankets sufficient to keep us warm. Of the latter there was for a time quite a scarcity, but as many of the boys had brought shawls, comforts, etc., from home we did not feel entirely desolate.

Here I desire to mention one, who no doubt many will remember, Quartermaster-Sergeant John P. Harvey, the indefatigable assistant to Quartermaster Price, who in those first days, and indeed until he left us, did so much for our comfort and welfare. He joined a regiment at Springfield in December, 1861, where he was appointed to be a Captain, and soon thereafter died.





It was not long before we were supplied with tents, and, to accommodate all, it required two hundred and eighty, apportioned as follows: ten for Headquarters, Hospitals, etc.; two for each Company of white tents, and one "A" or wedge tent for each four non-commissioned officers; and one for each five enlisted men. A few days were spent in putting up and arranging, laying floors in some of the tents, etc.

Now began our regular camp life. Reveille at 5 A. M., a hasty dressing, and a rather sleepy set of men appeared in front of each company's quarters. They are aligned in double rank. The First Sergeant calls the roll, when every man, unless on duty or detached from his regiment, is expected to be present and answer to his name. A careful inspection by the officers, then break ranks. "Stable call" comes next, when every man goes and feeds his horse. The next, in order, is breakfast, after which the detail for guard and fatigue duty is made. Later the Surgeon has the bugle sound "sick call or pointing," "officers' call," and soon thereafter comes officers' company, and squad drill. As I write, how vividly those first days of camp-life come up. Officers' drill took place at 8 o'clock. Sometimes under the instruction of the Colonel, but generally by Captain Boyce, who, by his thorough education and drill in the military school, was well qualified to teach the intricacies of sword practice. Many of the commissioned officers had been presented with dress swords, before they came from home, by admiring and loving friends, and were ready and anxious to perfect themselves in sword exercise. While they were so engaged, many of the enlisted men would stand off at a respectful distance to see them go through the motions of "cut, thrust, parry, *en garde, en route, moulinets,*" etc., but I doubt not that, when these same well-drilled officers came to a charge, if many of them ever thought whether they might not annihilate the enemy just as well by a "plain saber-stroke" as though it was done scientifically and by rule. Then came the company and squad drill, which took place in the large field directly west of camp. One or more commissioned officers of each would take the whole company out, and put them through their steps, "left, right," etc., usually with a book of "tactics" in hand. Their formation drill to a *barre* was



or Corporal, who was supposed to be better mounted than the rest, and to have studied up the "Cavalry drill on down." And I remember well we used to like to drill well out to the west side of the field, and often come back with fence-three-pails of Irish milk. There was a good pasture on that side.

The regiments were assigned to quarters in what was called "Camp Fremont," but, October 11th, moved to Camp Douglas.

The winter was approaching, and our horses, as we learned. The carpenters were busy preparing comfortable quarters for their reception, and erected twelve long buildings each capable of holding a hundred or more. These buildings were put up at the west and south of the camp, and were five stories high (for company quarters). Soon the carpenters, in earnest, were completed, and all were well received. We were positively surprised in the selection of the mount, in having men who thoroughly understood their duties as inspectors. The inspector-general was assisted, most of the time, by Captain T. J. K. K. K. of Company E, a most excellent judge of horses. And then it was, passed their rigid scrutiny, that were not sound and well fitted for the service. Soon we were furnished with our American saddles, the best in the world, and cavalry drill began in earnest. Now Colonel Brackett was in his element, and his education in the school of the troops' manual began, and was carried on systematically and regularly.

A very large proportion of our men were from the country, and had been used to horse all their lives. These men were excellent horsemen. As I look back now, it appears to me that our regiment, as a whole, made splendid progress. True, we had some rather heavy weights with short, fat stables down to whom it was a severe strain to mount our tall horses, but though for a time we witnessed many amusing incidents, it was not long before all were at least fairly good horsemen, and the large proportion sat their steeds like "Centuries."

In the various parades through the city, each company with horses of uniform color (Colonel Brackett with his brilliant steel at the front of the column), the Ninth Illinois Cavalry was as fine a body of men as one would meet in a lifetime, and received many compliments for their excellent appearance.





Many of the officers and men were Chicago citizens. The people manifested great pride in their splendid regiment, and did much to make our camp life pleasant. In the daily routine of camp life, and the various duties and exertions of a soldier's life, even in camp, there was much that was tormentous, but much was cheered by visits from friends from home and the people of the city, very many of whom came to camp to see the gay soldier boys.

During the fall and winter, the larger part of the men composing the regiment had received short furloughs, and visited home and friends, but in January, 1862, nearly as quite all had been called back, as it was expected that we should receive marching orders at any moment, and be sent to the front, and this was a consternation devoutly wished by all. The officers and every man in the regiment were anxiously awaiting the time when the Ninth Regiment Illinois Cavalry should receive their arms, equipments, etc., and be ordered to the field.

During the latter part of the period that the Ninth Illinois Cavalry were in Camp Douglas, there was considerable discontent among both officers and men, at what seemed to be an unnecessary delay in moving our regiment to the front; the members of the regiment not realizing or appreciating the stupendous work devolving upon both the General Government and the State as well, to bring into the field and properly equip the enormous body of troops then being organized. The recruits, however, are taken from a large number in Ohio, Springfield and so on, show that those having the best interests of the country at heart were thoroughly in sympathy with a "forward movement."

STATE OF ILLINOIS, Northern Division,  
Chicago, February 10, 1862.

COLONEL:—I send Major Siskler to Springfield to visit the Governor and yourself, about starting my regiment, if possible, away from this place. "We are all getting tired out here, and wish to go into active service." I trust you will do anything you can to help me.

A telegram to General Halleck from you or the Governor would, I think, accomplish the object. Please assist Major Siskler, and greatly oblige.

Your obedient servant,

[Signed]

To COLONEL J. H. TAYLOR,

Adjutant-General of Ill.

ALBERT H. BRACKETT,

Colonel Ninth Illinois Cavalry.





HEADQUARTERS CAMP DOUGLAS, I.  
CHICAGO, JANUARY 10, 1863.

*To His Excellency Richard Yates, Governor of Illinois.*

SIR:—The Ninth Regiment Illinois Cavalry, which I have the honor to command, is now full and ready to take the field. I am most anxious to go into active service, and this feeling is shared by every officer and man in the Regiment. I would, therefore, most respectfully ask of you to telegraph to General Halleck, to move my Regiment at once to St. Louis or Cairo, or to such other point as you and the General may think best.

I am, your most obedient servant.

[Signed]

ALBERT B. THAYER,  
Colonel Ninth Illinois Cavalry.



## CHAPTER II.

MARCHING ORDERS — DEPARTURE FOR BENTON HARBOR, MO.  
FLAG PRESENTATION — ARRIVAL AT CLARK TOWNSHIP OF OVER  
THOUSAND PRISONERS — OFFICE OF ARMS AND FURNISH — DE-  
PARTURE FOR PILOT HARBOR, MO. — ARRIVAL AT HEYERS STATION,  
MO. — ARRIVAL AT THE COMMISSIONER'S HEADQUARTERS.

ON the 14th of February, 1862, the order to march was received. We had not, however, received our orders, but yet all were glad of a change.

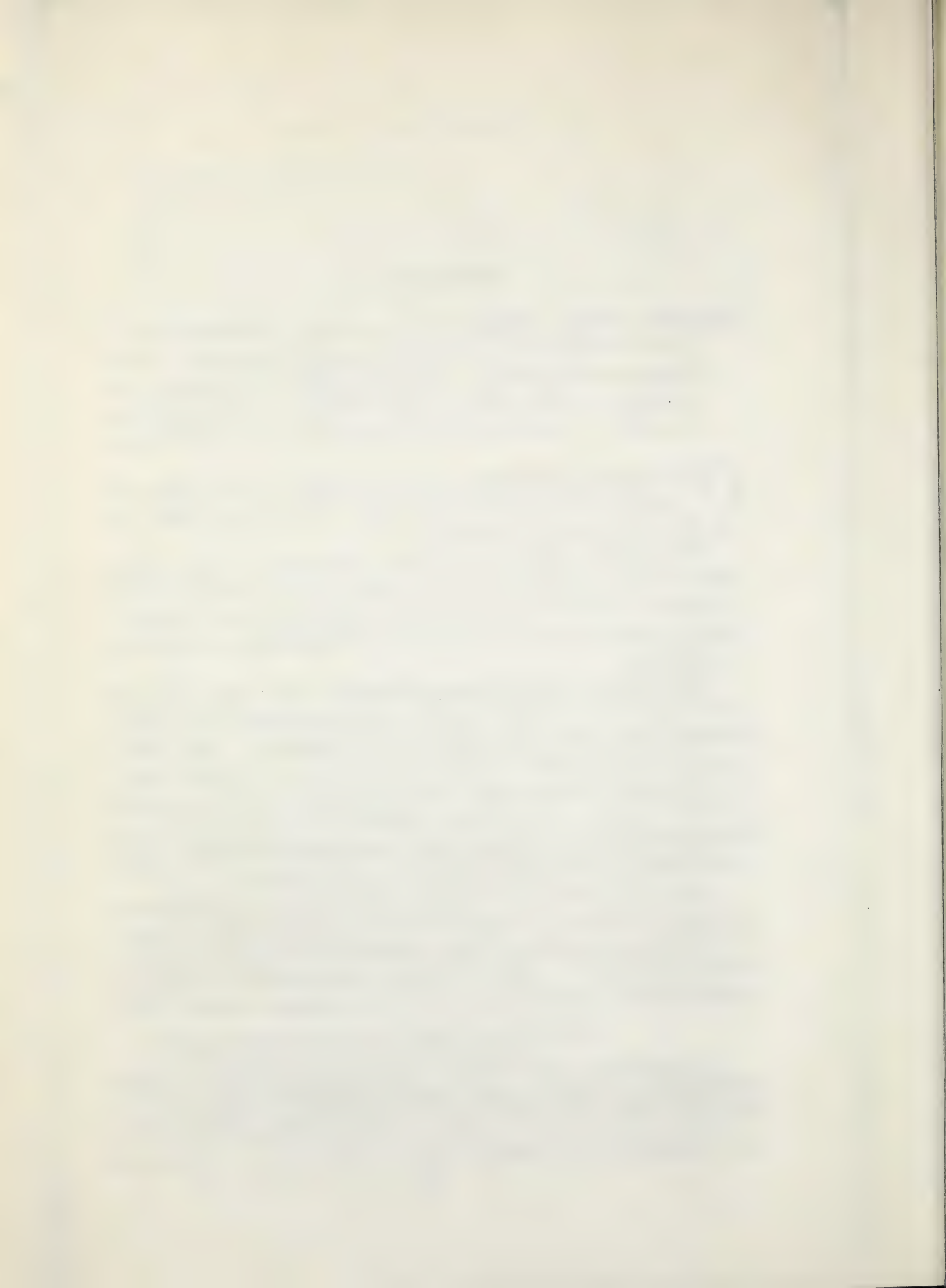
The objective point was Benton Harbor, St. Louis, Mo., where it was supposed our final outfit for field service would be made. Everything in camp was lively, with the temporary activity incident to the removal and transportation of an entire regiment.

The start was made February 16th, the very day of the fall of Fort Donelson, which was that day surrendered to the then coming army, "Unconditional Surrender Grant." The command of the regiment occupied three days and nights, over the Sixteenth, Seventeenth, and Eighteenth, via the St. Louis & Alton Railway. It required one hundred and thirty cars to transport the nearly eleven hundred men and women, together with the stores belonging to the regiment.

Before the Ninth left Chicago, Miss Florence D. Scammon, daughter of Hon. J. Young Scammon, and the sister of Lieutenant Scammon, of the Ninth, presented the regiment with a beautiful standard. Colonel Brackett, in behalf of the regiment, responded with the following letter from Benton Harbor, Mo.:

HEADQUARTERS NINTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS CAVALRY,  
BENTON HARBOR, MO., February 20, 1862.

To Miss FLORENCE A. D. SCAMMON.—In behalf of the officers and men of the Ninth Regiment of Illinois Cavalry, it gives me pleasure to thank you for the beautiful standard which you have presented to the regiment. Under its folds we will do much to glorify, and immortalize it with the glorious deeds and valor of the gallantry of the brave troops, who have served themselves.





of the brave "on every field. We shall shield the flag from all danger. The motto of your family, *Gaude in Domina*, is adopted as the motto of the regiment. With a sincere trust in the Lord, and a faith that He will, in His own good time, give back to us the blessings of peace and a Union more prosperous and happy than ever.

Again I thank you for the standard, and promise you that whatever may happen to us, it shall never be dishonored.

I am, with great respect, your obedient servant,

(Signed).

ALBERT G. DOWNEY.

*Colonel Ninth Illinois Cavalry.*

The writer, then Quartermaster-Sergeant of the regiment, was left at Chicago by Captain Price to arrange some business in his department, and was in Camp Douglas when five thousand prisoners arrived from Fort Donelson. These were a very defiant set of men, especially considering that they had just been recently taken in by the Yankees, whose powers they affected to despise so much. Having finished the business entrusted to me, Friday, February 21st, in company with Major Sickles, Captain Chidester, and Adjutant Waterbury, I started for St. Louis, arriving there about 12 M. February 22d. We found the city in gala array, and the soldiers from the barracks parading in line style; the cavalry especially, and the Ninth among them, showing up gayly, and being reviewed by Major-General Halleck from his headquarters. It was said to be the finest parade ever seen in St. Louis, and I was proud of the splendid appearance of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry. After dinner found the regiment at Benton Barracks, about four miles out; also, about five thousand other troops preparing for the front. Here the Ninth were located, and were rapidly receiving their outfit of general supplies,—wagons, mules, and a full outfit for the field. There we received our first arms, a regulation sabre, and Colt's navy, and the Remington, revolver for each trooper, and about one hundred Hall's carbines. Everything being in readiness in a few days, February 26th, five companies of the Ninth left St. Louis by the Iron Mountain Railroad for Pilot Knob, Mo., one hundred miles southeast. On the 27th, five more companies moved out, and March 1st the last of the regiment (having been obliged to wait the return of cars from Pilot Knob) were sent forward. Here we completed, as far as possible, the outfit of the regiment, two hundred and four mules, sixty-four mule wagons, and general



quartermaster's supplies. This being the last outlying post, we here organized our mule train for the first time. To the most of us, it was amusing in the extreme to see the men who were detailed as wagoners and teamsters capture the mules in the corral; some had to be caught with a lasso, and then lassoed to the great army wagons, six mules to each. A great portion of them were wild as deer, never having seen a harness, much less had one on their backs. Many will recall "Tall" Banks, the jolly wagoner from Company K, who, with a large fund of good humor, combined with shrewd common sense, pluck, and perseverance, accomplished wonders.

From Pilot Knob, Mo., commenced our first Rebel expedition March 4, 1862, and our march into Texas began. As we wound our way on those pleasant spring days, how little it really seemed that we were actually in an enemy's country. The long line of cavalry, with their sabres and arms gleaming in the bright sun, the handsome standard of the regiment, the gay guidons of each company, then the long line of wagons carrying a large amount of ammunition, camp equipment, and stores, formed a picture long to be remembered.

The first objective point was Greenville, Mo., and a train with supplies started in advance for that place, with an escort under the command of Lieutenant Blakamore. The remainder of the regiment soon followed, and arrived at Dover Station on the Big Black River, March 12th. Here there was a ferry, but as it did not seem to be in operation just at this time, when the river was reached Colonel Brackett was somewhere near the center of the column, and Company A, being in advance under the command of their Captain, Booth, and as they had no orders to halt, plunged into the stream, and crossed in safety to the opposite side. The other companies followed closely; and, though the stream was broad, and in some places pretty deep, the most of them crossed in safety. It was not long, however, before the banks became badly demoralized with such a large body of horsemen climbing up the banks, and quite a number became not only wet but very muddy, the Colonel with the rest, so it can easily be imagined that all were not in the most comfortable mood.





Reeves Station, where the regiment remained for some time, is fifty-five miles from Pilot Knob and thirty-five from the state of Arkansas.

Here we were assigned to the Third Brigade of Gen. Frank Steele's Division, serving in the district of Southeast Missouri. The Brigade as formed here was composed of the Fifth Illinois Cavalry, Colonel Wilson; the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, Colonel Brackett; the First Indiana Cavalry, Col. Comand Baker (afterward Governor of Indiana); the Thirty-third Illinois Infantry, Col. Chas. E. Hovey; and the Thirty-eighth Illinois Infantry, Colonel Carlin.

Here we learned that a large force of Confederate troops was concentrated at Peabodyston, Ark., and we expected to encounter them there. Our camp was very pleasantly situated in the woods, and near the river, which was here very swift. Later the troops took possession of the ferry, and it was run by means of a rope so arranged that the current of the stream was the motive power. We paid no toll here, though we were much glad by the presence of the United States Paymaster, and this was the last time during our term that we were paid according to contract, in specie.

The question of rank and promotion (always a vexatious one in the volunteer service) was one that the Ninth Illinois Cavalry could not escape, and as more or less feeling was engendered thereby, Colonel Brackett addressed the following letter to the Adjutant-General of Illinois, to know officially on what ground he stood, and what action would be taken by the authorities at Springfield in regard to commissions in the regiment. The letter is to the point, and very judiciously worded.

CAMP AT BLACK RIVER, MO., MARCH 10, 1865.

COLONEL: I wish to know what course the Governor and yourself wish to have adopted, relative to promotions and appointments in this regiment. I think the method adopted in the United States Army is the best one, leaving it to the Colonel to reward merit, and bravery, where and when deserved. Seniority always entitles an officer to promotion and should not be overlooked without there are grave reasons to the contrary. Seniority and merit are the principal claims for promotion, and hereafter I will act in accordance with this view unless it is the wish of the Governor and yourself that I should do otherwise.

Your obedient servant,

ALBERT G. BRACKETT,  
Colonel Ninth Illinois Cavalry.

[Signed]





March 27th, General Steele arrived in camp and it was expected that we should immediately move forward. We did not, however, until the 8th of April, when we marched to Indian Creek, and encamped on two side hills by the side of a beautiful stream of water. This place was named in honor of our railroad, "Capt. Brackett." April 10th, the writer was sent to St. Louis on Quartermaster business, and rejoined the regiment again near Potosi, Ark., the latter part of the month. April 27th arrived at the Current River, which is the State line between Missouri and Arkansas.

From Reeves Station, Mo., to Potosi, Ark., we had numerous skirmishes with Captain Stanger's Confederate Company, capturing a number of prisoners, and we have not yet made. Arrived at Potosi, Ark., April 30th, where General Steele issued the following order, which shows very clearly the delicate and delicate fashion in which at that time the war for the suppression of treason and rebellion was then being conducted.

HEADQUARTERS, SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF MISSOURI,  
Potosi, Ark., April 30, 1862.  
GENERAL ORDER NO. 11.

1. The attention of all officers of the command is invited to General Order No. 3, series 1861, Headquarters, Department of Missouri, prohibiting slaves and unauthorized persons from coming within the lines.
2. Straggling on the march is positively prohibited, and all offenders will be severely punished. No property of any description whatever will be taken from citizens without compensation. Any person who is guilty of disobedience of this order will immediately incur the penalty of death.

By order of Brigadier General F. H. Smith.

[Signed]

J. M. PARKER,  
Adjutant-General.

May 4th. In camp at Indian Point, Ark., fifteen miles from Jacksonport, which place the command expected to reach the next day. Two companies sent forward as an advance.



### CHAPTER III.

ARRIVAL AT JACKSONVILLE, ARK.—COLONEL MANSOUR, CAPTAIN  
SLEEPERS, GUERRILLAS—A NOY OF WASHINGTON—JOURNAL OF THE  
ARMY OF GENERAL CURTIS—MURDER OF DEVEREAUX, JACOBSON,  
AND PRINCE—FIGHT AT WASHINGTON PASS.

MAY 6, 1862. The Ninth Illinois Cavalry arrived at Jacksonville, Ark., after a long, but on the whole, not unpleasant, march from Pilot Knob, Mo., at just two months' distance.

The town has been one of considerable importance, is pleasantly situated on the north bank of the Black River, near where it forks with the clear and appropriately named White River, sixty miles from Potosi, and about one hundred miles from distant Memphis and Little Rock, and some twenty-five miles from Batesville, Ark., where General Curtis had a large army. The First Indiana Cavalry, being in the vicinity, lost a sharp skirmish with Hatcher's men in the town, killing three and capturing a number of prisoners. In this skirmish we saw Colonel Matlock in command of the larger part of the Union hands ready to pick off our soldiers on all occasions, and Captain Hooker, his trusted lieutenant, and boys recently dead struck one hundred and forty men; Independent Cavalry, for such these Guerillas, bushwhackers, and rangers, we thought them to be.

Had it not been that Mrs. Hooker was boarding at Dr. George Patrick's on our line of marching we could not have been able to send word to her husband of our troops' presence; we would have been sure to have captured the noted Guerilla. This Mrs. Hooker I met soon after. A fine appearing, good intelligent woman.

The citizens here were all very strong in their secession sentiments, which they took no pains to conceal, the women especially being outspoken. It appears that quite a number of prominent ladies had formed an organization, and were resolved that to the



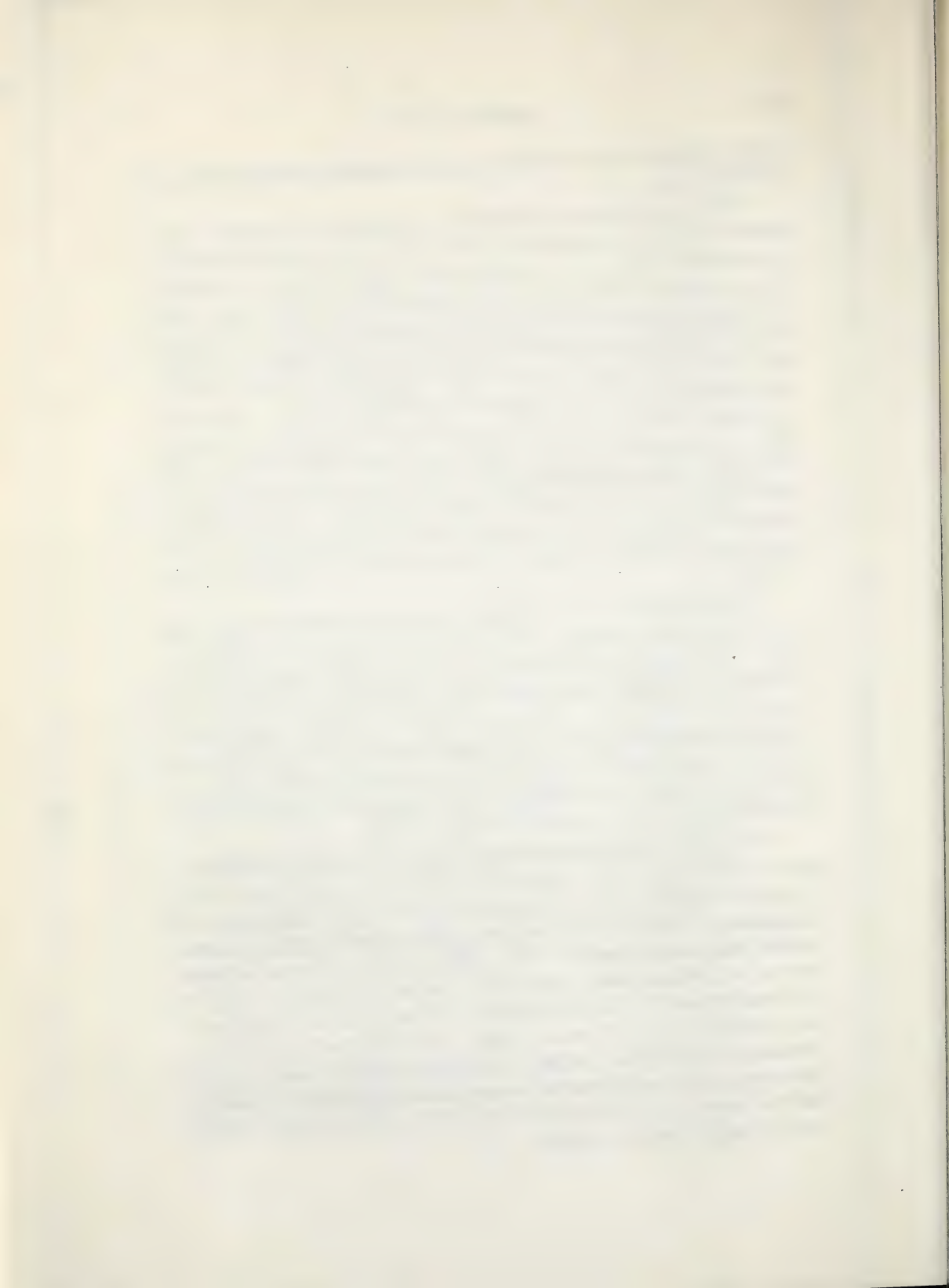


hated Yankons did come they would not speak to them under any circumstances.

When the advance of the Ninth marched into town, the retreating soldiers having disappeared in the woods, the ladies of extreme woman-like, had some curiosity to see what kind of creatures their invaders (barbarians they supposed them to be) were. Captain Burgh wheeled his command into line in front of a pleasant-looking white house, where was concentrated a number of ladies, and saluting a middle-aged lady respectfully inquired "if she would allow her servants to give them a drink of water?" Here was a dilemma. This was evidently a gentleman, courteous and in favor. She could not help replying, so she inquired "if he would not prefer a drink of *hott milk*?" The Captain, having consented, she brought it out and politely held it in herself. Here occurred a dramatic scene, a woman rushed out of a house across the street exclaiming, "Don't drink it. It is poisoned. They are *hates*, *seash*."

The Captain was too polite to refuse the proffered drink, and it proved to be harmless. The woman, however, was positively right in warning us of the danger. It was Mrs. Newcomb, the wife of a Union man, who was a *scout* for our army, and both were with us for a long time; Mr. Newcomb doing valuable service in his capacity as a *scout*, following every trail and by-path in the country, and his wife *scout* *hates* *seash* for our sick and wounded, and cheering every *poor* *disorderly* *rescue* from his despondency back to life and health.

When the Ninth Illinois Cavalry went into camp at Jacksonport, there were but few men left in the town, as all those who were able to bear arms were either in the Confederate army or members of some of the loose-whisking *gangs*, styling themselves independent troops. The other portion of the division moved on to Batesville, where they joined the forces of Major-General Samuel R. Curtis, known as the army of the Southwest, of which the Ninth formed a part. Col. Brackett was left in command at this place, which formed the extreme east front of the army; and was instructed to keep back, and, as far as possible, rid the country of the horde of *Chauvins* and whatever Confederate troops were to be found.



The citizens of Jacksonville kept up a show of respect toward our soldiers, but were not able to conceal their real feelings or hatred for the "murdering Yankees" and were constantly giving information to their friends in the lines to our disadvantage.

We now were a long distance from our base of supplies, and to a considerable extent subsisted off the country. Small detachments and scouting parties were often sent out. On one of these occasions, while a detachment was on guard in the vicinity of Village Creek, Ark., Private F. J. Jenkins, of Company G, was foully murdered by a party of *hell-bounds*, who had secreted themselves in a corn-crib at Cotton Plant. The command was passing through the town, Jenkins' horse being unmanageable, and in company with a convalescent from another regiment (the First Bullfinch Cavalry) he was about two-thirds of a mile. The valiant soldier was killed instantly, and Jenkins had five balls in his body, but lived until the next day. Their horses were both killed and the cowardly scoundrels left their bodies, and fled before the command came up. Take note the first from our number to be killed from rebel hands. Surely our comrades have their skeletons lying in a lonely grave, where ere long he died. Before he died, in uttering his last words, which show the fervent and patriotic feelings strong even to death. He grew pale, stared wildly around, and said to his comrades, "Raise me up boys, I want to see those rebels for the old flag," and instantly expired. Tenderly and with his comrades bore the poor boy's body back to camp, and the next day he received a soldier's burial beneath the overhanging trees on the banks of the beautiful White River. His comrades stood guard over his grave, and vows were then solemnly made that his murder should be avenged.

The next one to fall a victim was Philander W. Pringle, of Company G, who was murdered under similar circumstances.

May 20th Colonel Brackett, having information that a considerable quantity of bacon was to be obtained at a plantation near Village Creek, Ark., sent out a detachment of seventy-five armed men under the command of Lieutenant Asa E. Brown, of Company G, to bring it into camp. This detachment found no meat at the designated spot, and, it being too late to return to camp,



night, camped near the plantation, having pressed a team of mules to bring in the "find." Some time in the night a negro informed Lieutenant Brown that there was a body of five hundred Rebels, "who would make it lively for him if he did not get away before morning." In order to be on the safe side, Lieutenant Brown hastily woke his little command, and, getting out their arms and traps, proceeded to load the bacon, so as to be ready to start in the early morning. All this time the rain was pouring down in torrents, which continued all night and nearly all the next day. When the command was ready to start just at daylight, it was discovered that there was one horse in camp *without a rider*. It proved to be that of P. W. Pringle. After waiting as long as he deemed it safe to do so, Lieutenant Brown moved out, leaving several soldiers with instructions to remain, and, if possible, find the missing soldier. There was a long swamp to cross, and just as they got to the edge of it, the rebels were upon them, firing with their rifles and shot-guns, as they went in full retreat. The general orders at this time were not to leave a horse, and Pringle, not showing up, his horse was brought along. The negro in his flight, while driving the team of bacon, had swamped the whole thing by driving his wagon astride a stump, and as the rebels were still pursuing, it was abandoned, and the command reached camp safely in the afternoon.

These cowardly attacks, and needless murders by the insurgents, so incensed Colonel Blackett and his officers, that a determined effort to punish them was made. In pursuance of this determination, detachments and squads were frequently sent out with orders to be very thorough in their work.

The next day it was reported to Colonel Blackett that Pringle's body was on an island in the swamp where the Guerrillas had left him alone, had killed him in a cowardly manner by shooting him in the back.

May 24th, the regiment moved across Black River in the forks, and camped in the woods on the north side of the stream, but few remaining in town. The two companies from Patterson were ordered to join the regiment at this time.

May 28th, five companies of the Ninth Rhode Cavalry, under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Stoddard, arrived at the





considerable force of Rebels at Cholo River bridge, and after a sharp skirmish routed them completely, inflicting severe punishment upon them. In this engagement, Adjutant Blackburn and Private Frank Tift, Company B, were wounded.

On the same day, Captain Blakemore, with three companies of the Ninth, had a skirmish with some of the Home Guard Back-whackers on the Augusta road, who were innocently tending a little patch of ground with their shot guns within arm's reach, to finish off any Federal soldier that might come that way. One man was riddled with bullets, and left supposed to be dead, and one taken prisoner.



## CHAPTER IV.

ABANDONING CAMP AT JACKSONPORT—ARRIVAL OF THE CONFEDERATE  
—SHELLING OUR CAMP—REVIEW OF "GALLIWAYS"—THE  
BOAT EPISODE—PICKET'S ADVICE.

ABOUT the first of June there were wild rumors of large forces of Confederates being coming in our direction from Clarendon and Augusta, also that a good-sized contingent of the White River heavily armed volunteers had been ordered to our present position was, to say the least, not very probable. A considerable force was sent out under the command of Lieutenant Warner toward the source, for investigation. They returned during the night and early morning of June 1st, and reported a large force of Confederates moving in our direction and that the gunboat was surely coming.

Colonel Buckett decided that we were in for a conflict here with a monster of that character. Camp was hastily packed. Tents, quartermaster and commissary stores and supplies of all sorts were speedily loaded into our wagons, and at daylight, June 2d, the train pulled out of camp on the week after the day at Jacksonport.

Many laughable occurrences took place and there was general comrades who claim the honor of being the first to have the word just before the gunboat "Montpelier." Captain Joseph Fox rounded the bend. Major Bishop was well in the rear, at that time was some special attraction that he was very anxious not to have behind. I believe it was his commissary wheel and the ferry boat dipped low into the water on his first steep bank over the safe side of the river.

Comrade S. B. Davis was so busy in setting up a column of type on the *Cavalier* that the front of the column of 11th Cavalry was well advanced on the town before he dropped his "stick" and started for the river. After we arrived in the





medal we do not know. A few of us on foot horses awaited the approach of the Great Annihilation.

At about 9 a.m. a cloud of smoke arose over the trees, and the gunboat (a long ruddy looking craft) gracefully rounded the bend, and saluted our deserted camp with a few rounds from her sixty-four pounders. The demons of Jacksonville were wild with joy, and their cheers and shouts of welcome and exultation arose above the roar of guns as they sent solid shot, grape and canister into the camp of the Yankees.

Having satisfied our curiosity, and not having influence with us to answer their guns, we concluded to go to our camp established nine miles back from the river, at Galloway's plantation, on the road to Batesville.

The object of the gunboat accomplished, viz.: to destroy molasses sugar and supplies here, they returned down the river to the vicinity of DuVall's Bluff, where the old boat was destroyed, some of the guns being sunk in White River.

The Ninth Illinois Cavalry, then in the command of General Benton, moved back to Camp Tucker, where we remained all day under arms, expecting an attack from the land forces of Confederates. Then it was that the regiment received the sobriquet of the "Gunboat Cavalry," an epithet which, though not flattering to our feelings, stuck to us for a long time, and it was not until the Ninth had distinguished itself on many a hard fought battle-field, that this not very complimentary title was forgotten.

Captain Fry, while here, was bountifully entertained by the citizens, and his mission accomplished they were really not sorry to have his command leave, as they had indulged in drunken orgies all night, and destroyed more property in one day than had the Federal army in two months.

#### THAT GUNBOAT.

Much has been said and written with reference to the visit of the gunboat to Jacksonville, during our stay there in 1862. I do not wish to contradict a word that has been said or written, but will add a little postscript, stating that the writer of this was at the time running a printing office in the town, printing *The Cavalier*, which the boys well remember, and copies of which are still among the preserved relics in the hands of many Confederates. When the gunboat arrived, on the first day of June, 1862, I was busied with a last'ing office, printing and not going. Hearing a noise and a commotion on the river, I looked out the window and



saw George Davidson, the last man of the picket stationed below town, who was making for camp as fast as his horse could carry him. I asked him what was up. His hasty reply was: "The gunboat is coming. Hurry to camp or you will be captured!" I rushed to a back window, and looked down the river, and very enough there it came steaming up, with the stars and bars flying to the breeze. I soon took in the situation, and grabbing up a handful of the *Charlottesville*, which had been printed only on one side, rolled them in my blanket, tucked them in my saddle, which lay in the office, and started to saddle my horse, in which I succeeded just as a thirty-two pound shell passed harmlessly through the stable. I soon mounted and left for camp, while numerous shots followed me, fired by the ladies and loyal citizens of the town who had heretofore been claiming no protection. The vessel was a large one, and carried seven later guns, viz.: one eighty-four, two sixty-four, and four thirty-two pounders, besides several small howitzers, which she carried upon her upper works. She was commanded by Captain Fry, who was formerly a Lieutenant in the United States Navy. Colonel Fracker had wisely told a book with his command and a set of rules of their artillery, much to the censure of some of the officers who afterwards changed their minds. Lieutenant Datz, of Company D, asked, but was refused, permission to take a squad of men and go "capture the thing," which his dualities would have accomplished, had he been permitted, as the rebels were celebrating a glorious drunk in town, and the victory would have been an easy one. While in town the rebels made sad havoc of property generally, burning out flour and bags of cotton and five hundred head of sugar that we had been gathering for weeks, and in many cases owners of the property were compelled by the rebels to turn out and help in its destruction. The gunboat wisely refused their amnesty was long enough to remain there, and early next morning returned down the river, carrying with her Captain Bishop's baggage, and the stores of the community, even of the resident rebels.

On the morning of June 12th, Colonel Fracker sent out a train of thirty-four wagons to the Washell farm on Vicksburg Road, to get corn and horses. The escort consisted of Companies K, M, C, and D, under command of Major Humphrey. While there they were pinched upon by a force of rebels, and a hot fight ensued, in which several of the enemy were killed, and twelve of our men badly wounded, but the enemy was routed. Here it was that Harvey Swann, of Company K, was taken prisoner. We remained in Jacksonport and in that vicinity until the latter part of June, when orders came for us to move down the river to Augusta, where we expected to find our gunboats and transports with provisions, which were short, as the country had been foraged until but little was left for us. After five days' marching and cutting out of the fifteen miles blockade, which the rebels had made ahead of us by cutting trees across the road, we arrived in Augusta, twenty-five miles from Jacksonport, to find that our boats had been driven down the river by the rebels, under General Hindman. When we started from Jacksonport we had eight days' rations, five days were now gone, and we still had no prospects of reaching our provisions. We rested ourselves and horses one day in Augusta, and then started for Charleston, thirty miles farther down the river, where we learned our boats were on both banks. All the distance from Jacksonport we had been drilling the rebels before us, and now





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Knox, Starke County, Ind.

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FIG. 1. (a)  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  phase regions in the  $T$ - $\phi$  phase diagram. (b)  $\alpha$  and  $\beta$  phase regions in the  $T$ - $\phi$  phase diagram.

About the first of June, 1862, while employed as a guide, I accompanied a party of soldiers and was waiting for the arrival of the rebel gunboat that was rumored to be in White River and making its way up the stream. It was rumored by a reliable refugee, that down the river some fifteen miles, near Grand Island, there were some very fine beef cattle, and as fresh beef was a luxury much desired by our soldiers just then, a detail of thirty-five men from Company G, under the command of Lieutenant Warner, was sent out to bring them in. Placed by one reliable refugee, the detail crossed White River by ferry about 7 p. m., and made its way through a dense jungle of brush, cane-brakes, and heavy timber, down White River, following a trail that compelled them to travel single file. About sundown they arrived at Grand Glass, a deserted and tumble-down town of but a dozen houses, a landing on White River. This place was perhaps five miles off of its being the residence of one Stephen B. Glass, a well-known planter and trader who had, it was rumored, about one year before, bought a Yankee vessel and





who was stranded there, whose only offense was teaching loyalty to the Government, and bled him to A. Lincoln, Washington, D. C., and sent him down the river.

Several parties had been sent to escort the Captain to camp, but he had found it convenient to be absent, and so far all efforts to capture him had been futile. Lieutenant Warner now thought it a good scheme to keep in the country in addition to his fine drove of cattle. So, posting the pickets in guard against surprise, he with a couple of his command called upon Mrs. White, who, married by her sister, a handsome gift of eighteen soldiers, established their residence in true Southern style. They were, however, rebels to the core, notwithstanding they were raised in Ohio, and their youngest daughter was now actually garrisoned at the North. They said they hated the Yankees and Rebels, and talked in such rebel women can talk. Lieutenant Warner, being somewhat of a sensitive man, took his hat to defend his skin and reconcile those same nerves, but to no purpose. They would not reconstrue worth a cent. We could not learn anything of the Captain's whereabouts, so Warner placed his guard around the place to encourage the old man, should he return, but he did not appear, and another failure was recorded. Here the boys for good around to something to eat and feed the good horses, but finding very poor pickings, concluded to wait all the next day when we should reach the cattle some six or eight miles west.

Started early the next morning, so as to have plenty of time to feed and rest, but the farther they went, the poorer the country seemed to be, and the cattle, when found, proved to be only two old ones, a few cows and calves, all too poor for beef. In utter disgust they turned about and hastened back to town, where, possibly, a little might be found to satisfy their lack of forced labor. About noon, very hungry and much disappointed. But what a change had taken place since morning! The citizens were all out, and seemed cheerful and happy, and lost no time in informing our boys that the rebel garrison had picked up the news since we left, and acted as if they thought we had been successful. Mrs. White and her sister were very friendly and provoking to the boys, and so Lieutenant Warner, particularly. Now it had been generally reported, and generally believed by the soldiers that the rebel General Price was coming down with the garrison and a large band force of rebel troops. It was about thirty miles by the river to Jacks-onport.

Visions of rebel troops and prison pens absorbed Lieutenant Warner's mind. There was no time to lose if he made his charges, and every hour at a rapid rate followed pell-mell by his troops, the ladies aiding them in every way. The boys forgot their hunger, and resolved to beat the garrison to Jacks-onport, if it killed every horse in the command. After going at this rate three or four miles, it was found that the command was string out for a mile. A halt was called. The officer in charge saw that this would not do, that he must be more deliberate if they beat that garrison. He also realized the hazardous position of the Regiment in camp if the terrible monster stole upon them unawares as before he would notify them. Lieutenant Warner called Sergeant Bailey, who was well mounted, and instructed him to push ahead as fast as possible and notify Colonel Drackett, and that he would bring the rest of the command to us as fast as possible. So the gallant Sergeant gave rein to his noble steed, and a long gallop took the old command on that wild and perilous ride. With many a comical episode, and a good, honest



so unfortunate as to follow a swamp trail, leading too far to the left, he struck White River six miles above Jacksonport, then, turning down the river bank, he arrived at the ferry after Warner (who had gone direct) had crossed. After all were over, the ferry boat was sunk. It was found that the regiment had moved camp early in the day to the bluffs, some five miles back from the river. As Sergeant Bailey crossed, the gunboat was approaching in sight of Jacksonport. The citizens were all out on the levee, waving hats, handkerchiefs and bleat faces for joy.

A detail under the command of Colonel Sickles was sinking the Black River ferry-boat. As the boat rounded the point, a funny looking craft it was. A small river steamboat with all the upper part cut away except a portion left for a pilot-house; that was protected with iron, and cotton bales and below the gunports were protected with chains. As soon as she cleared the point, a broadside was fired from her heavy guns as Captain Fry, her commander, had calculated to a bloody the range of our former camp, and the way the heavy timbers wilted, as the iron ball swept through it, would soon convince an eye witness that it was no place for a cavalry regiment armed with sabers and revolvers only.

At the first shot Colonel Sickles and his detail fled for safety, leaving a mule team to take care of itself, and the way they strung out a Government wagon, and wound themselves around the trees, was a sight to see. Probably Captain Fry took them for our regiment, as he continued to bombard them as long as one was to be seen; poor brutes, how they did struggle and tremble!

After a two mile heat, and a speed that is seldom beaten, Colonel Sickles rallied himself, taking a firm stand on an elevation, and peering over his spectacles as his much scattered squad arrived, ordered them to "Pass on to the rear, and not allow any one to come that way, for General Price was coming with a large army." He did not say so, but it looked as if he intended to fight Price himself.

Now it appeared that a party of Company G's camp equipment had been unloaded about half way to camp, also a part of the sutler's goods, and when Company G formed there, their tent and provisions were there, and their boys wound around the saplings at the old camp, and were still being bombarded by the gunboat, asked for and obtained permission to go back and bring up what they could find. When they arrived there they found the sutler's goods also, and as Price's army would soon be there, and would, no doubt, consume their stores, they proceeded to appropriate such as they could, and especially the *brandy peaches* that were very choice. Then taking their tents and leaving the poles, they threw them across their horses in front, and loaded down with pails, kettles, coffee pots, and such things, they moved forward again for camp. In the meantime Company M had been put on picket on the road leading to camp with instructions to fire on the first thing that approached, for of course it would be "Price's army." Whoever instructed them did not know of this squad of Company G being out, and as the peaches began to melt, the boys became very boisterous and defiant, and cared very little whether Price's army, or any other, came or not. As they approached the picket, talking loud, the night was very dark, the pots and pans rattling and clanking, and the whole row swaying to the right breeze, it was enough to strike terror to the stoutest heart, and





[illegible]

After this the Regiment was kept busy moving to and fro between the St. Francis River and toward Chertok and Augusta.

June 12, 1862, quite a lively fight took place between a considerable force of Confederate troops and a portion of the First Illinois Cavalry. The rebels attempted the capture of a valuable forage train, which was sent out with a large escort under the command of Major Humphrey. At first it looked as though the Confederates would be successful, as they appeared to be in superior numbers and drove back our advance. The rebels were badly run back to a safer position. Several of our men were wounded and one taken prisoner. Trainers were sent back to camp to notify the commander of the attack. Colonel Bushner, with two companies of the Ninth and two of Missouri Cavalry, backed by Captain Burgh and his Company A, ran down a mile or more, but failed to find anything of the rebels, though *given a force of darkies* were beating on and drumming them out to see the Yankees chase the rebels into the woods and out of sight. Just how many of the Confederates were killed and wounded we never knew.

June 20th, Capt. Archland L. Perkins, with two companies of the Ninth, made a reconnaissance toward Augusta on the right bank of White River. During the scout we had several skirmishes with small bands of guerrillas and Chiriquinos, losing 20



which we lost one horse killed and two wounded. The rebels lost one man killed and several wounded.

At one point, early in the morning, as we were marching along, a gun was fired but a few yards from the roadside in the brush, the bullet (evidently intended for our leader, Captain Perkins) whistling within a few inches of Lieutenant Davenport's head, who was riding at the head of the column. We rode into the brush, and found where a single horseman had awaited our approach, and, after firing, had rapidly retreated through the woods.

The expedition resumed its camp June 23d. We remained at Jacksonport, awaiting orders. The large army of General Curtis, at Batesville and vicinity, was running short of provisions. Memphis, Tenn., having been captured June 20th, after a severe naval battle under Admiral Porter, it was determined to march across to the Mississippi River, to meet supplies and able to utilize this large army now practically cut off from the world.



## CHAPTER V.

THE GREAT MARCH THROUGH ARKANSAS—FIGHT AT STEWART'S PLANTATION—THE KILLED AND WOUNDED—REBEL GENERAL HINDMAN'S PROCLAMATION—HOSPITAL TRAIN—CELEBRATIONS OF THE FOURTH OF JULY—FIGHT AT CAHOON RIVER—MOVEMENT OF COURIERS—ARRIVAL AT HERRERA.

JUNE 26, 1862, General Curtis having started his large wing from Batesville, Ark., the march to the Mississippi River began. This army included all troops in the vicinity and numbered nearly thirty thousand men. The expectation was when the army started that he should meet transports on White River, probably at Des Arc or Clarendon, with general supplies, mules, especially being wanted. The Confederates were disposed as far as possible to prevent this consummation, and our forces were constantly harassed, and as the Rebels knew every road and pathway of the country, it was easy for them to do so. There was a sharp fight June 27th, at Stewart's plantation, where the Confederate troops, under Colonel Mackert, attempted to capture a valuable Government train. In this affair, which costed the protection of quite a battle, the Ninth Illinois Cavalry lost two men killed and thirteen three wounded. This affair showed very clearly the valor of the men composing the Regiment; the ground was such that but one company could go in at a time, but the dash and spirit with which our brave comrades, both officers and men, did go, was worthy of the highest praise.

Colonel Brackett, cool and collected, was perfectly at home, and kept the troops well in hand till the proper time for each company to go to the front, and was himself often seen in the front ranks, where he was finally struck by a partially spent ball, but remained upon the field until the enemy was completely routed. Captain F. R. Knight, Company M, while gallantly leading his company into the thickest of the fight, was shot through the





lungs, and was borne to the rear with what was supposed to be a mortal wound, while Adjutant W. C. Blackburn, the brave and daring, received a slight wound while rallying a part of the command. Major Wallis, while stoutly encouraging his battalion, received a painful wound in the leg, and withdrew. The engagement took place in the afternoon and evening, and it was well in the night before we drew off the field. The enemy was driven down the road, on one side a swamp with a rank growth of cane and cypress, on the other almost a dense wood. The command being posted, an attempt was made to throw a skirmish line on the flank, but owing to the obstruction it was found impracticable.

The rebels had by far the best opportunity, because we were in the openings, and they were in a measure concealed by the trees and gloom of the swamp, and before long it was only by the flash of their guns that we could tell where the enemy was located. The rebels were severely punished in this engagement, as many of their dead were found by our men the next morning, and their wounded had been taken away, and were being cared for by the citizens, at a sufficient distance to keep them from our hands. It must be understood that, at this time, there were very few carbines in the Regiment. There was considerable firing in the front, a soldier of Company M came slowly back, with a gun-shot wound in the shoulder, to where Company I were waiting their turn to go in: as he could not use his carbine any more at this time, he offered it to Comrade Jesse Hawes, who gladly availed himself of the offer, as he had only a revolver and a sabre. The wounded man also turned over his belt of cartridges. Thus well equipped, Hawes went forward, and soon after reported to Major Wallis. The two started down the road something like sixty or eighty rods, when hearing sharp firing in their rear, and from the flashes of the guns, they could see that the enemy's line ran close to the road they were moving on; they at once turned back, and passing near the end of the Confederate line, could not resist the temptation of firing the borrowed carbine at the nearest Confederate; a moment more and a large number of shots was fired at these two.



Major Wallis received a painful wound in his leg, and Hewson also received a flesh wound in the right leg, and his horse was the recipient of five more. So close were the Confederates that a piece of paste-board wadding was blown into the wound in the leg of this soldier, which was removed by the Surgeon after two days' interval. Had this affair occurred a year or two later the manner of fighting would have been different, for the men would have been dismounted while advancing on the enemy, and should have sought all convenient shelter, doing much greater execution with much smaller loss than we suffered at this time.

The killed were Mathew Albott, private of Company M, Peter Zerbe, private of Company L. The wounded were Colonel A. G. Brackett, slightly; Major W. J. Wallis, slightly; Captain E. R. Knight, very severely; Adjutant W. C. Blackman, slightly; private William A. Power, Company B, slightly; private Ford W. Harding, Company C, slightly; Corporal Reshawn A. Scott, Company E, seriously; private Francis Hinton, Company E, seriously; private John Racus, Company L, seriously; private Alfred Williams, Company E, slightly; private Swan Tell, Company E, slightly; Sergeant William J. Trus, Company I, seriously; Corporal Deane Albright, Company I, slightly; private Jesse Hawes, Company L, slightly; Sergeant Charles B. Paddock, Company K, slightly; Corporal Francis M. Herrick, Company K, slightly; private John R. Wilder, Company K, in the side slightly; private John S. Hudson, Company K, slightly; private Emerson Foster, Company K, in shoulder; Corporal Charles Sargent, Company L, severely; private John Lyons, Company L, severely; private William A. Harr, Company L, slightly; private John Shelton, Company L, slightly; private Hans Wahns, Company L, slightly; private Ira E. Wood, Company L, slightly; Corporal Thomas Robinson, Company M, slightly; private John Craig, Company M, slightly; private George Van Arsdale, Company M, slightly; private Frank Laddington, Company M, slightly.

From prisoners taken we obtained copies of Hindman's proclamation, subjoined, which indicates very clearly with how much zest and good-will some of the *Southern Abolitionists* were willing and anxious to treat their Northern friends to "hospitable greetings."





ANTHONY M. SIDERIS

Executive Director



LITTLE ROCK, ARK., June 24, 1862.

*To the People of Arkansas:*

The Yankee General Curtis is attempting to escape. His position is untenable. He is appalled by the dangers that surround him. In his stress he resorts to the desperate expedient of moving to the south along White River, trusting for supplies from the Mississippi by boat. The rebels can not ascend White River. We have already blown up one of his transport boats, crippled another, and can hold the river against his fleet. The question now is: Shall his army reach the river below? You can prevent it; the power is in your hand; the plan is not a secret. I proclaim it to you all. "It is no carried out, the responsibility will rest on you." Take your gun to hand and ammunition, every man of you, mount your horses or go afoot. Do not wait to hear upon your neighbor. Lose no time in holding meetings—move toward the enemy by the shortest road. Join the first company you encounter upon the march. Press upon the invaders from every direction, attack him day and night, kill his scouts and pickets, kill his pilots, and smash his bargains. Cut off his supply trains, lie in ambush, and surprise his detachments. Show his mounted soldiers. Destroy every pound of meat and flour, every ear of corn and bushel of barley, oats and wheat, that can fall into his hands. Fell trees across his roads, and on the roads before him, burn every bridge and block up the trails. Hang upon his front, flanks, and rear, and make the ring of your rifles and shotguns be the accompaniment of every foot of his retreat. Let every man feel and know that this appeal is addressed to him especially, and that it is the typical of a life-long country to her sons for deliverance. One army in the field will do its part. What you do yours?

{Signed}

T. C. HINDMAN,

*Major-General.*

Just back of the town of Helena, Ark., on the high table land lying along the bluffs was the beautiful plantation of General Hindman (the father of the above vainglorious and brutal proclamer), a place that had been noted in former years as the scene of many festivities, when young Hindman was the host, with his dapper little person and fine clothes imagined himself to be "the glass of fashion and mould of form."

The Bowling Green (Ky.) *Gazette* gives the following description of Hindman, the rebel General in Arkansas:

"Hindman's parents came from Connecticut, and settled near Knoxville, Tenn., near which place Hindman met saw daylight. Hindman's father was a partner to Benjamin and Shidell in the monster *Phlegmion* fraud upon the United States some years ago, to the amount of \$5,000,000. Young Hindman is a tall, man of stampt No. 1. He stands five feet one inch in his very fancy pattern leathers; wears the finest of clothing, fighting clothes, but in curls fourteen inches in length, falling gracefully over his shoulders, and with a fine young little cap upon the top of his forehead, to sloping to every advantage the best curly, rose-colored lid glass, and riding upon the perpendicular of the rebel Hindman."



We moved right along with unwearied delay, though the rebels tried every way in their power to impede our progress by felling trees across the road, putting up barricades and *abatis*, filling many wells with logs and filth to prevent our thirsty soldiers from getting a drink of water. There had been no rainfall for months, and the roads and indeed the whole country was full of that dry clay-colored dust, in some places to the depth of three or four inches, and as the long columns of troops marched along it became almost unendurable. There were a few water-courses we crossed, which in ordinary times were filled with water, but which now were quite dry, and the inhabitants were generally disposed to render what water there was unfit for use by our men. Portions of the command would strike off across the field into the woods, anywhere to escape the intolerable heat, thirst and dust, spreading out sometimes a distance of six or eight miles from the main columns. The hospital-train soon became a long one, and was certainly a medley, as it was made of hospital and ambulance wagons, and as these became full from the many poor fellows becoming sick and unable to march or ride their horses, they were put into the hospital train. Soon we began to confcate from the resources of the country, and it was not a rare sight to see a fine family carriage, an old buggy, a cart or even an old stage-coach, with an improvised mule team, and perhaps a rope harness, all brought into requisition, mostly without the formality of an order from the General, Quartermaster, and Surgeon.

With this heterogeneous medley of material, our hospital department did much to alleviate the distress of the many that gave out on this terrible march. Many a poor fellow failed to reach the goal for which we were then striving, namely the Mississippi River, where we knew there was an abundance of supplies, rations, sanitary goods, and quartermaster stores. On this march through Arkansas five Comrades of the Ninth wearily laid down to their last sleep, and many more never recovered from the effects of their exposures, and died at Helena or in the various hospitals of the North to which they were sent. It was an experience that makes one shudder to recall—day after day toiling on with the Confederate troops ever in our front vainly trying to keep us back.

On the Fourth of July we encamped at Argosha on the White





River. This town is some sixty-five miles from Helena, and not far from St. Charles, where the Confederates had recently blown up one of our gunboats. We then hoped to reach our transport soon. Here the army took a much needed rest, and celebrated the day by a national salute, a parade, patriotic speeches by General Benton, Colonels Hovey, Bussey and Washburn, the reading of the Declaration of Independence, and rousing cheers for the national flag.

July 7th our cavalry was engaged to some extent at Cocks River or Cotton Plant. In this engagement the enemy lost largely, nearly one hundred and fifty being killed, and many prisoners captured. The loss of the Union army was seven killed and fifty-seven wounded, mainly from the Thirtieth and Illinois Infantry and the First Indiana Cavalry.

In this affair the Ninth suffered no loss. The Rebel force here was composed, mainly, of two regiments of Texas Rangers, a fine soldierly set of fellows. In some accounts this battle is termed the Battle of Peach Mound, Ark., because of large peach orchards near by. Our hospitals were on the hills among the peach trees. Well do I remember that bright morning, July 5th, riding among the trees, where were laid the dead and wounded, both Union and Confederate, all receiving the same treatment and care from our Surgeons and attendants. Major Chendenning and Captain Sloan, of the First Indiana Cavalry lay in a building close by, dead, and one brave soldier, with both feet tied together by the rebels, which had been used by his captors to tie him to the tree, where his comrades had found him, dead, shot by the rebels. He was a courier, sent out, in the hope of reaching the expedition sent up the White River, to inform them that Curtis' army would soon be there, but, unfortunately, not one of our brave men, sent on the perilous duty, ever got through. When we arrived at Clarendon, the transports and fleet had come and gone the day before our advance arrived—no doubt, supposing that we had taken some other route, or afraid of being captured. It was indeed, a bitter disappointment to our poor fellows, so many of whom were sick and worn out with the long march, the heat and dust, and poor supplies to be obtained. There was nothing to stop us here, and, after a little rest, the march was again made up the



line of march, this time toward the Mississippi River, Helena being the objective point, where we knew a large fleet, with plenty of everything to make us comfortable, awaited our coming. Some of Curtis' command arrived there on July 14, 1862, at Helena, Ark.

This town had been of considerable importance, being situated about midway between Memphis and Vicksburg. Just previous to our arrival the whole surface of the town had been almost completely inundated by the overflow of the Mississippi River, consequently, the air was full of the poison of malarial miasms, arising from the dank decaying of that which had recently been a rank growth of vegetation. We went into camp just above the town, on the immediate bank of the river. In this God-forsaken country the Ninth Illinois Cavalry had its headquarters till April 7, 1863. Soon after their arrival the regiment was assigned to the Third Brigade, Colonel Cyrus Bussey, of General A. P. Hovey's Division, District of Southeastern Arkansas, commanded by General Steele.

**A FAMOUS MARCH--FIGHTING OUR WAY THROUGH ARKANSAS--**  
A SOLDIER'S ACCOUNT OF THE MARCH OF GENERAL CURTIS' ARMY THROUGH ARKANSAS TO THE MISSISSIPPI IN THE SUMMER OF 1862--PLENTY OF FIGHTING AND PLENTY OF HOT WEATHER, BUT VERY LITTLE FORAGE OR WATER ON THE WEARY TRIP.

*[From the Chicago Times, Saturday, August 1, 1862.]*

The march of Major General Curtis' army from Batesville to Helena, in the summer of 1862, was one of the most arduous and fatiguing of the war during the civil war. The weather was intensely hot, and the route lay through the malarial breeding swamps and lowlands, where the trailing masses of Spanish moss on the great cypress trees waved like mourning bands over the rocking boats. Everything grows there in the rankest profusion, and the region and its inhabitants are most beautiful, the ground being rich and easily cultivated. Most of the people residing in this region were strung in the best of feelings, and, being considerable slave-owners, were willing to shed their blood for what they considered right. There were many large plantations where great gangs of slaves were worked successfully, the cultivation being something marvellous. They believed that the Union soldiers were endeavoring to escape from their State, and that this was the time to get in front and annihilate them. That the Union soldiers were suffering for want of rations was true enough, but it was known that steamboats loaded with provisions for our army were moving up White River, and we hoped to meet them at Clarendon.

The General had left the Ninth Regiment of Illinois Cavalry, under Colonel Albert G. Brackett, at the junction of the river and White River, to guard the





lines in that direction, while the main army lay by and about Hannibal, only twenty-five miles distant. Taking very much in mind of fatigue and hunger, fighting parties were frequently sent out, which for continuous hours returned with their wagons loaded. On the 14th of June, Major Humphrey, of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry, started out on one of these expeditions and, after crossing White River, went about five miles below Jacksonport, where his command of four companies was furiously assailed by the enemy, and several of his men were wounded. Realizing that he was unable to cope with the superior numbers of the Confederates, and fearing that his train would be captured, he set back for two or three miles. A few minutes after getting the word Colonel Brackett started out to meet the beleaguering two more companies of his own regiment and two companies of Missouri cavalry, with two mountain howitzers. Upon meeting the general he formed four companies in a cotton field, who charged the enemy, pushing them to the river, with a loss of twenty-eight men; saved his own train of thirty-five wagons, after having filled it with corn and hay, and returned safely to his own camp that evening. The fight took place on the White River, some of the best of the country. The cotton gin and tool house were burned & destroyed.

The main army under General Canby started from Hannibal on the 15th of June, and slowly rolled toward Jacksonport, the roads being dusty and the heat almost unendurable. Heat, indeed, was it for the week and week after that, when gasped and panted in the hot weather, their bodies too and man and beast were for them, the whole country fairly roasting. The Army of the North, however, composed of three divisions, commanded, respectively, by Brigadier-General Steele, First, Carr, Second, and Crookings, Third, looking a very respectable command. Of course the progress was not as if they had been on a railroad train, and seemed slow beyond measure, but everyone was buoyed up with the hope that when we reached Clarendon, on White River, the whole of war and roundings would change, and we would have at last enough to eat. The troops at the junction of White and Black Rivers were very short of food, and the men could be found in the direction of a horse. There was practically little left in the country in the way of food, and horses were not plentiful at all. A considerable time, and nearly stripped it of everything. The Commissary-General was commanded by Major General Thomas C. Hoffman, who was very capable, watchful, and who had taken pains by extraordinary means to become the most sorry feelings toward the Union soldiers.

On the 27th of June 1862, trains were sent out from the camp on Apple Creek for the purpose of seeing what more could be obtained which would be of service to the Federals. These trains were collected, and last of them, a five-hundred and three soldiers of the Third Iowa Cavalry were killed and many others wounded. At the same time the train of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry was attacked, though guarded by a battalion of the Regiment under Major Keith, and that officer sent back for help. Colonel Brackett at once started out with another battalion of the regiment to go to his relief, and after marching some three miles found the train halted near a piece of woods. As soon as he took in the situation, the Colonel started into the timber, determined to try conclusions with the Confederates, if they could be found. The way was dark, the darkness of the trees hanging over the road so as to form almost a continuous wall. He had not gone



far when his advance guard, under Captain Knight, came suddenly upon the rebels under Colonel Mathews, as they moved silently along the river and making scarcely any noise. The leading sets of four fired their revolvers almost simultaneously, Captain Knight being shot through the body and dropping from his horse. The Confederates immediately retreated, our men pushing them closely, until they reached a dense swamp, where they threw themselves off their horses and took to the trees, firing as rapidly as possible. The fight became as hot as the most fastidious person could desire, and so continued until darkness came on, when the Confederates retreated, leaving their dead men on the ground. Both sides were severely crippled, the Ninth Illinois Cavalry having thirty-three killed and wounded, Colonel Hirscholt, Major Wallis, Captain Knight, and Adjutant Blackburn being among the latter. This action occurred on Swan's plantation, and is so laid down in history. The Confederates, according to their own admission, lost over fifty killed and wounded. What gave the Colonel the greatest satisfaction was saving the train from falling into the hands of the enemy, as it was very valuable, and was of great assistance afterward in going through to the Mississippi River.

Back the men went to their camp, and on the following day repaired damages as well as possible, and paid the last tribute of respect to those who had fallen. A sad and solemn duty, and doubly solemn at the quiet time of a dead and sighed and sobbed as the men were laid away in their last resting place. After the excitement of the fight, the reaction was extremely depressing.

The next six days carried the huge column to Augusta, where a hard-fought village was found, though there were but few men to be seen behind it in the place, they having joined the various military organizations, which were endeavoring to arrest our progress. The Fourth of July was spent here, and not known as well as circumstances would admit. Many Union men of Arkansas had assembled, who were formed into a regiment by General Canby, and though they did not present a very martial aspect, their good will toward the old flag made up many shortcomings in other respects. They were game men, however, as Arkansas usually are.

The Confederates had been busy in blockading the road, filling runs through, and filling up the wells near the fortifications. When the wells could not be stopped up readily, the buckets were broken and falls thrown down into them. On the 7th of July, Colonel Charles E. Hovey, of the Thirty-third Illinois Infantry Volunteers, commanding a brigade, collected Colonel Harris, with four companies of the Eleventh Wisconsin Volunteers, four companies of the Thirty-third Illinois, and one steel gun belonging to the First Indian Cavalry, to make a reconnaissance in front of our lines. He fell in with the rebel pickets near Hall's plantation, fired on them, and, following them up some time, fell into an ambuscade. The woods swarmed with Confederate soldiers, and the fire was very sharp, there being over two thousand Texas troops drawn up in line of battle. After some decided fighting, the enemy fell back on their main line, while Harris pushed forward, until he in turn was compelled to fall back with his men, being himself severely wounded, the Texans having made a determined charge upon them. At this time Colonel Hovey arrived with reinforcements, and, receiving the aid, received the shock of a charge from the enemy, which was repulsed, while





they broke under the withering fire of the infantry. At this time a battalion of the First Indiana Cavalry came thundering forward by order of General Canby, and completed the discomfiture of the enemy. The discomfited, about twenty-five hundred strong, were under the immediate command of Brigadier-General Albert Rust, and their loss amounted to over two hundred killed and wounded. On our side Capt. William W. Steam, of the First Indiana Cavalry, was killed, and Major R. M. Cleland, of the same regiment, was very seriously wounded. Colonel Harris, Captain Christie, and Lieutenant Dean, of the Eleventh Wisconsin, were wounded, as was Captain Porter, of the Thirtieth Illinois, our total loss aggregating sixty-three. The wounded Confederates, as well as our own, were gathered into the yard in front of Mr. Hill's house, and presented a most pitiful appearance. The rebels could not understand it, as their officers had assured them the Federals were retreating, and that they would give way as soon as attacked.

Major-General Hindman had expected better things from General Rust, whose command retreated across White River, many of the Tennesseans and Arkansians deserting at that time. In this report Hindman was not very complimentary in his remarks about them. This is all very well, perhaps, but Hindman was not there himself to witness the fight, or he would have seen enough of the field with the others.

On our march the negroes had fairly swarmed around us, coming from every mansion, log cabin, and habitable place in the whole region. Some of the women had taken the linen belonging to their mistresses, and, putting it on, strutted alongside of the column with great bundles on their heads. Little children walked briskly, while old men and young plodded on as if they were dead-weight. Upon reaching some place in front—exactly what place they neither knew nor cared. So excited a body of humanity never was seen before; here was the realization of the hopes of liberty which they had kept alive for years. There was almost delirious with joy, and for a time forgot the future which would come upon them. We had no much sympathy, and could not wait upon a great deal for these poor creatures, but they got along some way, and met us as well as their old masters and mistresses. A new life was opening up to the race, and they were to make their way as best they could.

At some of the camps we had no water except such as had gathered in holes where the great trees had been blown down, which was both warm and muddy—about the color of chocolate—but we had to drink it, as there was no other. Corn bread and fresh beef was our usual diet, but at times we came across wild fields of green corn, when we feasted on roasting ears. Frequently the diet was terrible, and the cavalry would be obliged to make long detours on the side of the road to keep from smothering the infantry completely. At other times the rain fell, and all night long everything was wet and uncomfortable. Then, when the sun came out, the steam would rise in great wreaths, and we were as hot as in steam baths. Everything seemed to be in confusion, but still we rolled on and on, knowing that eventually we would reach the river, or find a resting place forever by the roadside.

Several houses were burnt in the march, those being the homes of the Unionists, who were too free in expressing their views on the Government.









"It is not intended that you shall reach General Dutton's place at Haverhill, but it is highly desirable that he should be reached.

"I am, Colonel, your obedient servant,

[Signed]

"U. S. Grant,

"Major-General, Haverhill."

We started on the 11th, and soon came to a point where there was an abundance of everything—fodder for our horses, food for ourselves, and plenty of water. We marched all day and all night, some of the men being overcome by drowsiness and fatigue. Some dropped from their horses, others laid *quietly* down by the roadside—quite a number to this we were. So we kept on until 8 o'clock on the following morning, when we reached Haverhill, and the great march was over.





## CHAPTER VI.

SICKNESS AT HELONA — MARYSST NORTH — BUREAU OF ARMY  
TO THE NINTH — FIGHT AT LA GRANGE, ARK. — MAJOR BREWSTER  
EXPEDITION WITH GENERAL WASHBURN TO MISSISSIPPI — CAPTURE  
OF THE GUN — THE FRIENDSHIP OF GENERAL WASHBURN.

AFTER our arrival at Helena, it was soon found to be the case that a large part of the regiment was sick, jaded and worn out. Hospitals were established, while a large number were put on the transports that were arriving; some of which were being transformed into hospital boats and sent North, some to St. Louis and Cairo, and quite a number farther up the river to the hospitals in other cities. Others were granted furloughs and sick leave, and went direct to their homes. Many, very many, took their departure from this place to their long homes, and there ~~many~~ are now lying upon the hills so beautiful, just above our camping ground.

While in camp here our Regiment suffered terribly from disease; often there were not enough men in camp to care for the sick and properly look after the horses.

August 10th, when the regiment was called upon for an escort to a forage train sent out by one of the Iowa regiments, there were but seventy soldiers fit for duty. This showed the terrible state of health, which lasted till the winter frost and cool weather killed some of the poison.

September 15, 1862, the regiment received two twelve pounder howitzers, which were placed under the command of Lieut. E. G. Butler, of Company F, and details of men made from different companies of the regiment. These guns did good service in many of our engagements, and the men in whose charge they were placed took great pride in their use against the enemy, and they were brought into frequent action.

October 11th, a small party out on a scout captured, within twelve miles of Helena, a rebel picket of twenty men. ~~Not far from~~



8th, Captain Perkins with two companies of the Ninth and a detail from some other cavalry regiment had quite a lively brush with the Confederate troops in much larger numbers. There had been desultory firing by small parties during the day, and our command was on the alert, knowing that the rebels were ever about. At 2 p. m. Captain Perkins halted his command by the roadside for rest and to feed both men and horses.

They had just become fairly interested in the work, when firing was heard in the direction of the picket. The men were hastily formed in line. The two howitzers had been stationed in the road, and under the command of Lieutenant Butler were already charged with grape and canister. The Confederates came charging down the road. Captain Perkins gave orders not to fire till they were near. The men, though eager, waited till a regiment of Texas cavalry were within musket range, when they opened on them with telling effect, supplemented with rapid firing from the carbines, and sent them whirling back with many saddles empty. The rebels charged again, but not with the dash of the first encounter, and were driven back the same way. The enemy's loss was about fifty, while ours was small.

At this stage of the campaign, November, 1862, General Grant had made Holly Springs a depot of supplies of all sorts of munitions of war, all of which came by rail from Columbus, Ky., with a few stores at LaGrange and Grand Junction.

An expedition was ordered by General Halleck from the troops at Helena, west of the Mississippi (which district was not then under General Grant's command), under Generals C. C. Washburn and A. P. Hovey to cut the railroad in the rear of Pemberton's army, and thus delay his retrograde march.

General Grant in his Memoirs says: "The expedition did reach the railroad, and the damage done was great, though it was soon repaired by the rebels." Pemberton at this time was strongly fortified on the south side of the Tallahatchie, but the demonstration of the cavalry, some of whom had crossed higher up, caused him to hastily evacuate his position, which, as Grant again says, "was accelerated by the expeditions of Generals Hovey and Washburn."



In this expedition of General Washburn, the Ninth Illinois Cavalry had one battalion, about one hundred and fifty men, under the command of Major Harry H. Burgh, and the importance of the movement, and the results accomplished was even more than was expected. The enemy took alarm, and left almost a clear coast for Grant's army to follow; which it immediately did, and on the 8th of November occupied Grand Junction and La Grange, and on the 13th went into Holly Springs.

The battalion of the Ninth penetrated to the suburbs of Grenada, and destroyed railway and telegraphic communications between Pemberton and his base of supplies. At Coffeeville this detachment of the Ninth behaved with great gallantry, and in a charge on the enemy, recaptured a gun belonging to an Indiana battery, which the Confederates had a short time previously captured from our forces. During this expedition the gallantry of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry commended by Major Burgh did such excellent service as to attract the attention of General Washburn, who complimented Major Burgh in the highest terms on the splendid manner in which he handled his command, and who thereafter became the warm friend and patron of the regiment, and through whose friendly assistance the regiment soon after succeeded in procuring, for the first time, a supply of really good firearms.

On General Washburn's promotion to Major-General, and his appointment to the command of the cavalry of the District of West Tennessee, he made application for the transfer of the Ninth from Arkansas to Tennessee, the pleasant result of which was the removal of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry from the malarial atmosphere of Arkansas to the more healthful climate of West Tennessee, in the following spring.





## CHAPTER VII.

THE GORMAN EXPEDITION.—CAPTURE OF ARKANSAS POST.—ST. CHARLES AND THE "LITTLE PISIS"—RETIRE TO HOLMES.—ELECTION OF TWO MAJORS.

JANUARY 10, 1863, the Ninth Illinois Cavalry joined General Gorman's expedition in DeVall's Bluff, Arkansas, three companies marching across from Holmes and the remainder on the steamer *Zelkova*, with a fleet of twenty transports and two gunboats, among them the old and renowned palace steamers, *Teeth* and *Imperial*, the *Teeth* not long there after being burned at St. Louis. It was a magnificent sight to see the fleet of vessels, especially at night.

We sailed to the mouth of White River, and then up the stream as far as St. Charles, one hundred and twenty-one miles from the mouth. Here the fleet tied up, and a picket line was sent out about twelve miles, but no enemy was found, a portion going up still higher to DeVall's Bluff. The fortifications here were very faulty and strong, and had recently been evacuated by the Confederate troops, under Colonel Fry, to relieve Arkansas Post, but only arrived at the latter place in time to be taken in as prisoners by General Sherman and Admiral Porter, who, on January 11th, captured the Post with six thousand prisoners, seventeen guns and a large amount of stores. Had the Confederate troops remained in their fortifications at St. Charles, they would undoubtedly have been able to have given us a hard fight.

The capture of Arkansas Post was very important, situated fifty miles from the mouth of the Arkansas River, and one day from the capital of the State, Little Rock, and had left this part of the country, west of the Mississippi, pretty well cleared of Confederate troops. While our two companies, D and C, and one infantry regiment, remained at St. Charles, the remainder



turned very cold. The snow was several inches deep, and it was said to be the coldest spell in fourteen years.

The troops took possession of a lot of buildings lately occupied by the Confederate soldiers. Before they left, however, they were sorry they had done so. The quarters were swarmed with those little pests which stick closer than a mother, and that made our boys, who were unaccustomed to their presence, very hot, indeed. This reminds me of a little story. One of our prominent Generals was standing with a group of staff officers with an elegant new uniform on, when one of his staff called his attention to a little insect crawling on the outside of his coat. The General looked down, and, without changing a muscle of his countenance, reached for the animal, unbuckled his coat and carefully placing the insect inside, remarked, "Get in there, you little devil, to where you belong."

January 23d, the Regiment returned to Helena and camped in rear of Fort Curtis, our old camp, being in possession of negroes who had the *small pox*.

January 24, 1863, Lieutenant Colonel H. F. Sickles having resigned, there was an election for Lieutenant-Colonel of the Nint. Major H. J. Humphrey was elected to fill the place. At about the same time elections were held for two Majors, and Captains M. L. Perkins and L. F. Booth were elected to fill those positions, their recommendations were sent forward, and they were placed on duty as Majors, but were never commissioned as such. Captain Ira R. Gifford, of Company E, and Captain L. D. Bishop, of Company H, were the fortunate individuals who finally received the two coveted Majorships.

On the 13th of February, the Ninth participated in a skirmish on the Yazoo Cut Off, and met with small loss, though a number of the enemy were killed and wounded.

February 14th, General Prentiss relieved General Gurnett in command at Helena. A detachment of the Ninth was stationed at Fryers' Point, about twenty miles below. A short distance down from Helena was the plantation of the Rebel General Pillow; to this place the boys would make frequent excursions, carrying off what they desired.





## CHAPTER VIII.

THE REGIMENT MOVES TO MEMPHIS — TO GERMANTOWN — NEW EQUIPMENTS — FIGHTING FORREST'S CAVALRY — LAURENCE CAMP — SUICIDE OF A SOLDIER — MAJOR BURRITT'S GALLANT FIGHT WITH CHALMERS — SLIPPERING AND FIGHTING IN TENNESSEE AND MISSISSIPPI — SEXAUGHTA — GOLDWATCH — PANOLA — FALL OF VICKSBURG — AFTER COLONEL RICHARDSON — FIGHT OF COLONEL HATCH AT JARVIS — FIGHT AT CORNADA — CAPTURE AND DESTRUCTION OF A LARGE AMOUNT OF CONFEDERATE PROPERTY — LIEUTENANT SHATTUCK CUT OFF.

MONDAY, April 9th, at 10 p. m., we received orders to move at eight o'clock the next morning, and, though one hundred and thirty men were out on a scout, the remainder of the regiment reported at the wharf at the appointed time Tuesday morning, and immediately began to embark our men and horses on the fine large steamer *Illinois*, which not only carried our regiment, but a portion of an infantry regiment as well. We did not leave Helena until 2 p. m., and arrived at Memphis, Tenn., after an uneventful trip without accident, at daylight Wednesday morning, April 7. After a seven-mile march hunting upon camping ground, we finally settled in a very pleasant spot about three miles south-east of Memphis, and a quarter of a mile from the river. All will remember this beautiful camp among the trees; it really seemed that we were in "God's country" again. But we did not remain in this spot long; soon the order came for us to move out on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, and we marched fifteen miles to a pleasant little place called Germantown. The camp here was situated in woods one mile from the town.

April 18th, we received an outfit of new tents, which came in good play, as our old ones were about played out. The Ninth was then under the command of General Sherman, and had been



assigned to Colonel McClellan's Brigade of the Sixteenth Army Corps, Major-General C. C. Washburn commanding.

On the line of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad and points in that vicinity, the Ninth Illinois Cavalry were engaged for more than eighteen months almost constantly; scouting, firing and fighting some part of the rebel cavalry commanded by that wily and unscrupulous paragon of a cavalry fighting General, N. B. Forrest, with whom the Confederate army had no equal, at least in the Southwest. Now here, now there, Forrest and his men seemed to be ubiquitous. It would be impossible to name all the fights we had with some portion of his cavalry.

As yet we were but poorly equipped with horses and arms, but the first began to come soon after our arrival at Memphis, and Major Burgh (who was indefatigable in his endeavors), in the latter part of April, succeeded in procuring an outfit of new arms, mostly Colt's revolving rifles, which were really a very effective arm, and two companies with Sharp carbines put us in much better shape than ever before.

At this time, with a partial new mount of horses, new tents and new arms, we were really proud of our regiment once more. An inspection of the regiment took place April 27, by a Colonel of the regular army, who complimented the officers and men on their fine soldierly appearance.

April 28th, we were again made glad by the appearance of the United States Paymaster among us, who paid the regiment up to March 1, 1863.

At this time there was quite a number of ladies (the wives of officers) in camp. They were established in a line of tents near headquarters, which had been dubbed "Crimoline Lane." There were in camp during the spring and summer, among others whom I do not now recall, the following: Mrs. Harper, Mrs. Goddard, Mrs. Cowen, Mrs. McManis, Mrs. Perkins, Mrs. Christy, Mrs. Ellsworth, Mrs. Blackburn and Mrs. Pullman. The presence of these ladies made our camp appear quite civilized, and no doubt had much to do in keeping both officers and men on their good behaviour. Many social gatherings took place, and many happy hours passed quickly away, which, otherwise would have been





heavy on the hands of those far from home influences. It is to the credit of every man, a member of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, that during the stay of the ladies in camp, there never was one of them subjected to insult or anything other than respectful consideration. Neither will it be thought strange if those gentlemen, who were so fortunate as to have their wives with them, should *sometimes* think that the detail for their services for "officer of the day" to command a scouting party, or some of the various duties devolving upon them, came pretty often; but no one ever rebelled in the slightest degree, though we don't know what they thought.

May 12, 1863, a very sad occurrence took place in camp. Sergeant David A. Ewing, Company E, committed suicide by shooting himself while in the captain's tent. Bad news from home was the cause of the rash act. He was much beloved by all who knew him.

May 15th. A short time after our arrival at Germantown, Major Burgh, with a part of the Ninth and a small detachment of the Third Illinois Cavalry, under Major O'Connor, about three hundred men in all, while on a scout, encountered a large force of Confederates under General Chalmers, and had a very narrow escape from capture. They were but two days or more, and had not been advised by those supposed to know that there was any very large force of rebel troops in their vicinity, but were informed by a Mrs. Morris, at whose house they stopped, that there had been a fight at Wall Hill the day before, in which our forces had been beaten. [This was Colonel Hatch's command.] It was so that Chalmers, with a large force, after his fight with Hatch the day before, was still ready for fight, especially if the enemy was smaller in numbers. When this little command of Major Burgh's was found to be in his vicinity, he thought he could easily bag them.

In the meantime Major Burgh had not been idle, but, camping that night on the south side of the Coldwater, with the enemy in possession of the crossings, it behooved him to find some other way out. He sent Lieutenant Roberts, of Company G, by one of the houses in the vicinity. One of the women had that afternoon come across the river from the mill. Lieutenant Roberts remarked that she had had a horse kept in the mill race, and





have cut a new road through to a ford higher up," designating the spot. This was just what Roberts wanted to find out. He asked many questions quite innocent in all, and the woman little thought she had given the Yankees a key of escape. Lieutenant Roberts soon reported what he had learned to Major Burgh, and to their laid his plans for the morrow. Chalmers was quietly waiting for our forces to fall right into his hands like ripe peaches, but he reckoned without his host. Early the next morning, after a good deal of search, Major Burgh had found the new ford (unknown to Chalmers), and was moving away from his more powerful enemy, when the Confederates beset him in the rear and made a determined effort to surround him, but with his two little guns and by brilliant management, after some sharp fighting, he brought his command in safety from the field with but very small loss, while the punishment the rebels received was not in light. Major Burgh was highly complimented for the brilliant and adroit manner in which this affair was managed and the officers of his command were all worthy of the high praise which they received.

#### A BRILLIANT RECONNOISSANCE OF THE NINTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY

*From the Memphis Bulletin, May 4, 1862.*

Cavalry dashes into the enemy's country have become of late quite common occurrences. The National officers and soldiers find it but little and unprobable to remain in camp from one week's end to another, and usually the goal which the order is given to "pack up and move." Acting under this idea of business, Major Burgh with one hundred and fifty men of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry, and one hundred and fifty of the Third Illinois Cavalry, left camp near Germantown on a reconnoitering expedition, with the instruction to do all they could by their power to destroy the enemy wherever he could be found. When they had proceeded on their way as far as Cockrun's Corners, in DeSoto County, Miss., and twelve miles from Holly Springs, they came upon a small detachment of rebel cavalry, who fled toward Stannard. Here the National forces were met by a party of guerrillas, estimated at one hundred and fifty, under the command of Colonel Faulkner, who fell back toward Tullahoma. Our cavalry pursued them on a quick gallop, but not fast enough to come up with the enemy. They rested for the night. This was Thursday. Early Friday morning Major Burgh ascertained that the entire force of the rebel General Chalmers was estimated by the inhabitants at three thousand infantry, cavalry and artillery. The question on Major Burgh receiving this information, was whether to go back the road he had come and fight the entire rebel force with three hundred men to take another road. In conversation with a lady, Major Burgh was informed that the Coldwater was fordable. The order was given to take the road and find the Coldwater, and then hold their position. The Third Illinois was sent to the plantation of A.



Bowen to breakfast, while the Ninth Illinois was posted about three miles in the advance. Major Burgh had come to the conclusion that the story told by the inhabitants in the country through which he had passed was without foundation, when he was startled by a soldier of the Third Cavalry, who came on with a report, telling the Major that an attack had been made on the rear. The Ninth Illinois were at once formed and marched to the scene of action, where he found a large body of the enemy, consisting of infantry and cavalry. Then came the severest little fight which has yet been recorded. The rebels were in the woods, and the Federals in the open field. The Ninth Illinois are splendidly armed, and each and every man used them to the entire satisfaction of their officers. Major Burgh, finding the rebels too strong in point of numbers, the woods being alive with them, fell back to the woods, but the rebels concluded not to come from under cover. At a double log house a number of rebels were working, causing great annoyance to the Federals. Captain Perkins was ordered to throw a shell into the house and dislodge them; and no sooner was the order given than it was carried into execution, resulting in driving them better than from the house. The fight lasted all day Friday. At dark the Federals moved, and on Saturday arrived at Germantown, with the loss of five killed and two wounded. The rebel loss must have been four times ours in killed and wounded. The Federals took a few prisoners, while they did not lose a single man by that name. The officers who particularly signified themselves during the engagement were Major Burgh, Captain Perkins, Lieutenants McClure and Roberts.

The camp at Germantown was reinforced by two regiments of infantry and a section of artillery, a raid being expected from the Confederates to strike the railroad at some point between La Grange and Memphis. It was thought it might beat this station, so all the troops were on the alert.

May 21st, Companies G and H, under Captains Buel and Black (Captain Buel in command of the detachment), was sent out on the Pigeon Roost road, patrolling to Olive Branch. At this place they came upon a company of Forrest's cavalry, and had a fairly serious fight, driving the rebels back and down to the Coldwater. Our forces were larger than that of the rebels, and of course they retreated, but kept up a pretty sharp firing, and obliged our men to keep under cover. Captain Buel handled his men very handsomely, and bravely charging drove the rebels over the river. They had considerable skirmishing for two days. It was reported by some stragglers who came in from the command that Captain Buel had been killed, but this fortunately proved not to be the case.

May 31st, we had a pleasant visit from Lieutenant Boston of Company A, who has been North on leave. He has been attracted





to the staff of General Benton for a long time. Lieutenant Benton is a very popular young man with his company and the regiment, and all enjoyed his week's visit.

June 2d, Captain Ellsworth came in from a recon. bringing in as prisoners, one captain, one lieutenant, and four privates, which he captured after a bloodless encounter in a cotton gin, as he had been informed by a negro (nearly always our friend) that they were concealed. Many troops have been sent from this section below towards Vicksburg to reinforce General Grant in his operations there.

June 3d, the Forty-eighth Illinois Infantry, the last infantry regiment, left leaving only the Third and Ninth Illinois Cavalry.

June 6th, this being the anniversary of the capture of Memphis, they had a big celebration. Governor Yates, of Illinois was there. "Our Dick" as the boys affectionately called him is known and loved by all Western soldiers, and was well entitled to the name of "War Governor" by his patriotic words and works in behalf of the many valiant soldiers who had joined the Union army to put down the unholy rebellion. They had cannon booming, and in the evening a grand display of fireworks. The feeling was very different than was shown one year previous, the day of the capture of the city, June 6, 1862.

#### SENATOBIA.

June 11th, the rebels, under General Chalmers, were reported at Senatobia, Miss., on the Memphis, Paduca & Grenada Railroad. A large force of cavalry moved out to engage them.

The Ninth Illinois Cavalry was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Humphrey, and was to advance on the town from the east, while the main portion of the command, under Colonel Hatch, moved to the south, in order to cut off the retreat of the rebels. About three miles east of Senatobia the advanced battalion of the Ninth, under Major Gifford, became engaged with the enemy, and later was reinforced by the Second battalion, while the third battalion was supporting the two howitzers, which had, at this point, become engaged. The whole regiment were now actively engaged in the battle, and slowly drove the rebel force back to the town. The enemy had at the first a strong position across a creek, and was well protected by



a thin line of woods, from which place, however, our troops drove them by a threatened flank movement, while our boys gallantly and bravely marched forward, without protection of any sort: and as they stubbornly resisted our advance, a part of the Ninth moved by the left flank, and, under cover of a piece of woods on that side, opened a heavy fire on the flank, and threatening their rear obliged them to give way, hotly contesting every foot of mud. The Confederates fell back, and again took up a new position and line: but they could not withstand our fire, and we drove them into the town. We had supposed that Colonel Hatch with his command would head them off south of the town, but, for some reason, he did not reach their rear in time, and they made their escape. In this fight the Ninth held a very exposed position, yet, with a superior force and on ground of their own choosing, Chalmers and his men gave way, and, though we suffered quite severely, we inflicted more loss on the enemy. When the fight first began the battalion of Major Sedford for some time bore the brunt of the battle, but soon the second line came up and relieved him, and, ere long, with the aid of the artillery, got them started on the back track to Panola, which was at this time Chalmers' headquarters.

Sometime, during the summer of 1863, the exact date I am unable to ascertain, there was assigned to the Ninth two more twelve-pound howitzers, and these guns were also placed in charge of Company F.

June 20th, the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Humphrey, together with the entire Division to which the Regiment was then attached, while out on a ten days' scout, had a hard fight on the Coldwater, and then engaged Chalmers' forces again in Panola, Miss., drove the Confederate forces across the Tallahatchee, capturing a number of rebels in the town, as the rebel commander had left many sick and wounded in the hospitals. These men our commander paroled, and, after burning a large flour-mill and some factories, captured a large amount of arms, camp equipage, etc., and a printing office, in which our boys struck off flaming handbills with the significant sentiment: "The Yankees have come, and Chalmers has run." posted them up conspicuously over the town, and then returned to camp, bringing in the plunder captured and





a large number of negroes, some on foot, others in carriages and buggies, and on horses and mules; a motley crowd, some in silks, and some in tatters, but all in high spirits and happy to be under the protection of their deliverers. Our command was brought in a large drove of cattle for the Commissary.

July 1st, 1863, two regiments of colored troops were organized at LaGrange, Tenn., and it was thought a number of brave and competent men from the Ninth would accept commissions with them. Captain Knight was offered a colonelcy in one, but did not accept. A few of our men did finally go into these organizations.

July 6th, 1863. We received this day the official news of the fall of Vicksburg, the surrender of Pemberton and thirty-one thousand prisoners, also the taking of six hundred prisoners at our old camp at Helena, Ark. All of which glorious news made the boys of the Ninth feel good, and caused Dan Knight to do a rushing business.

It was reported at this time that heavy forces were on the north side of the Tallahatchie, and it was not long ere they received our most respectful attention. But the large force was added down to Richardson's guerrillas; and they scattered before we could reach them.

July 16th, a portion of the Ninth, eight companies, started on a scout with Major Gifford in command, at Collierville, nine miles east on the railroad. Four companies of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry joined us, all now being under the command of Colonel McCrellis, the object being to hunt up the notorious guerrilla, Colonel Richardson. We crossed Wolf River to the north, eight miles from Collierville, and then to Fisher's Point, and to Hickory Withe, sixteen miles, where we were informed we should surely find the enemy, but, alas, for human expectations, we found him not.

Our command of four hundred men pushed on, and as we were well mounted and armed, were ready for most anything. Captain Harper, in advance with Company I, surprised a rebel picket and gave chase, but as their horses were both fresh and fleet, they disappeared in the woods, after exchanging a few shots with our advance guard. The total result of the expedition was twelve prisoners and a lot of horses and mules captured. On my return to camp, July 20th, it was found that in our absence the







CHARLES BRACKETT.

*2-10-11*



rebels had captured three of our men and free men employed on the railroad. Lieutenant McMahon, with a part of Company D, immediately started in hot pursuit and overtook a company of rebels about equal in number, but dared not fire for fear of hitting some of our men who were in their midst. The gallant Lieutenant then charged them, broke through their line, and recaptured all our men, killed ~~one~~ lieutenant and two privates, and bringing in six prisoners. The "Johnnies" had robbed their prisoners of watches, money, etc., after they were free they politely requested the return of the same at the *saber's* point.

July 2d, Colonel Hatch, commanding a brigade, had a fight with some twenty-five hundred Confederates at Jackson, Tenn., with the Rebel General Forrest. Hatch's force was only about eleven hundred, of which the Sixth and Seventh Illinois Cavalry formed a part, drove the enemy, after breaking through their lines by a saber charge, with three companies of his command.

July 24th. Four companies of the Ninth, under Captain Blackburn, had a skirmish with the rebels, at Byhalie, Miss., capturing four prisoners: our loss, none.

July 26th, Lieutenant Marshall, of Company C, together with a Third Illinois Cavalry man, while visiting at the house of a citizen near our lines, was captured with their horses by a squad of seven guerillas. The rebels only kept them one night, and after restoring them of horses and arms turned them loose.

July 28th, captured two prisoners at Wolf River, and the next day lost two men captured on picket by the enemy. *Loss none.*

August 8th, Captain Bad with four companies of the Ninth on a scout to Robinson's Cross Roads, brought in a lot of cattle. One man from Company taken prisoner.

August 13th, a part of the regiment, about four hundred strong under Major Burgh, marched to Collierville and there joined the Third and Fourth Illinois Cavalry. Colonel Walter in command of the Brigade. Crossed the Tallahatchie on the 15th, and on through Oxford, crossing the Tennesse on the 16th. We here met the Second Iowa and Third Michigan Cavalry, and the Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry. Colonel Phillips, the senior officer, took command of the expedition to Water Valley.

August 17th, a part of the Ninth with the 12th Missouri's reed





a force of the enemy at Grenada, Miss.; the rebels disputed our passage over the Tallahatchie, and a spirited artillery duel was kept up for sometime. A part of the Ninth and the Third Michigan crossed the river and went into town, capturing about sixty prisoners, among them Major Chalmers. While the fight was going on, the enemy became impressed that there was another force coming in their rear from toward Vicksburg. They raised the white flag, when our boys stopped firing, *they then ran away*. Our forces captured and destroyed a large amount of Confederate property, including sixty locomotives, five hundred cars, and machinery stock buildings, and supplies in an immense amount; then recrossed the river, fell back about three miles, and camped for the night.

After dark, on the 17th, Colonel Winslow came up in the rear of Grenada with three regiments of cavalry, captured a lot of prisoners, and a large quantity of rolling stock, that the rebels were running off.

The Ninth on this expedition was under the command of Major Burgh, and did most excellent service. The raid had been exceedingly successful and brilliant in the results attained. The Confederate troops burned the railroad bridge over the Tallahatchie.

While on this expedition Lieutenant Shattuck, of Company I, with a detail of eighteen men, was sent out to forage for horses and mules. While crossing a river he was assailed by a large force of Confederates, with which he had a hard fight, lost one man killed, and his own horse was shot. There were two more of them, and his only hope of escape was to scatter his men. Each man got behind a tree, and after a hard fight succeeded in getting away, and in two or three days nearly all reached camp, mostly on foot, their clothes pretty well torn off, and half starved.

On the 21st the command again separated, Colonel Winslow going directly to Memphis, and our force (having been in Paducah the day before) crossed the Tallahatchie, and moved back to Collierville and on to Germantown, arriving in camp at nine P. M., the 22d, having been out ten days, in that time having done some hard marching, a good deal of skirmishing, and resulted in the capture of many prisoners and the destruction of a large amount of Confederate railroad and other property.



## CHAPTER IX.

MARCH TO LAGRANGE, TENN.—ORGANIZATION OF COLORED REGIMENTS.—MARCH TO THE COLDWATER AND HOLLY SPRINGS.—DINNER AT COLONEL HATCH'S.—THREE COLUMBIAS SHOT.—FIGHT AT LOCKHART'S MILL.—SALEM AND WYATT.

AUGUST 26th, the regiment marched to La Grange, Tenn., forty miles east, toward Charlotte on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad. The Second Iowa and the Sixth and Seventh Illinois Cavalry take our places at Germantown. We found at La Grange two brigades of cavalry. The Third, Fourth and Eleventh Illinois, and the First and Second Tennessee Cavalry, and several regiments of infantry, besides two regiments of colored troops. The negro seems to make a good soldier, and is very proud of his new position as a soldier and a man. This town is about mid-way between Memphis and Corinth, and is within easy communication with Memphis and the North.

Captain Mock with four companies was stationed at Moscow, eight miles distant.

September 4th, the regiment received four months' pay, which was very acceptable. Company D was detailed as courier guard to General Sweeney, who was in command of the troops here. Colonel Rice commanded the Post. The latter, a dapper little man, was slightly gray, with keen, piercing eyes, decidedly "military."

The 10th of September, the Ninth Illinois Cavalry started on a four days' scout *via* Mount Pleasant and at the Coldwater, thirty miles from La Grange, met a large force of our cavalry under the command of Colonel Hatch. The command was made up of the Second Iowa, Third, Fourth, Sixth and Seventh and Eleventh Illinois, and the Seventh Tennessee Cavalry; but as there was apparently nothing for us to do, we marched back *via* Holly Springs, while Hatch's Cavalry marched back to Memphis the same way they came.



The Ninth only remained in camp that day when they were again ordered out on the scout with the Third and Seventh Illinois, and the Sixth and Seventh Tennessee Cavalry, all under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Thompson to Grand Junction. Moved out to Bellevue and on to Tamba, Smith and Alcorn's, then to Pocahontas and camped for dinner at Colonel Hoot's plantation. Captured a number of prisoners.

The Sixth Tennessee Cavalry boys shot down two more. We arrived in camp at La Grange on the 17th. On the same day Major Burch started for Springfield on regimental business.

The same day two Company C boys while on a scout and getting their dinner, were met by three mounted rebels with horses which they were proceeding to take, whom our boys quickly drew their revolvers and ordered them to "surrender," which they did, and our two brave comrades brought the three in with their arms and horses as prisoners. So took the day being passed in action.

October 4th, the Ninth and Third Illinois and Sixth Tennessee Cavalry started on a scout to the Collieries and at Luskett's Mill on the 6th had a brush with the enemy. Colonel McCollie was in command of our forces. We made two prisoners, and having learned from a citizen that the Confederates were in large force at or near Hilly Springs, it was thought best to return. Just as we crossed the Colliery the rebels drove in our pickets, and the skirmish was for a while very hot. We threw shells among them freely, but as their force appeared to be large, Colonel McCollie, thinking that they might get in his rear by crossing below, fell back to Mount Pleasant, and from there moved back to camp.

#### SALISBURY

Oct. 7, the command started from Lathrop's station, with three days' rations, marched to Grand Junction and twelve miles toward Salem. The command comprised the Third, Seventh, Ninth Illinois and Sixth Tennessee Cavalry, Colonel McCollie commanding the Brigade.

On the 8th the Sixth Tennessee Cavalry, in the advance, struck the rebels at 10 A. M. Three miles from Salem, and drove them through town without much trouble. Here it was reported that





that the Rebel General Chalmers was not far away with a considerable force. Our whole command now halted to feed on the north side of the town, and were joined by the Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry, Colonel Jesse Phillips, and two pieces of artillery. We had not finished our dinner when the rebels suddenly drove in our pickets, and advanced upon us in battle array. The Federal troops took position on a ridge about half a mile northeast of Salem; the rebels approached from the south, and the fight began again between our and two of their regiments from that time until nearly night the battle raged with considerable fierceness, some of the heaviest fighting of the war. Our men were doing good service and the rebels apparently almost as well supplied with guns as we were. Finally our ammunition ran low, the howitzers gave out or nearly so, and at 10:14 P.M. the fighting ceased. In this fight the Ninth Illinois Cavalry lost thirteen men wounded, the Sixth Tennessee the same, and the Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry suffered the most, as they were dismounted and in the front the most of the time. It was said that Colonel McChellis was not in condition to command, as he mislaid some of the troops ten miles in the wrong direction. The rebels were under General Chalmers, and numbered about five thousand men, while we were only about fifteen hundred.

#### WATTS.

October 11th, the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, commanded by Major J. H. Perkins, with the Third Illinois and Sixth Tennessee Cavalry, comprising a force of about three thousand Cavalry, under the command of Colonel Edward Hatch, left La Grange, Tenn., and marched to Salem, Miss., where it was expected we should meet the rebels in force, but they disappeared before our arrival. The citizens reported the rebel command to be marching toward Osceola. The command then moved toward Holly Springs, distant about twenty-five miles, and at 11 o'clock, A. M., we heard heavy cannonading, but could not determine where it was. We camped for the night near Holly Springs, Miss. Monday, the 19th, the command separated, scouring the country, and at one o'clock, A. M., heard heavy firing, about twenty miles distant. We moved forward but did not arrive in time to participate in the fight. A brigade under Lieutenant Colonel Phillips, of the Ninth Illinois



Mounted Infantry overtook the enemy at Hyaluk, and after a sharp fight, in which we lost four men killed and nine wounded, the rebels retreated. The next day the command all joined again, following as rapidly as possible after the rebels—skirmishing with their rear guard all day.

At Wyatt our advance found them strongly posted, and at last ready to give battle. The Third Michigan and Fifth Kansas Cavalry and the Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry were in the advance. The rebels moved their trains and all their horses over the river, and then came back dismounted to meet us. The advanced brigade made repeated attacks, but were not able to dislodge the enemy. Now was our time. Colonel Hatch's Brigade was ordered to the front with our battery. We went in for a distance of two miles on the run. Our slaughterers were put out, the howitzers posted, and the firing grew hot. An effort was made to dislodge them from the town. We fought them for five hours, shelling the houses, and finally driving them over the river. The most of this time it was raining, and for about twenty minutes the hail came down in chunks, cutting our horses and men, and with so much force as to make the horses wild and almost unmanageable. The latter part of the fight was carried on by the flash of the guns. In this affair we again lost four men killed and twenty wounded. The next morning we found fifteen dead rebels and learned that they carried off two field quite a number. The Confederates numbered four, and were commanded by General Chalmers. While we were keeping this command busy here, another force of rebels was in the vicinity of the Memphis & Charleston Railway, and the cannonading we heard the second day out was the fight at Collierville, where they were being driven off and defeated the second time. The rebels were in hopes they would be able to destroy the railroad and thus prevent the passage of troops to reinforce General Rosecrans. At Collierville, had they been successful, it is possible, they might have captured General Sherman and his staff, who were on the way passing through about that time.

In this affair the Ninth behaved with great gallantry, and received a hearty commendation from Colonel Hatch and the officers of the expedition.





## WEATT.

BY W. M. ORTON, SERGEANT OF COMPANY I, NINTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

October 13, 1861. We arrived on the field at 6 o'clock P. M., and took position on the right, with our battery in the center. The rebels in our immediate front were located in log houses and gullies. One log house a little to our right was filled with the sharpshooters of our enemy, who made it uncomfortable for us. Our battery was ordered to shell it, and throw a dozen or so shells. Thereafter this a Company of the Ninth Illinois Mounted Infantry fired by the way one of the best regiments the State ever produced was ordered by Lieutenant Colonel Phillips to charge it and capture the rebels within. They did charge gallantly on the yard, but could not hold their position, retreated, having six or seven killed and wounded. The battery of the Ninth was again ordered to shell the house and drive the rebels out. During all this time it was raining, and was now dark. Lieutenant Colonel Phillips called upon the Ninth Illinois Cavalry to furnish a company of skirmishers. Captain Harper, with Company I was ordered to charge the house, in charge of the command here, was ordered to advance upon the enemy. It was now so dark that the flash of the enemy's guns was the only means of locating them. We first advanced upon the log house, and afterwards Lieutenant Colonel Phillips thus said, "Damn it boys, move on the ferry!" Captain Phillips and Captain Harper rode just in the rear of the line all the way down. We captured some of the enemy, and were fighting all the way. At the ferry we found the rebels tearing up the wooden bridge they had driven across the Tallahassee. We fired upon them with our repeating rifles, and they scattered in all directions, many jumping into the water, leaving their arms behind. After holding the ferry about an hour, we were relieved, and fell back about half a mile to camp. Early in the morning we went over the hole in which a great number of the enemy's dead were lying, to a log house, and our attention was called by the lady of the house to an unexploded shell lying between the house and the fence, which killed the lady and her three children, and shelling the whole house, with the following: Anthony Gorman, H. M. Jenner, Wm. E. Jones, W. A. Johnson, Henry Swant, H. J. H. Sweet, Robert Ferriman, James Hewitt, Ned Smith, Francis Hubbell, James Roscrans, Dudley Strong, J. M. Thomas, J. W. Thomas, Allison Wright, Smith Wixom, Joe Reed, Joe Fox, Tom Reed, Wm. N. Thomas, and some others I am not able to recall. I will further say that the whole Regiment was engaged, and did noble and gallant fighting that day.

An incident in which the members of the above mentioned Company took part this same evening is worthy of mention. After the Ninth Infantry had been repulsed, Colonel Hatch called for a special detail to develop the position of the enemy, and ten men from this same advance skirmish line reported to him under Sergeant Milton Orton. Colonel Hatch told the Sergeant to move forward over the same ground where the others had been driven back. The Sergeant, surprised, called out aloud, "There's no more



right," and rousinglly inquired, "Will any come back alive?" The reply was: "Perhaps not, I wish to draw their fire and develop their strength before making another charge. It is better to sacrifice ten men than a thousand." The resolute Sergeant and his little band then moved forward, and ascending a small hill, drew upon themselves the fire of the enemy. As they approached, they plainly heard them talking, and when their steps were heard the rebel officer said: "Here they come; ramrod, boys, fire free and then fall back." The order "fire" had not been given long before all the ten men composing the brave squad were digging their noses in the soft mud in an eager attempt to flatten their persons to as small a level as possible. The volley came, but none were injured. The plucky Sergeant and his men escaped unharmcd.



## CHAPTER X.

CORINTH—SAB FATE OF COLONEL ROGERS—BACK TO COLONEL DICK—  
—RAID FOR HORSES—SAB CHERT—BATTLE OF MURKIN—COL-  
ONEL HATCH WOUNDED—LETTER TO MAJOR FRANK—HORSES  
STOLEN FROM CAMP.

### CORINTH.

NOVEMBERS, 1863. The Ninth Illinois Cavalry marched to Corinth, Miss. The order for removal came Friday night at one o'clock: at daybreak the regiment was in the saddle and ready for the march. Arriving at Corinth Saturday evening, we took possession of the barracks formerly occupied by the Third Iowa Infantry—very comfortable quarters, where we soon proceeded to make ourselves at home. The ground was dry, and the surroundings pleasant, the indications pointing to the conclusion that this would be "Headquarters" for the regiment all winter. Seven companies were detached. One battalion was sent to Middleton, and another to Chowalla, both towns on the Memphis & Charleston Railway, between Corinth and La Grange.

This was the first time our Regiment had seen this now famous town of Corinth, a place of about 2,000 inhabitants before the war, and at this time much devastated by the two armies who had each done a part towards the town's destruction.

Fort Robinette, situated not far from the town, was a strong position, and the works very extensive and well planned.

October 4, 1863. The rebels made an attack on this place, but were repulsed with heavy loss.

Here we found the grave of the ill-fated Colonel Rogers. This man Rogers had been formerly a captain in the United States Army, and at the breaking out of the war, he deserted the old flag, and was made a Colonel in the Confederate army. At the storming of Fort Robinette, he was conspicuous as a brave and gallant officer. He led his regiment to the fort. They charged and seized the walls. Colonel





Rogers being the first man to jump them. With those in the first time, became aware of the presence in the fort of his company, A. "Hold! there is the first Hugabone!" was the exclamation that burst from his lips. His men, however, were then and the rebels back, he was shot dead within Alder's fort at the wall. His honored grave is where he fell with a stake only to mark his resting place, and no inscription. Near by is a large grave where thirty rebels who fell around him are buried. This is but one of the many sad incidents of the war.

November 8, Major Dugan returned from Illinois and resumed command of the regiment.

#### COLUMBIANA

November 22nd, Sunday, the Ninth and Tenth regiments received orders, and the Sunday following returned to Columbus, having been the scene of two attacks by the Confederates, and also of their signal defeat each time.

We are now in the *Second Brigade*, composed of the Seventh Iowa, the Sixth, Seventh, and Ninth Illinois Cavalry Regiments, under the command of Colonel Edward H. Hunt, and to be that which he afterward proved himself one of the best military officers in the service. Our camp, some miles from town, was at first in tents, but it was not long before our men had made themselves much more comfortable by putting up log cabins and shanties, the material of which was gathered from the old buildings in the vicinity, that had been destroyed by the enemy.

November 20th, the Brigade, commanded by Colonel Hunt, composed of the Sixth and Ninth Illinois Cavalry, with ordnance and ten days' rations, marched northwest into West Tennessee and to the vicinity of Coxington, all the time picking up horses and mules. This was a very fertile part of the country, and had not been devastated by the ravages of war. Crossed the Memphis & Ohio Railroad on the 21st and back on the 20th. In this trip the boys fired well in the way of chickens, geese, sweet potatoes, fruit, etc., and as the soldiers took only the best, much was wasted than eaten.

Returned through Summerville, Tennessee, 1st, bringing in a large number (about two hundred) horses and mules, most of the horses very fine animals.



During the trip the command camped one night at the fine plantation of Colonel Mosby, who had just butchered winged twenty fine hogs. The Colonel treated the officers very handsomely, and requested his self invited guests to view his fine array of fresh pork. But alas, upon reaching the smoke house, he found, with surprise, that it had all disappeared, and the Yankee soldiers were enjoying a feast in their camps.

#### SAULSBURY.

It was reported that there was a large force of rebels at Ripley, on the 2nd of December. The Brigade moved out, marched as far as Middleton, and when about two miles on the Ripley road, camped for the night. Here Colonel Hatch received a dispatch that the rebels had been in Saulsbury, and burned the town and torn up the railroad track. Then the command moved back to Saulsbury, the Second Tennessee in the advance, the Ninth next, and the Sixth and Seventh in the rear. The advance command skirmished with the rebel pickets before daylight on the 3d, and drove them several miles, when the fight began in earnest. The Ninth were then ordered to the front, and our howitzers planted on a high ridge in the center of the line, and began to shell the rebels on an opposite hill, companies A, C and E supporting our battery. The enemy then brought up one of their heavy guns, and returned our fire with so much effect that our battery was withdrawn, and the rebels fell back from the main road, and our command withdrew to LaGrange. We had one man wounded, and captured 25 prisoners.

On the morning of December 4th, Colonel Hatch sent Captain Mock with a battalion of the Ninth, at daylight, to the south to see if the rebels were in that direction. Crossing Wolf River, after moving out about five miles, it was learned there the Rebel General Slemmer's Brigade had camped there that night, and had moved out early in the morning. At this time Lieutenant Roberts was in charge of the advance guard. Another rebel column appearing in the east, on a road that the advance guard had already crossed, Captain Mock recalled the advance and threw our skirmishers to attract the rebels, and Roberts got back, while he was really cut off, had the rebels only known by that there was a strip of timber between which hid the Rebels from our view, and





they responded promptly to the recall. There a lively skirmish took place, and couriers were dispatched back to Colonel Hatch at La Grange, notifying him of the presence of two bodies of rebels, and their movement westward, stating that the command was in danger of being cut off at the river, and asking for orders. The Second Iowa Cavalry was sent to reinforce Captain Meek's Battalion, with orders for him to return to La Grange in their rear. Arriving here, reported to Colonel Hatch in full what had been done and discovered. Before this, the main portion of Hatch's Brigade had been sent by Colonel Hatch, who was strong in his belief that the Confederate troops were marching in the direction of Moscow, to that place. This command was made up of the Sixth, Seventh, and two battalions of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, in command of Captain Cameron. At Moscow there was stationed a regiment of colored troops, probably about two hundred, under the command of Colonel Frank Kenfield, two companies being on picket between the station and the bridge over Wolf River. These troops had taken up some of the planks of the bridge, which were replaced by the Sixth Illinois Cavalry, Major Whitsh commanding, which moved up to and over the bridge, which, with the approach, was nearly one hundred yards wide, closely followed by the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, two companies of which, B and H, having crossed, and the remainder of the two battalions, with the bowmen, took to and on the bridge, when the Sixth Illinois, having made some ground out, or at least but a very short distance in their front, were furiously attacked by the enemy, under General S. D. Lee, who was advancing in line of battle in the thick woods on the south side of the river. The Sixth Illinois hastily demoralized and took to the cover of trees, so did the two companies of the Ninth, and their horses came tearing back, adding to the confusion of those of our command on the bridge. Two of the guns of our battery were already on the approach to the bridge, and were as soon as possible run back to the north side, and placed in a position to open fire on the enemy. Meanwhile our unfortunate comrades, who were over the river, were being driven back by overwhelming numbers to the east, and our boys were anxiously looking over to their relief. Lieutenant Carpenter, on the bridge, was



actively engaged in clearing a passage and opening a way for our boys to recross. Now the guns under the command of the brave Lieutenant George H. Boone made rapid discharges in the ranks of the enemy. Captain Cameron, with Sergeant-Major Fitzpatrick, had crossed over the bridge, and the gallant Captain was storming up and down calling for his heroes of Company K. It was not long before our forces were driven back to the river, and all not being able to reach the bridge, the river was soon full of men and horses. Captain Cameron plunged in with his horse and swam over. Many hand-to-hand fights had taken place here. In the meantime our men who were not killed, wounded, or captured had recrossed, and things were soon in better shape. It was then necessary to keep that river between us and the enemy, who had determined to cross, and make repeated attempts to charge over the bridge, only to be mowed down with grape and canister from our howitzers, and our men with rifles and carbines who were steadily, gallantly and bravely holding the north bank of the river. The negro troops were actively in the fight—a part were at the bridge, the rest having been sent into the fort,—and sending an occasional shot or shell from the big gun there into the woods.

Sergeant S. J. Bailey of Company G, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, had charge of the wagons of the Ninth. In one was battery ammunition and in the other cartridges for the rifles and carbines. He had brought these two wagons in rear of our guns near the bridge, and with an ax chopped open the boxes of ammunition, and loaded the boys who came for it, as those who had swum the river had damaged their own. The colored troops stood near the battery, and fought nobly, as indeed did every man in this fierce struggle. The fight had now lasted over an hour. It will be remembered that Captain Mock had reported to General Hatch what he had seen in the morning; this only confirmed the Colonel in his views that the enemy would strike at or near Moscow. He gave orders to Captain Mock's Battalion and the second Iowa to follow, and started on the gallop toward Moscow, ten miles distant. When about half way, the firing at Moscow was heard, and Colonel Hatch put spurs to his horse and dashed ahead. Captain Mock, not being able to keep up with his wheel-mounted men,





an escort with the Colonel, and followed as fast as possible. Colonel Hatch soon arrived on the scene, and dashed up to the front near the bridge: he had been here but a little while, when he was severely wounded, receiving a shot through the right lung, and the command again devolved on the brave Colonel Kendrick. Soon the Second Iowa, in the advance, and the Battalion of the Ninth swung over the hill. Colonel Kendrick rode out, and, meeting Captain Mock, told him that Colonel Hatch had been wounded, and that he (Kendrick) was in command and ordered Captain Mock to dismount his battalion and form in line about one hundred yards east, near the bridge, and on the left of our line. The Second Iowa were also placed in position, and the whole line moved up to the river. These commands were aimed with Colt's revolving rifles, and their arrival was most opportune. The last five or six miles they had come in on the run, and had dismounted at the station, and as they swung over the hill and down to the river on the double quick, the "Johnnies" thought the infantry had come from La Grange on the train, and when these new troops opened with their long rifles, they fell back, the Second Iowa always on hand when needed, and Captain Mock's Battalion did much to win the day. When Colonel Hatch was wounded, and as he was being lifted from his horse, he said, "Tell the boys never to give up that bridge." The fire of the enemy weakened, Sergeant Samuel Morrow jumped upon the bridge away and nearly in the water, and shouted, "Come on boys, they are running." In an instant a stream of soldiers were on the bridge, and pressing forward in hot pursuit after the retreating rebels. But Lee's forces had received enough, and pulled out for good. In the fight our forces were under the command of the gallant Colonel Kendrick, until, perhaps, a few moments after the arrival of Colonel Hatch and before he was wounded; and that they were well furnished is amply proved by the result. The whole command fought with the greatest steadiness and bravery, and considering the ambush of the Sixth in the first of the engagement, and their vastly superior numbers, it is a wonder that we drove them off. Soon after the fight commenced, the gallant Sergeant-Major Fitzpatrick, having crossed with Captain Cameron, and dismounted, was driven back to the river with Chief Bugler Henry Dugan, and at their safety





possible chance of escape was in crossing the river, and through dragged down by their heavy boots, a tenuous clinging, they made a brave effort to swim the stream. The rebels were close upon them when they jumped in, and soon began fling upon them in the water. Bugler Hazel was shot through the heart, and the brave Sergeant-Major received a severe wound in the head. Instantly all became dark to him; it seemed that he must die, but just at this moment, hearing Lieutenant Boone shouting his orders from the north side of the river, he gave a lunge toward his friends. As he landed a volley of bullets from the rebels fairly speckled him with lead, but none struck him. Crawling up to and under the bridge, he was soon discovered by the brave Lieutenant Hillier, who ordered a file of his men to fire on the rebels across the river, while he went down and brought his blinded comrade to a place of safety. It was thought his wound was mortal, but by skillful surgery his life was saved. Our total loss was ten killed, thirty wounded and forty-two missing, while the Confederate loss was about seventy killed. Strange to say, the most of the horses of the Sixth and Ninth that were over the river had huddled together during the battle, and were nearly all recovered. The rebel forces numbered between four and five thousand, and were under Generals Lee, Chalmers and Faidtner, while our army, including the negroes, was less than two thousand.

## MOSCOW.

BY M. A. ETCYNSHED, SERGEANT-MAJOR.

It is now nearly twenty-four years since I sailed at Moscow, Tenn. I have lived a busy life since then, having many things to think about concerning land, sea and other matters, requiring close attention and application. However, my thoughts do wander back occasionally to that, in our eventful day. My recollections of the fight at the long bridge cross the Wolf river at Moscow, are thus as follows: On the morning of the 4th of December, 1862, as the Ninth Illinois Cavalry Volunteers were about to leave Sumnerville, Tenn., Lieutenant-Colonel Harry B. Burgh, commanding, ordered me, as Sergeant-Major, to detail the senior Captain to take command of the Regiment temporarily, as he, Colonel Burgh, was unwell, but thought he would be able to resume the command in a short while. I reported to Captain Charles S. Connor, of Company K, the senior Officer present for duty, who assumed the command in compliance with the order of Colonel Burgh. The regiment moved on south to La Grange, Tenn., halting, I think, a short while there, and then moved west toward Moscow, arriving at the latter place about 2 o'clock p. m. There appeared to be some delay in crossing the river, of which the men took advantage; so that their numbers



and themselves. While waiting, I noticed that there was a small earthwork fort in the place garrisoned by a colored regiment of infantry, who appeared to be entirely unconscious that a large force of the enemy under General Lee was in their near neighborhood across the river. They were playing about their camp in apparent security, but on the sound of the first few shots fired, I noticed they scurried to secure their arms. The command being ready to move, the regiment in advance of the Ninth, which was, I believe, the Sixth Illinois Cavalry, had crossed the bridge, and the Ninth was close upon the approach to the bridge, when a few shots were fired on the advance, followed by a volley. Captain Cameron, who was riding at the head of the Ninth, gave the order "Forward," and ordered me when across the bridge to have every fourth man, both horses, and the remainder to dismount and form line to fight on foot, and to have the horses led off to the left, out of the way, the security. In compliance with this order, the two leading companies dismounted, or partially so, when the enemy began to fire rapidly, and disclosed a large force greater than we had any idea of. It was soon decided that General Lee with his entire command, upwards of five thousand, were in our front. Our troops began to fall back on the Ninth, thereby creating confusion, and preventing the third company of our Regiment, which happened to be Company F, with its battery of four twelve-pound mounted howitzers, from crossing.

About this time my pony had both of his forward legs broken by shot, poor little fellow. How pitiful he looked as I dismounted to leave him. I borrowed that pony from Quartermaster Angle, and promised to replace him on my return to camp. I hope the good Quartermaster will take the infant for the deed, for really I had to part with several other things attached to my saddle. Before dismounting, I went toward the bridge to see how things went on there. Adjutant J. H. Carpenter was on the bridge trying to prevent the men from retreating on the bridge, on which was Lieutenant George H. Boone with Company T, with his battery, who desired to turn round and bring his guns back to a place of safety, and to place them into position for use. There was great confusion on the bridge. Men and horses were greatly mixed. Lieutenant Boone, who is an ordinary occasion a quiet, easy-going man, now that his battery was in danger, as he thought, was quite ferocious, saying that he would see any man making the attempt to cross that bridge until he put his battery out of the way, and I believe he would have done as he said he would. I am sure he made Lieutenant Westbrook jump in horse off the bridge to the ground, a distance that appeared to me twelve or fifteen feet. About the time that Lieutenant Boone had placed the battery in safety, the enemy began to close in on our troops, who were falling back rapidly, so that the jam on the bridge was very great. The planks of the structure got loose and fell into the river, men and horses falling; soon the waters under the bridge were covered with planks, men and horses in great confusion. The fire from the enemy getting closer and hotter, I felt decidedly the opposite of Peter on the mountain. "It was good not to be here," so I went back to where the horses were, where I was soon joined by Chief Bugler Hazel; on looking about me I saw that the enemy was coming quite close to the river along our entire front. Only James Foley (born January 18, 1846) river, and swam safely back, soon after followed by some others on horseback.





Captain Cameron being the last to swim back with his horse, who on arriving on the opposite bank loudly called for his "horses," meaning his own company. K. Hazel and I began to get uneasy, as the the enemy was drawing close to us, but I remember telling him that in a short time our troops would reform and cross the bridge again and drive the enemy back, and that it would turn out all right, as our fellows would never give up the game. During this time the bullets were thrown about rather freely and carelessly, and the enemy kept moving toward the Sixth Illinois, driving them back on the bridge. I noticed an officer of the regiment named limping toward me, and I went to help him. He stated that he was shot in the leg and believed the limb was shattered. He had a Spencer carbine in his hand, which I took and began to lead him toward the river, when the enemy gave a yell and made a charge, completely driving the remainder of our troops back to and into the river, and those that could get near the bridge and some falling through the timbers into the water beneath in the rush and confusion.

The horses began to stampede and were left to care for themselves, the men scattered and got over the river by swimming, or hid in the bushes. I felt my wounded friend lie down flat on the ground and the enemy would think he was dead, and perhaps pass him, as, if we continued both of us would surely be captured or shot. I took his Spencer carbine with me back to where Hazel was standing on the bank of the river, and told him that we must get out of there, as Lieutenant Boone would soon get his battery in position and would no doubt open with grape and cannon; besides our troops would form for battle on the opposite bank of the river, and that we would then be placed between the two of friends and enemies, which would be sure death to us. The poor fellow then told me that he could not swim a stroke. I then went to the bank of the river to see if there were any place where we could shelter ourselves from the expected storm of lead and iron which was sure to come. No possible shelter was to be obtained; on the contrary, the enemy made his appearance on the river bank on our side, and within easy shooting range. I told Hazel the only course left to him was to lie flat on the ground and take his chance, as for me, I would try and swim across, as I preferred to take the risk of being shot to going to Andersonville. So I said "good bye, old fellow, take care of yourself." I took a hurried look about me, only to see the enemy very close indeed. I threw my Spencer carbine that I still held into the river, and made a plunge, intending to force myself as far as possible out into the river, and swim the remainder of the distance, which I thought I could do. I went into the water with my clothing, shoes, revolver, belt, heavy boots, and everything that I had when I dismounted from my horse. I had no sooner touched the water when I heard a splash back of me and something grasped me by the right shoulder, turning my head I saw that it was Hazel. Poor fellow, the temptation to escape, together with the nervous state, incident to what he had seen, was more than he could calmly bear. He forgot that he could not swim, and, seeing me make the plunge, he instantly followed, and being much stouter and stronger than I, the force of his plunge carried him up to me in time to grasp me as he did. The added weight of Hazel's body on my shoulder stood me up straight in the water. I managed to keep afloat by paddling with my hands; with my left hand I managed to unhook my water and let it drop, which gave me more freedom to paddle with my right hand, and I managed to keep my clothing and also Hazel's was buoyed up, and floated with the water of Wood



River, and after struggling a little while, we both went down under the water. Coming up again I made desperate efforts with hands and feet to keep afloat, and after vainly trying to grasp anything to aid me from again going down, not even a straw came within reach, so down we both went. Though his name ringing in persons in danger such as ours, I know they did to me. I was young, and did not want to die then, but how to save myself, as long as a strong, powerful man held me in a death grip. True, he was a friend, but could he, if he would, let me on that score?

I had often read of somewhat like cases, and all went to prove that a drowning person will cling to whatever he happens to hold, even after death. All these thoughts passed rapidly in my mind. My conclusions were that my time had come. I thought over my past life, I had done no human being wrong that I knew of, and certainly there were none to mourn for me, but somehow I did not want to die, so on coming to the surface I opened my mouth to tell Hanzel to let go, as it would do him no good and was sure to drown a bodier as it he held on to me. My mouth filled with water, and before I could utter a word I could not speak, but made a motion with my shoulder to which he was clinging, when, Heaven be thanked, I found myself free and unharmed, with renewed efforts of my now nearly exhausted strength, to remain afloat and elevate my head sufficiently out of the water to fill my lungs with the life-giving air. I looked carefully about me to see what had become of Hanzel. He was gone; I never saw him again. I was told afterward that his remains were found next day in the river, shot through the heart. Poor fellow, I suppose that upon rising from our second immersion, in frantic efforts to remain on the surface of the water that he may have exposed his body sufficiently to the enemy who were on the banks of the river a little down the stream, and was shot. On gaining a little strength I began to take observation of my surroundings. I found myself under the bridge and drifting with the current, which would soon bring me, if I could keep afloat, close down to the enemy who were on the bank lower down. Fortunately, a good horse drifted toward me, which I grasped by the tail and raised my head above out of the water to rest before starting out for my opponent, side on which were our own troops. As I was about to be go and strike, but I felt a sharp stab in the head and the sensation of a hot, sharp instrument and under my arm for about three inches, and then blank darkness followed. I knew I was wounded in the head and had lost my sight in consequence, but fortunately, I retained my reason and knew the direction I wanted to go and struck out for the shore, which I reached, and threw myself flat on my face. The soldiers throwing the mud over me as I lay, they must have fired several shots at me after my leaving the water, and ceased on seeing me lie at full length on the bank, believing me to be dead. While lying under the bridge where I landed, I could hear my friend, Lieutenant Boone, getting his battery of howitzers into position. Pretty soon the guns began to talk. Grape shot must have riddled over that bridge in rapid succession. What did I care that chunks of dirt and splinters fell down on me. No matter that I have ever heard sounded so sweetly to me as did the sharp, sharp bark of those howitzers, and having gotten them working to suit him, Boone began to warm to his work as the guns began to get hot from the rapid firing. I can imagine I hear him now telling the women "to give it to them, let them have it," etc., and I am sorry to have to record it, but, if any woman is not





at fault. I think he swore like a trooper, but it might have been the spiteful blessing of iron grape as it went on its mission of death.

Boone should have been promoted for that day's work. I lay under the bridge until I began to grow numb with the cold, it being the 4th of December, and I in the water so long, besides the loss of blood, I felt quite weak. I crawled from under the bridge by feeling my way, being directed by the sound of our guns. I managed to get on the sloping side of the bridge approaching, where I rested. Soon somebody spoke to me, and asked me if I was much hurt. I asked him where he was: he said he was back of the stump close by me. I then told him that I was shot in the head, and that I had lost my sight, and asked him to lead me back to the rear. He replied that the rebels were on the opposite bank, and that if he left where he was that he would surely be killed; and for me to remain where I was until the rebels were driven back, so there I had to lay. I remained quiet for some time listening to Company F's battery, until I felt myself getting stiff and sore and that I was about to die. I could feel my limbs straining out, a drowsy unconsciousness coming over me and in my heartiest in my surroundings, when I was made aware that someone was talking to me. There came David Hillier, of Company A, with some men of his troops, happened to come that way, and, seeing me, stopped. He asked me if I was hurt. I replied that I was shot and had lost my sight, and how I had pulled the strap back of the saddle to lead me back and what he had said. I am not sure, but I thought that I heard somebody being kicked and punched, and I think it was that chap back of the stump, and that Dave Hillier had done the kicking and punching. Dave said he would lead me back. I said that I did not think that I could walk. He then said that he would carry me. I told him then that I was hurt some, and that he would only risk his own life, and do my good: he said he didn't care a d---, that he would not leave me there and he then told, I think Sergeant Crawford to form line in front to keep the rebels in place and he would take me on his back and carry me to the rear, and that the Sergeant was to fall back as we moved to the rear. So here, big-hearted Dave Hillier carried me on his back, to the rear, where the ambulance was waiting; as I was being put into the ambulance I heard that Colonel Hatch was shot. The ambulance conveyed me to the local hospital of the colored regiment stationed at Moscow, where I was undressed and wrapped up in blankets. Assistant-Surgeon Stacy Hemmaway probed him the ball, which he found divided into two parts: one part had remained where it had struck the skull, the other part had traversed about three inches of my head under the scalp, both of which he removed. One half I had in my possession for several years and finally lost it; the other half, with a part of my skull is still in the possession of my comrade, Fred. C. Feigel. After a stay of three or four days in the hospital of Moscow, I was removed to our regimental hospital at Cadizville, Tenn., where Surgeon George B. Christy performed the operation which saved my life. He removed a part of the skull which pressed on the brain. Frank Halladay was then hospital steward and administered the chloroform. Chaplain G. F. Brayton and F. C. Feigel were present during the operation, which was both painful and bloody. However, through the kind nursing I received, I was able to travel, and received a full touch from Lieutenant Colonel H. B. Kargh from the 2nd day of January to the 7th of March, 1864, but being still unable to ride on horseback, at the end of my furlough, was discharged from





1104 *et al.*

I have always felt, and always shall feel, that I have been

I have always felt, and did at the time, that our forces were operating in Moscow, as General Lee evidently was, provoked and provoked. Although, I believe, I do not know.

The following from A. D. Proves, formerly Major of the 8th Illinois Cavalry, will be read with interest as throwing additional light on certain points at issue at the battle of Murfreesboro, December 4, 1863:

Command. H. A. Hurd.

Chloroform,  $\text{CHCl}_3$ , 100 ml, 4 ml.

DEAR CONRAD: - Yours of 21b received. Several days ago, but you prevented from answering until now.

Your first question is, "Why was he allowed to do but business as always?" The black church is wealthy.

Major Whitall was in command of company, and Edward Henson in advance, with Captain W. D. Green in command. Third company was commanded by Philip Phillips in command, and fought in line of company, and fell Henson in command.

Second question: "Was the battery in the bottom?" The battery was following our Regiment, and when the enemy started out to advance, as they had attempted to form a line on the right of the road. I moved up my batteries and mounted, formed on left of the road, ordered the battery to dismount and maneuver in the road, and it did effective work in this position. I find from their report immediately in front was cleared of the enemy's line, and I saw that they were flanking us on our left. I ordered it with my batteries to fall back to the rear, and very good work was done there by Lieutenant Smith in command of Battery No. 1, one gun. I remember seeing Lieutenant Smith's gun fired in the rear of the line with an as handy as the gunner had it as with the forward. One of the enemy took hold of this one gun, and made an effort to take it second time, but they were driven away. My memory brings back to me the following of this play.

I am going to make an effort to limit the number of almost second-hand

YOUNG AND MIDDLE-AGED MEN

A. D. Yermakov

On the 11th of December, a cold blustering night, four scoundrels made a good haul of horses in the camp of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry. That night there was a number stolen, among them a fine horse belonging to Lieutenant S. C. Roberts, one from Lieutenant E. A. Havenport, one from Commissary Sergeant W. E. Walker, and several belonging to the different officers of the regiment. How they were got out of camp, or by whose hands, was not definitely known; but as the thieves made a selection of the best horses to carry off, it was strange and



pected that they knew pretty well where to go for them. The horse stolen from the Community was the one presented to Captain Humphrey by the citizens of Concord on his departure for camp in 1861, and had been purchased by James M. Brewster in 1863. No trace was ever found of them, and we had the mortification of knowing that in all probability some Confederate soldiers were riding our horses.

Sunday, December 14th, we had upon our services by our new Chaplain, the Reverend G. F. Haydon who had recently come to us, and was much welcomed and liked by all.





## CHAPTER XI.

RECRUITING FOR VETERAN SERVICE.—EXERCISES.—BAND 1863. THE  
NUSSELI.—LIEUTENANT HILLIARD'S HEAVY LIGHT ARTILLERY  
BATTAL.—ESCAPE OF POWERS.—REVIEW OF THE 1863 REGIMENT.  
—CAPTAIN MAJOR AT MOBILE PENNSYLVANIA.—THE GREAT RAMP.

IN the latter part of the year 1863, the subject of ordering new men, and offering special inducements to those who had been in the service two years and more, came up, and it was thought that, by proper exertion, before long, a veteran regiment could be made of the old 1863. Many of the boys had already signified their willingness to reenlist, and the following detail was made by order of Major General S. A. Hurlbut to proceed North, and recruit for the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, under Memphis, Tenn., December 14, 1863:

Captain J. W. Harper, Company I; Sergeant William P. Greenleaf, Company A; Sergeant George L. Smith, Company B; Sergeant Henry Green, Company C; Sergeant W. H. Evans, Company D; First Sergeant Thomas G. Hiner, Company E; Sergeant Henry C. Finkler, Company F; First Sergeant Robert H. Henderson, Company G; Sergeant James H. M. Green, Company H; Sergeant O. A. Abbott, Company I; First Sergeant George C. Smith, Company K; First Sergeant Alfred Clark, Company L; Sergeant William V. Hiner, Company M.

Recruiting for the veteran service commenced, and many of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry were enlisted, but as only those who had served two years and over were eligible, only a portion of our boys could join them. Captain Harper, with a number of officers and men, were on recruiting service, and it was hoped and expected that the regiment would again fill up, and go on for the honor of another three years' service. At this time the arrival of Colonel Brackett was looked for. The regiment had been for a long time under the command of Major Barth and Clifford.



December 20, 1861, while our camp still remained at Collierville, the larger part of the regiment, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Burgh, who, since his return from the North, had taken hold vigorously, and placed the regiment in excellent shape in the way of new arms and horses, was kept busy, either in detachments or in whole, and was at the war-path most of the time.

During the operations of the rebel General Forrest in West Tennessee, in December, 1862, ten companies of the Ninth, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Harvey E. Burgh cooperated with the forces under Generals Tuttle and Crook, in the vicinity of La Grange. The camp of the regiment at that time being located at Collierville, Tenn., Crook's Army, a part of G., about fifty men in all, under Lieutenant Hillier, were stationed at La Fayette, six miles from camp, on the railroad, and the main part of the regiment and the lawliars were drawn out south of La Grange, at a cross road called New Canaan.

While our Generals were looking for Forrest's lines at some point east of La Grange, he quite unexpectedly crossed at a point fifteen miles west, at La Fayette, with a force of four thousand men, December 26th. This army station was guarded by the above-mentioned force of fifty men. On the approach of Forrest's advance guard, Lieutenant Hillier, not knowing that he should have the General's whole command to contend with, made a gallant stand at the crossing of Wolf River, but was soon overpowered and compelled to fall back toward Collierville, with a loss of a number of his best men. Just as Lieutenant Hillier was withdrawing his command, he heard the whistle of the locomotive of the mail train from Corinth to Memphis. The train was fast approaching the station, and the Confederates anticipated an easy capture, as the trainmen knew nothing of the presence of the enemy, who posted themselves in and behind the building used as a station, and behind the wood piles. Lieutenant Hillier, observing their movements, divined their object, and determined to make a desperate effort to save the train at any cost. He immediately advanced his command toward the station, and although run for away to do



much execution, opened fire on the enemy, and kept up such a racket of musketry that it attracted the attention of the engineer of the train in time to stop and reverse his engine, and thus save the train from capture. Great praise was given to the gallant Hillier for his daring. This little command was soon reinforced by a small detachment from Collierville, and steadily resisted the advance of the enemy. Ten hours later the main part of the Regiment, that had been thrown north of La Grange, was dispatched to La Fayette, to which point Morgan's Brigade of infantry had been sent *en train*. A small force of the enemy was encountered after crossing Wolf River at Mossy. Arriving at La Fayette late at night, the place was found in possession of our troops, Morgan's Brigade having disembarked from the cars a short time before.

It was ascertained that Forrest, after crossing Wolf River at La Fayette, had sent a portion of his army south, with about one thousand conscripts he had picked up in Tennessee, and a large number of cattle he had captured, and with the fighting force he proceeded toward Collierville, where he expected to form a junction with the Confederate forces, under Generals Chalmers and Lee, but these commands failed to put in an appearance.

Forrest moved south toward Memphis. During the night the Ninth caught up with Forrest's army, but, not being supported by Morgan's Brigade, which, instead of following up our advance, went into bivouac on the roadside, we had to content ourselves with observing the movements of the enemy and listening to the guns of the garrison at Collierville. The Ninth captured many prisoners that night, among them two officers of General Forrest's staff.

December 26th. The Seventh Illinois Cavalry, under Colonel Prince, had a severe engagement with Forrest's command, on his way back to the south, from his raid in Tennessee, and by reason of his not being properly supported, suffered a heavy loss in killed and wounded, and it was only by the most stubborn resistance and fine manoeuvring by their commander, the gallant Colonel Prince, that the regiment escaped almost total annihilation.

At this time Lieutenant Mc Mahon, of the Ninth, with a detail





of twelve men, was sent with dispatches from Colonel Prince, a distance of some thirty miles, and while stopping at a house to get something to eat, were suddenly set upon by a large force of rebels. McMahon, not being able to reach his horse, took refuge in a cotton house, and hid in a large bin of cotton seed, covering himself up with the seed. Soon the rebels were after him, and thinking he was concealed, began to *joke* *account with their boys* *onets*, at the same time saying: "Come out of that, you damned Yankee." The plucky soldier kept still, taking his chances of being killed sooner than to be captured: they struck around him, but finally, becoming convinced that there was no one there, but and marched away. After they had gone, Lieutenant McMahon got out and came into camp safely.

January 11, 1864, the Regiment welcomed back Colonel Brackett, who had been absent a long time on detached service, and he was immediately placed in command of the Brigade. Two members of the Ninth were very glad to have their old colonel back. On the way out from Memphis, the rebels gave him a warm reception by firing into the train and placing a torpedo on the track within four miles of our camp. A detachment was at once sent out which soon overtook the scoundrels (a small party), killed one and took several prisoners and horses.

About the 20th of January, Colonel Brackett, commanding the Brigade, sent to our regiment for a detail of twenty men for a special service. Captain Meek, of Company H, selected twenty men who had good horses from his company, and on reporting at Brigade headquarters, received orders to proceed ten miles to the Coldwater (Cochran's Mill) and find out, if possible, what rebel troops were in that neighborhood. The distance was about twenty miles by way of Mount Pleasant, and as it was nearly noon when he started, and the roads were very muddy, it was a hard road to make in half a day. It was known that the rebels patrolled the road daily from the Coldwater to Mount Pleasant. The latter place, which was fourteen miles away, was reached all right, and here a patrolling party of rebels was struck and driven about one mile south, when they made a stand on the top of a hill, where they were again driven back to another position. These incidents



increasing as they fell back, and though they made spirited efforts to stop the little detachment, they did not make quite the determined, desperate attempt to drive our force back that might have been expected. After driving them two and a half miles south of Mount Pleasant, the rebels, still falling back, took a trail leading to the right from the main road, thinking our force would follow them. Their numbers had now increased to quite a well-sized force and Captain Mock felt it he pressed on that he would be cut off, especially as the ladies, while they were driving the rebels through Mount Pleasant, had sent him word that "they would come running back, before long." Then a trail back would soon send them back on the run." So, falling back slowly, the rebels did not know exactly how close our force was when they were coming or were caught. Arriving near Mount Pleasant, the rebels came up and the rear guard opened on them and held them back, while the command moved through the front of the woods and up the big hill. When the enemy came along the road and up the hill on a charge whumping and yapping, we moved over the hill, remaining out of sight under cover of the woods and wheeling about, let the rebels come pretty close, then gave them a volley and started back with a whoop and a yell, took them and drove them back through the town and passed the place where the women had loaded our boys and asked them "What was doing the running now?" Our party then learned that as the rebels made another attack, but were driven back this time, and were again sent back by the brave men of Company B, under the gallant Captain Mock. As it was now growing dark, it was thought best not to give the enemy a chance to get in their rear or ambush them. So the command moved back in safety to camp. The captain and men of Company B felt pretty good that they had held the rebels in check and made them do the running through town. Arrived in camp about 10 o'clock p. m. and reported to Colonel Brackett.

In the contemplated raid, the command did not take any wagons; a small ambulance train accompanied us, while our rations and ammunition was carried on a good team of mules, which some train was a comical sight to see. The back of the





would be placed on some small mule, the great bulging panniers with the coffee-pots, frying-pans, etc., strapped on in every practicable spot. These, however, though necessary, were not our fighting forces. The cavalry here organized was as fine as any that had ever been gathered in the West, and was made up of two divisions under Generals William Sorey Smith and B. H. Grierson. In all, about eight thousand well-armed and mounted troops. All massed at Germantown, Tenn., with the view of joining General Sherman at Meridian, Miss., and then making an advance on Mobile.



## CHAPTER XII.

RAID TO WEST POINT—ORONOKA—ABERDEEN—WEST POINT—FIGHT  
AT THE SALLAHECH—HEAD-QUARTERS—THE SEVEN  
ILLINOIS CAVALRY—FIRST BARRAGE OF THE REBELS—SINGU-  
LAR AMBUSH OF THE NINTH—DEFEAT OF THE THIRD BRIGADE  
AND LOSS OF GUN—ADVANCE TO CAPITAL FORTRESS—DESTRUCTION  
OF CORY—RETURN TO GREENSBORO.

THIS magnificent command moved South, February 11, 1862. Lieutenant-Colonel H. B. Burgh commanded the Ninth; Major D. E. Coon, the Second Iowa; the Sixth Illinois Cavalry; Lieutenant-Colonel M. H. Starr; the Seventh Illinois Cavalry; Major H. C. Forbes; these four regiments composing the Second Brigade, commanded by Lieutenant-Colonel W. H. Hedges.

The Tallahatchee was crossed at New Albany, and on the 18th Okolona was reached. From Okolona, the Ninth Illinois in advance of the army, made a rapid march on Aberdeen, Miss., which was found occupied by Goleen's Brigade of Hoss's Division, which made but a feeble stand in defence of the beautiful locality. During the attack on the place and the route through the streets, we captured between forty and fifty prisoners, including some officers home on leave.

Being, one day, in advance of our own army for which we had orders to wait at Aberdeen, and in close proximity to General Forrest's command, great vigilance had to be observed. Colonel Burgh appointed Major E. D. Bishop as Provost Marshal and furnished him with strong picket guards in addition to which strong picket guards were kept on all the roads leading into town, and small scouting parties were thrown out in the direction of the enemy.

General Grierson with the balance of his command arrived next day. General Grant's division did not move through Aberdeen. General Grierson's command passed through



the city without more than halting. The Ninth Illinois was directed to continue its positions in and about the city until the command passed through, when it was to follow.

While this duty was being performed, General Grierson, his Adjutant-General, Major Woodward, Colonel Burgh and several officers of the Ninth, were received and courteously entertained at the residence of the Mayor, Dr. Hatch, the ladies of whose family did the honors of the home on the occasion, with true grace and Southern hospitality. During the call on the Mayor's family, General Grierson (to please the ladies) played a few Southern airs on the piano, finishing with the Star Spangled Banner.

From Aberdeen, the Regiment marched to West Point, crossing some broad and beautiful prairie land that reminded the boys of the Ninth of their own beautiful and distant Illinois. On the morning of the 20th, the Second Iowa, in its advance, encountered the enemy's advance guard, which they steadily forced back until noon, when the rebels appeared in force. The Second Iowa, under its gallant commander, Major Datus E. Coon, had been fighting all the morning, and thus far had borne the brunt of the battle. It was now re-inforced by the Sixth, Seventh and Ninth Illinois, the Ninth taking position on the right of the line of battle, and next to the gallant Second Iowa. In this position our old *Regatta* advanced on the enemy, who was steadily forced back until across the Sankatanchie River. An incident occurred during this advance that was very exciting and of great interest. It was a hand-to-hand fight between a Sergeant of Company A, Ninth Illinois, and a rebel officer, and was witnessed by a large part of the command. It will be remembered that at this time, a part of the Regiment were armed with Colt's revolving rifles, which necessitated fighting on foot, and the other companies were armed with carbones and sabers, and could be fought mounted or dismounted as occasion required. On this occasion all the companies were fighting on foot except Company A, which was mounted and protecting our right flank. As Company A skirmish line approached a piece of timber that skirted out from the woods on our right front, a Confederate officer was discovered taking observations of the advancing Union forces. Sergeant Henry H. Castor, in charge of



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the skirmish line, made a rapid advance and ordered him to surrender. The rebel immediately stuck spurs into his horse's side and dashed off after the retreating Confederates. Again the gallant Sergeant demanded his surrender. Castor was well mounted and gained on his enemy, and a third time ordered him to surrender and halt. But no thought had Mr. Rebel's mind; instead he turned in his saddle as the Sergeant passed him, and fired a pistol shot at his pursuer. Castor immediately returned the fire and with better effect, for he had his enemy on the right side and a little in front, shooting the plucky rebel in the mouth. The Confederate fell from his saddle, and the brave Sergeant captured the horse and regained his comrade, who had witnessed the gallant fight.

It was then about sundown and General Sherman concluded to bivouac on some favorable ground that we had passed over, and ordered the recall sounded, and the regiments were recalled. On falling back we came across the rebel officer who had had the fight with the Sergeant; he was still alive but unconscious. His recent antagonist kindly carried him to a house near by, where his wound was carefully attended to by Surgeon George B. Christy, of our Regiment. Papers on the wounded officer's person showed him to be Major Dougherty, a Quartermaster in the Confederate Army.

For some unaccountable reason a recall was ordered for that day. Up to this time the expedition had been ordered by General Sooy Smith with great ability, and success beyond his expectations had attended every move that he made. We had now almost reached the flank of Sherman's army, located a few miles from Colonel Winslow's Brigade of Cavalry, that accompanied Sherman's army, and which had been sent out to meet us. To turn back now would be to invite defeat, for the enemy, discovering our retrograde move, would concentrate all his hitherto scattered forces on short lines and bring a stronger force to cope with us on the retreat than had been opposed to us on the advance. In advancing Sooy Smith had threatened several points, and in that way caused the rebel general to scatter his forces as to cover all the points threatened. To have advanced toward



Sherman's army would have been attended with less danger than to retrace our steps toward Memphis. Up to this time we had been successful; we had driven the enemy steadily, and were now almost in the neighborhood of Sherman's army, with which we were to coöperate. To turn back now would be to undo all the negroes along the line of march in vain from the hopes of getting away from slavery and into our lines, and to do this boundary would be to invite disaster. What caused General Pope Smith to change his plans, and to change success into defeat, is not known. It was reported that he became sick, and that mentally he was with himself when he ordered the retreat. The retreat began on the morning of the 21st, and it was on the evening of that day that the Ninth Illinois covered itself with glory. At early morning the Sixth Illinois, feigning an attack, attacked the enemy's works at the bridge over the Suckanuchee River, and under cover of this attack the retreat began. One retrograde movement was discovered ere long and the Sixth Illinois was forced back. The Sixth was reinforced by the Seventh Illinois, and again severe fighting occurred. The Seventh here had the rear and kept up a spirited resistance to the attacks of the enemy until overpowered by numbers, when they were relieved by the Second Iowa. The Second took up the fight right gallantly, and under the leadership of their popular commander, Major Datto L. Cook, fought bravely all the afternoon, holding the enemy in check, while Smith's division and the wagon trains were making slow progress over an extemporized corduroy road that ran through a great swamp, through which the command had to pass. Knowing the character of this swamp, the enemy made an increased effort to double up our rear guard and capture our supply trains. The Second Iowa, running out of ammunition, about this time asked to be relieved, and the Ninth Illinois took the rear. General Grierson, who had been riding at the head of the Ninth Illinois during the afternoon, had informed Colonel Bugh of the location of the swamp and directed him to hold his regiment in readiness to take the rear, and hold the enemy in check until the trains and troops had passed safely through.

It was about sundown when we relieved the Second Iowa, which was outnumbered, and hard pressed, and fought bravely with the





Ninth cheered by their comrades of the Second. Down we moved toward the enemy, and allowed the Second to follow the command. General Grierson informed Colonel Burgh that the entire command would be halted and formed in close columns of regiments on its emerging from the swamp, and that couriers would be despatched to let him know when the movement was completed, but in the meantime he, General Grierson, would expect the Ninth Illinois to hold the enemy in check and protect the rear. General Grierson declared that he had held the Ninth in reserve all day for that occasion, and as we all know, his faith in the grand old Regiment was well founded. Soon after taking the rear, and as the shades of evening began to thicken, Colonel Burgh conceived the idea of placing our rifle companies in ambush dismounted, and with the other companies draw the enemy on to the hidden line of battle. About this time a small bridge was destroyed by our rear guard, the repairing of which delayed the enemy's advance long enough to give the companies ample time to take the position selected for the ambushade. The other two companies formed an extended but thin line of battle in front of the bridge, and well in advance of the heavier and concealed line of battle. On repairing the bridge the enemy deployed and advanced on our first line, which fought stubbornly for a time and then gave way, passing between the intervals of the second line, and drawing the rebels on to certain destruction, for the fire from the rifles of those concealed companies was quick and deadly. The enemy was taken greatly by surprise and suffered heavily. A second time the Confederate line of battle was advanced, and a second time it was repulsed. The slaughter of the rebels was dreadful. Colonel Forrest (a brother of General Forrest) and thirty-seven officers and men of his brigade were killed, and one hundred and twenty-three were wounded during the attacks on our ambushade. Our losses were comparatively light, owing to the advantage of position. During the progress of this fight General Sooy Smith, who it will be remembered was ill, became alarmed for the safety of his train, still struggling through the swamp, but was assured by General Grierson that everything was safe, as the Ninth Illinois still in the rear for as he said he knew the ring of their rifles, which was unique to his ear, and



he could tell from the sound that it was in the dovcstom of the enemy. After this last charge and repulse, the rebel general withdrew his forces and discontinued the pursuit for the night. The trains and pack animals having got safely through the encamp, the Ninth followed and found the command on the 21st beyond formed in close columns and awaiting its arrival. The march was then continued until about 2 A. M., when the command bivouacked for a few hours, and resumed the march at sunrise on the 22d. It is said of General Semy Smith that since that eventful night, he has had a green spot in his memory for the Ninth Illinois Cavalry. On the 22d, the Third Brigade took the rear in the vicinity of Okolona, but did not hold it long, as the rebels made an impetuous charge that scattered them to the four winds of heaven, and captured a battery of light artillery and many prisoners.

The five pieces of artillery captured by the enemy here was all but one piece of the battery belonging to the Sixth Illinois Cavalry, that had been turned over to McCallie's Brigade in the emergency, and the surrender of their guns and the stampede of the brigade were simply disgraceful. The only redeeming feature in this affair was the action of the Fourth United States Cavalry, commanded by the gallant Captain Bowman, who did all that it was possible for so small a body of troops to perform, to stay the rushing, demoralized tide of the other regiments of the Third Brigade, including now in their numbers the regiments composing the First Brigade, being led in their demoralized retreat by the Second New Jersey Cavalry, and had not the brave, old Second Brigade formed at the sides and given them the road, I verily believe they would have run over them in their haste to get out of harm's way, when danger just then lay in Porter's charging squadrons, determined to reach the stampeded troops and train in our rear. Charge after charge was made by the rebels to dislodge the Ninth, but the grand old Regiment held its ground until the scattered forces were reorganized, and were ready for battle. A great many men were wounded in this engagement, but, thanks to the breastworks, no one was killed. Many will remember the long hill and orchard, as the Confederate line of battle emerged from the wood firing valleys which were very





effective on our lines, as we were on an elevation, and the missiles did not (as is usually the case) pass over our heads. The peculiar *thud*, as the bullets struck our extemporized breastworks or the cotton gin, and the "zit," "zit," as they whistled past our ears, was more suggestive of danger than noise to us.

It was later at night that someone reported to Colonel Hingle that the rebel General Forrest was at a house not far from the column, and while not really crediting the tale, Adjutant J. H. Carpenter was sent with a squad of soldiers to see what there was to it. The small party approached the house cautiously, and pretty soon saw what they supposed to be a lot of negroes among the cabins, but, when they got a little closer, found it to be a part of Forrest's body-guard of Confederate soldiers, who came out and fired a volley at Carpenter and his men. It was dark, and the quantity of the enemy unknown, and the outlook unfavorable for Federal soldiers in that particular spot, so it was thought best to vacate, which our boys did very promptly, leaving several dead horses on the ground. Captain Buel, passing at this time, saw the soldiers in the field, and called out: "What soldiers are you in there?" Someone answered, "Ninth Illinois Cavalry." Then the rebs fired. It was afterward ascertained that Forrest was in the house at this time.

The re-organization of the stampeded troops, mixed up as they were with pack trains, captured horses and mules, and one thousand six hundred or more negroes, of all ages and conditions, all surging and moving to and fro the front of our lines, was no easy task; but it was accomplished, and to General B. H. Grierson and his able Adjutant-General, Major Woodward, belongs the credit. Toward evening a new line of battle was formed by portions of the First and Third Brigades, when the Second Brigade was recalled from the rear, and the enemy allowed to attack the new line. The rebels made some charges, but were repulsed, and, darkness coming on, fighting ceased. The march for the Tallahatchee was now resumed, and on the 23d that river was crossed in the afternoon.

At Prairie Station the Confederate Government had concentrated a large amount of corn and supplies for their army. This was on the Mobile & Mississippi Railroad, near its mouth, and well







LIEUTENANT EDWARD A. DAVENPORT.

Commanding.



importance to leave for the use of the parties for whom it was intended. On the outward march, February 20th, at this place, we destroyed, by firing, a large amount of corn, cotton, and other supplies, in great quantities, a long train of cars also. Our losses did not tarry long, but, as soon as the work of destruction was completed or so well under way that it would be impossible to extinguish the flames, the command moved on again. The heat from the bales of cotton, and the immense piles of corn slowly consuming, was intense, and the smoke was visible far ahead as we marched away. The value of property burned here was upward of three million dollars. We also destroyed a quantity of corn at Aberdeen, and nearly one hundred and fifty miles of railroad. Not unfrequently on our line of march, while the rear was almost constantly engaged with the enemy, we would see long lines of Confederate cavalry on our flanks and in some forward a mile or two parallel to our column, with the evident intention of gaining a position in the rear. Occasionally a trooper would ride out well mounted from the rebel line and come almost within musket shot of our column, when some of our boys would take after him and chase him back. There is no question but that the rebels were much superior in numbers to our own, and had not the retreat been most skillfully managed, after General Grierson assumed command, and the pursuit of the enemy stubbornly resisted by many brave and brilliant maneuvers, we never could have escaped with the small loss that was sustained by this command, and much credit is due the gallant Second Brigade, and especial praise to the Sixth Illinois Cavalry, under the gallant Lieutenant Colonel Borgh, and the Second Iowa Cavalry, under the brave and determined Major Coon, for the heroic manner in which they beat back the rebel General Forrest's charging troopers. The enemy continued pursuit until our command reached New Albany. Although this expedition failed in its main object of reaching General Sherman's command, the large amount of property destroyed, the many prisoners captured, and the valuable though motley variety of booty brought in, consisting of horses, mules, and a large body of colored people, made our return quite a "triumphal march," and certainly added considerably to the well-merited repu-





tation of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, and all the regiments of the Second Brigade. The Cavalry went into camp at Germantown, Tenn., February 26th, after an absence of sixteen days, a part of the time on forced march with no rations, except what we could forage. Often a little corn meal mixed up with water, no salt to be had, and baked on a shingle by an open fire, which was called a "pone cake." This was quite a luxury; at other times an ear of corn roasted helped to stay the gnawings of an empty stomach. In all this time no change of clothes. It will not require much stretch of the imagination to say, "We were a tough looking crowd."

From Harper's *Illustrated Weekly*, of March 18, 1864: "General Smith's Cavalry expedition returned to Memphis, February 26th, not having effected a junction with Sherman on account of delays, incident to the expedition, which gave the enemy's cavalry an opportunity to concentrate a considerable force against Smith, which it was impossible for him to meet successfully. The expedition was not entirely a failure, having destroyed over a million bushels of corn, and torn up many miles of the Memphis & Ohio Railroad, besides burning many bridges and much trestle work. General Smith's retreat, however, leaves the enemy's country unoccupied and free for movement against Sherman."

The first thing in order when we reached camp was something to eat, and the boys did enjoy hard tack then as much as they ever did in their lives. Our tents and camp equipage in general had been sent to Memphis to be stored in our absence, and the first thing in order was to get them out to our camp. Captain Mock was detailed to go to Memphis for our supplies, and as it had rained the most of the time for three days, we were badly in need of them. Several days elapsed before we were able to get our camp into any kind of shape. Our regimental teams were turned over to the Quartermaster's Department before we left on this raid; and we were obliged to depend upon the Brigade Quartermaster to supply us in that line. March 1st, Captain Mock returned from Memphis with our tents, etc., and once more the Regiment was in comparatively comfortable quarters.



## CHAPTER XIII.

### THE WEST POINT EXPEDITION.

BY STEWART G. BAILEY, SERGEANT COMPANY G, NINTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

ON the Sooy South raid, the Ninth Illinois Cavalry were a victorious army, they having the proud satisfaction of having the best money in the division, and by the time the command crossed the Tallapoosa River they had recruited nearly enough horses and mules to mount another regiment, having Gilford, of Company G, with the job of a prisoner he had captured, and a few contrabands, bringing in thirty-six at one time. This was very fortunate, as some of the regiments in the command, being poorly mounted, were unable to recruit more horses.

February 18. The Ninth in the afternoon about noon went into Oklawaha, Miss., without much opposition. Here the boys replenished their stock of tobacco, the best being of excellent quality and plenty. Up to this time the country we had passed through was poor, barren, and on the whole, some of the way dense pine woods which was on fire, the smoke being suffocating and almost unbearable, but soon the country became more fertile, was better settled, and tobacco more plenty. Company E, in the advance, after capturing the Oklawaha stock of tobacco and spirits, led out on the road to Aberdeen, twenty miles south of the Tombigbee River. The boys were communicating small parties of the enemy at nearly every turn of the road, but finally would give chase, and as Colonel Burgh gave orders to keep the Regiment well closed up, the march to Aberdeen was made very rapidly. When within three miles of the latter place, about 1 p. m., the advance found the enemy in some force and reported to Colonel Burgh, who ordered two companies to reinforce them, while the advance withdrew. We immediately charged the enemy, and being quickly supported, the rebels broke and fled in confusion with the Ninth in hot pursuit, into and through the town of Aberdeen, where we captured a number of prisoners.

We had this day traveled nearly fifty miles and were now some fifteen miles in advance of the main command, which had bivouached, not being able to keep up. It thus behooved Colonel Burgh to be very vigilant. He placed a reconnoitering patrol in and around the town, and camped the Regiment in a pleasant grove and north of the village. No doubt the rapidity of our march and the boldness of the attack deceived Forrest, or he would, doubtless, have made it his job to be before morning. This was the first time Yankee troops had entered this place, and, coming as we did rather unawares, it was a rich field to cultivate.

One rather amusing thing occurred. A member of one of the Georgia Cavalry, whose regiment had gone home on furlough, had shot and killed a negro. In Company G, halted a negro, who was carrying a trunk, and some other things, when





it was found to contain a lot of watches, evidently the contents of some jewelry shop. In the lot was a few pretty good watches, but the majority were old bulls' eyes and worthless. This addition, having an extra pair of pants, tied a string around the bottom of the legs, and compelled the men to creep the lot into the pants, and then hand them up to him, when he rode into camp and distributed his find, taking promises from the men to settle after pay day. Confederate money was plenty, and in the morning all had access to pay libraries for their breakfasts, thereby making friends of the citizens. About noon the rest of the command came up, and all moved on west and stopped near Prairie Station. The country here was very rich and highly cultivated, largely devoted to the raising of corn, and the last year's crop all was being awaiting shipment to the Confederate armies. This was proved to be true. On the next day the command being sent in different directions the smoke of burning corn could be seen on every hand, thus marking the route of each command. We moved south parallel with the Mobile & Mississippi Railroad, and soon after 4 p. m., when near West Point, the enemy was encountered in considerable force, and quite a severe engagement took place. Night coming on the rebels fell back of West Point, but were aggressive and active during the night. The fall-mules, horses and mules we had picked up were started to the rear with all the troops, except the Second Brigade, which, early in the morning of the 11th began a retrograde movement with the Second Iowa in the rear, who were only attacked in Texas. We traveled as rapidly as possible all this day, followed closely by a strong force of the enemy, pressing heavily on the rear guards, which were relieved frequently during the day, and a large force of rebel cavalry, in plain sight, about two miles to our right, traveled parallel with us, trying to head us off. About dark, the Ninth having the rear on account of some swampy country, it became necessary to hold the enemy in check, while the Federal command crossed this swamp. Colonel Burch dismounted a part of the 10th Iowa, sending their horses to the rear out of sight, forming his men on either side of the road to watch. The enemy approached in a solid body, and when only a few resistance, the Ninth men rose up and gave them volleys after volleys in rapid succession, and our shooting rifles and revolvers in a shower each man was empty, which, at such close range, were very destructive. The rebels fled in great confusion, and did not molest us any more that night. We traveled on until about 1 o'clock a. m., and near Okolona we found the rest of the command in camp and sound asleep. About 8 a. m., the Second Brigade, having the cavalry, passed through Okolona, and marched northwest. All went well until about 2 p. m. The bugle sounded from rear to front -- "to halt." Soon an orderly reported that the rear had been attacked and routed while passing through Okolona, and we were ordered to let the train pass by and then come up to the rear as soon as possible.

The boys had a "circus" while the train was passing, and there were about three thousand mules and horses and enough negroes to make about three regiments, all mounted on those mules and horses, often three or four on one mule. They had heard the news and could hear the firing, and were greatly excited. As they passed by they cheered us "for God's sake, Massa, don't shoot at us." Already could be seen the symptoms of a panic, which raged furiously before night. Not, however, the fault of the Ninth or the Second Brigade. After





they passed by we made our way to the rear, where we found a desperate scene of affairs. The Federals routed and flying in panic, the Confederate tracking on rapidly flushed with an easy victory; and, for some unaccountable reason, the peck make train with the ambulances halted in a large field a short distance away. Never shall I forget the appearance of the brave Captain Perkins, as I saw him about dark; he had been on brigade staff duty, and in the rear when the rebel attack was made and the rout commenced, had witnessed the loss of the guns, and had been bravely trying to rally the demoralized troops all day. His head was gray, his long black hair disheveled and filled with dust, tears running down his grimy begrimed cheek. He was breathing, swearing, and ranting like a mad man, vainly trying to rally some of this demoralized mob. I was engaged in some other manner, and when he recognized me he shouted as he dashed up to me, "That's right, Bailey, give them hell, they are worth of rewards." All this in a moment, and away he went.

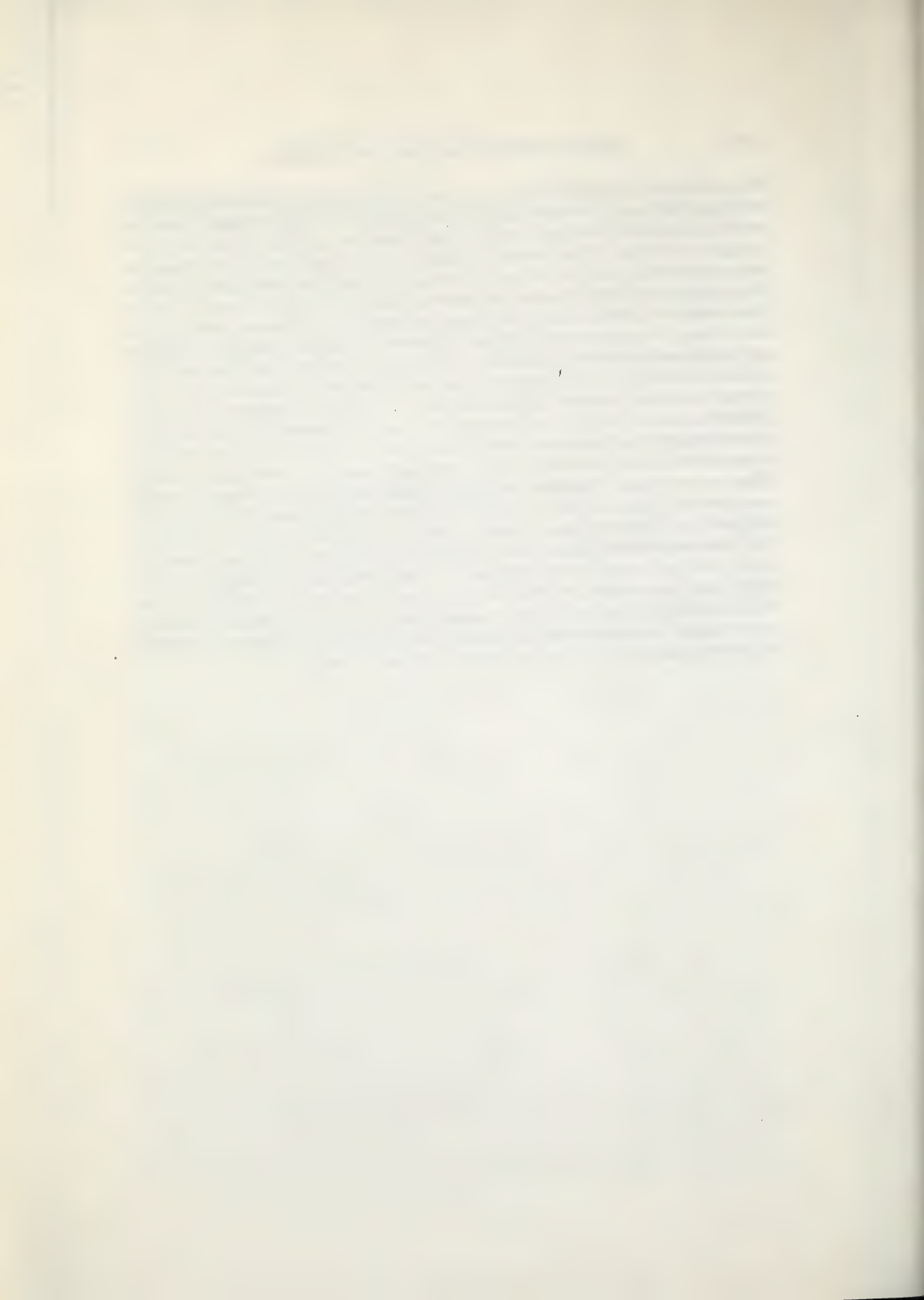
The Second Brigade took position by order at General Sherman, dismounted with the Ninth on the left, in a stubble field without any protection. The enemy came up behind a rail fence and in the timber, in most generous use and opened fire on us in a lively manner. General Sherman ordered us to take this position and hold it at all hazards, until he put the train started out. The enemy whirled around the left flank of the Ninth, covered in the heavy woods an old rail fence in their front. Thus exposed to an enfilading fire, we were compelled to fall back to a new position, which was done in good order. Here the four-gun battery of the Ninth, twelve pound howitzers, was in position, and some cavalry mounted were formed in our right, and as the enemy advanced from the field, they met such a hail of shot and shell from our line, and being charged by the mounted troops on the right, they fell back in the timber, where they were held till darkness closed the action. In view of their experience of the night before with the Ninth they did not pursue. The night being very dark, the troops became terribly mixed up, and for a while there was scarcely a man out of a company together. Those who have never seen a panic in an army realize but little conception of it, and those who have seen one know what heavy casualties. Evidently there were some fearful things going on in the day.

This trip was from the start destined to have failure, for General Smith, contrary to General Sherman's express written and verbal orders to start "not later than February 1," did not move forward until the fifth, and then seemed to have but little push or energy in him.

During the night of the 22d, order was restored, and by daylight the command was moving out in good order, with the Second Brigade in the rear again. There was no great rout or panic this day, and the enemy paid dearly for their rashness and soon became very cautious. About 5 o'clock on arriving at the Tallahatchee River, a position was selected, and as the train came up they formed into line, and when the enemy approached and attacked, fought, and drove several miles, this ending the active pursuit. The men and horses were greatly exhausted for want of sleep, rest, and time to eat. Two days before, we had been reveling in a carnival of dissipation of every kind, and when we were to start, no car to be had. After crossing the river, the country being poor and uncultivated, there was no prospect of recruiting horses. It was a terrible day, and



the next afternoon foragers were sent out. The command had been divided on three parallel roads. We had the left, and about 4 p. m. the foragers began to arrive well loaded with corn, fodder, beans, bacon, and all such things that good foragers could find. The command halted in a pleasant spot in the woods, as was supposed for the night, to eat, sleep, and be happy; all were merry, and as the aroma of the boiling coffee and broiling ham floated in the evening air, we were content in anticipation of the feast before them, and the prospect of more needed rest. But alas! some evil spirit disordered the repast, and in a twinkling our bright anticipations were blasted. "The high command!" Roared and rattled quickly followed by "To horse and forward!" Word had come that the main column had been attacked and wanted help. It was a disappointment, but no matter how hungry or sleepy or worn out we were, our resources were in disaster; all was forgotten as we flew to their rescue at once. After a hard and rapid ride of six miles, it was ascertained that it had been more of a scare than a reality. Then we were mad. We had left all our good things when the order-sign was upon us. We encamped by the roadside without much ceremony. Horses were disgusted, and fully realizing that there is never a safe lateral step and the like. We slept soundly till the sun was high the next morning, the first breakfast, joying the rest equally with the men. After getting up and disposing of a scanty meal, we wended our way toward Memphis, where we arrived in a few days, thoroughly disgusted with the management of this expedition. The sick and wounded were sent to the hospitals. The rest merely exhausted as veterans and went home on a much needed and well earned furlough.





## CHAPTER XIV.

REORGANIZATION—MUSTERING OF THE VETERANS—HOMER'S ADDRESS—  
—SPEECH OF GENERAL BENTON—ADDRESS OF GRIFSON—DISSEMINATION AT THE SOLDIERS' HOME—CAMP FIRE—RACE TO MEMPHIS—  
—THE NEW SUPPLY OF HORSES AND ARMS—GRIFSON'S ORDERS—GENERAL GRIFSON'S ORDER.

THE Regiment remained in camp at Germantown till March 18th, during which time a large part of the men re-enlisted as Veterans, and it was fully determined to make the Regiment a Veteran organization; there were, however, a great many whose term of service did not expire till October, 1864, who did not feel like going in for another three years, but remaining was progressing rapidly. At the north, Captain Harpe and his aids, of whom there were thirteen from the Ninth, were doing good work, and the large bounty offered by the Government and the prospect that the war would not now be of long duration, made it comparatively easy to fill up a Regiment which was so well known and had so fine a reputation as the Ninth Illinois Cavalry. Colonel Burgh had turned over to the Adjutant and Quartermaster Departments the arms, horses, and all the other property belonging to the Government. On the 16th of March, 1864, the Regiment mustered as a Veteran organization, and on the following day marched to Memphis and proceeded north.

### A FAREWELL.

*(From the Memphis paper, April, 1864.)*

Last evening, the Ninth Illinois Cavalry Regiment, which had just been enlisted in the *Veteran Service*, nearly to a man, departed for their home by the steamer *White Cloud* to enjoy their thirty days' furlough. Before the boat started off, Brigadier-Generals Grifson and Benton appeared upon the deck, and were loudly called upon for speeches by the soldiers.

So earnest was the invitation that it could not be disregarded. No, mounting a cotton bale after an appropriate introduction by Captain St. L. Parker, of the Regiment, General Benton made a brief address to the brave soldiers.



bered, "who had fearlessly followed him through the swamps of Arkansas at the initiation of the war, and had ever since sustained the reputation they there won, till," as he aptly added, "I can stand with the very 'King' of the Confederates under my feet, and yet upon the broad beam of the Mississippi, and see him!"

After General Banton concluded, General Grierson was called for and appeared, acquitting himself with a very becoming speech, in which he alluded to the laurels the Regiment had won while under him, and complimented them upon their re-enlistment. Captain Perkins, in behalf of the Regiment, replied to both speeches, after which the steamer shoved out.

The Veterans of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry embarked on the steamer *White Cloud* at Memphis, Tenn., on the 18th of March, 1864, for Chicago, Ill., where the men were to receive their furloughs. The eagerness with which our brave comrades looked forward to their return home, after an absence of nearly three years, can only be understood by those who have been deprived (as we had been) of the privilege of visiting home and loved ones there, for so long a time. Many of the troops of the Ninth had never been absent a day since their enlistment in 1861, and the heart-felt words "Home again" welled up from many a manly bosom. Near Cairo, Ill., a very sad accident occurred. Dennis Maher, of Company D, fell overboard and was drowned. This man enlisted September 10, 1861. He was a good soldier and re-enlisted again as a veteran, January 1, 1864, and was promoted Corporal in his company.

On our arrival at Cairo, it was ascertained that transportation by rail could not be obtained, and the steamer was loaded for St. Louis. Colonel Burch proceeded via the Regiment there, going *via* railway from Cairo, so as to procure railway transportation to Chicago.

#### LETTER OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL BURCH,

REPORTING THE ARRIVAL IN ILLINOIS OF THE VETERAN ORGANIZATION OF THE  
NINTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL., March 22, 1864.

*Col. A. C. Fuller, Adjutant-General, State of Illinois.*

I have the honor to report that I left Germantown, Tenn., March 18, 1864, with my command, consisting of thirty-four commissioned officers and three hundred and thirty-two enlisted men; thirty enlisted men who had not served with the Regiment long enough to entitle them to be so called, but who have no objection of so doing, and thirty-five recruits, *etc.*—total four hundred and thirty



one (431), pursuant to S. O. No. 62, Headquarters 10th A. C., dated Memphis, Tenn., March 17, 1864, and proceeded to this point via St. Louis Mo., en route for Camp Fry, Chicago, as per your telegraphic orders received by me at St. Louis last evening.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,

H. B. Brown,

*Lieutenant-Colonel commanding Ninth Illinois Cavalry.*

On our arrival in Chicago at 3 o'clock p. m., March 23d, we were met by the Union band and an escort, and marched to the "Soldiers' Home," where we were welcomed by the Adjutant-General of the State in a brief and highly eulogistic speech, after which the ladies of the Home tendered an elegant supper, which was highly appreciated by our brave though tired comrades. Soon after our arrival in Chicago, the Veterans soldiers of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry were furloughed for thirty days and departed in various directions for their homes.

Our soldiers began to congregate about the middle of April at Camp Fry, Chicago. This beautiful camp was about three miles north of the Court House, in the pleasant woods in the vicinity of what is now known as Lincoln Park. The recruits were coming in. It was necessary for some of the officers to be there to look out for them. Colonel Burgh was already there and telegraphed Lieutenant Davenport, Commissary, who had been on leave about two weeks, to come up to camp to look out for the recruits of our soldiers.

Arriving there on the 13th of April, a number of old comrades were on hand (already tired of their leave) and the monotony of home life, and a number of recruits soon came in, and April 26th, the furloughs having expired, the Ninth Illinois Cavalry again started for the front. The Regiment had recruited largely, many coming to us who had seen service in other regiments.

At 6.30 p. m. the regiment embarked via the Illinois Central Railroad for Cairo. Arriving at the latter place at 11 p. m. the 27th, the men mostly remained in the cars all night. The next morning reported to General Benjamin, commanding the post of Cairo. We here learned that Major-General Hubbs was in town, and had left orders for us to take the train east for Memphis. Colonel Burgh met General Hubbs in the morning, who





expressed himself as very glad to see the old Ninth Illinois Cavalry back, and repeated the orders we had heard of. In the afternoon the steamer *Little of St. Louis* came down, and was pressed into the service by the Government for our use, and before evening we were aboard with a part of the Third Illinois Infantry, Colonel John C. Apple, who at this time also is Pension Agent at Washington, in command. The trip to Memphis was uneventful. When we passed Fort Pillow, which looked desolate and dismantled, we saw an immense number of white buzzards hovering over the place recently the scene of a terrible brutal massacre. The Ninth arrived at Memphis April 22, 1864, at 4.30 p. m., but did not disembark till the 30th, as the weather was bad. On that day the Regiment went into camp about two miles southeast of Memphis with a complete outfit of tents, etc., on the Hernando road, and nearly one mile from Fort Pickering. This location was very pleasant, but, on account of the scarcity of water, the Regiment did not remain long here. What a marvelous change from the bleak, cold April days of Illinois to the balmy breezes and sunny days, where the very air was redolent with the fragrant perfume of flowers. Major General C. C. Washburn commanded the District of Tennessee.

May 12th. As yet we had only about two hundred horses in the Regiment, and of course could not do much field service. Major Bishop had been sent to St. Louis to buy forward some horses for our use.

May 21st. Moved camp southeast, a short distance near the college building, a beautiful camp among the trees. Our new recruits began coming in fast, and were being drilled and put in shape for the field.

During the absence of the Regiment on veteran furlough, the rifles belonging to the Ninth were loaned to the employes of the Quartermaster Department pending a threatened attack of the rebels under General Forrest. Colonel Hugh found the rifles in such bad order that he refused to receive them on the ground that they were damaged. The ordnance authorities endeavored to force the rusty rifles back on us, but our regimental commander refused to receive or receipt for them. The Volt's reloading outfit was an excellent arm, and had served us well on many an occasion.





GEORGE A. FROST

Sergeant Major





sion; but there was one serious objection to them; when being discharged they would shoot splinters of lead into the left wrist and hand of the man firing. The Spencer carbine was a better arm for mounted service, and that was the arm Colonel Burgh was anxious to procure, and which he did finally obtain, but only after a very great effort, and at one time being threatened with arrest for his refusal to receive back our old guns. With our new and improved arms, our men became still more emboldened and full of confidence in their capability to confront the enemy.

When the Regiment went North on veteran furlough, the men who did not re-enlist, the non-veterans, or hob-tails, as they were called, were left at Memphis mounted and equipped, and in charge of proper officers, and on the return of the Regiment the non-veterans rejoined their respective companies. About this time, and while the Veterans were awaiting a re-mount and new arms, a detail was called for one hundred and fifty mounted men to accompany General Grierson on the expedition of General Sturgis against General Forrest, which proved so disastrous to the Union forces. The detachment of the Ninth, under the command of the gallant Captain A. R. Mock, formed a portion of the rear guard during the retreat of that ill-starred expedition, and received special praise for his efficiency from General Grierson in his report. Captain Mock behaved with great bravery, and his losses were very heavy, being five killed, twenty-nine wounded, and twenty-five missing. With Captain Mock on this expedition were Captain McMannis and Lieutenants Avery and Purviance, of the Ninth, and a detail of twenty men, with Lieutenant Bushman from the Third Illinois Cavalry, that reported to him when the command started, making one hundred and sixty men in all. The detail from the Ninth were from the several companies of the Regiment, all under the command of Captain A. R. Mock, and was divided into two commands, one part under the immediate command of Captain McMannis, and the other of Lieutenant Avery. The command moved by way of Collierville, Moscow, Lamar, and Salem, arriving at Ruckersville, Miss., on the evening of June 24th. June 24 and 25 it rained almost constantly.

On the evening of the 25th, the main column turned north



toward Ripley, while the detachment of the Ninth marched on to the Tipton River to guard and protect two bridges, one at Meek's Mill, the other about two miles below. At Meek's Mill we captured a lieutenant who had been wounded, and was on furlough recruiting and gathering conscripts for the rebel army. The detachment remained at the Tipton River guarding these bridges till 3 o'clock a.m. of the 15th, when they were ordered to follow up and join the command then near Ripley next day morning, when it moved, turning to the east two or three miles south of Ripley, and camped that night fourteen miles from Ripley near Stubb's farm.

On the morning of the 16th of June, 1864, the whole command continued eastward ten miles to Brice's farm, about one hundred miles from Memphis. Here the road forks. At this time the detachment of the Ninth was attached to the brigade commanded by Colonel Waring, of the Fourth Missouri Cavalry.

We formed in line of battle, dismounted about two miles east of Brice's farm, Waring's Brigade being on the left, and this detachment covering the road, while another brigade, commanded by Colonel Winslow of the Third Iowa Cavalry, covered a road to the right. General Grierson commanded all the cavalry. At this time Lieutenant Purviance was left in charge of the horses, an important position, and one which at this time especially required not only bravery but great judgment, and Lieutenant Purviance was one of those faithful officers who always performed his duty well. It required, if any thing, better judgment to hold and look after the horses, while the command was dismounted, than it did in the line. This detachment of the Ninth was formed across the road on the extreme left of our whole line of battle with the Seventh Indiana Cavalry on our right. We had not been in position long before the rebels advanced in force upon us. We stopped that part of the rebel line in our front and held our position. But the Seventh Indiana Cavalry, being armed with an inferior carbine, were compelled to fall back, but not until after a hand-to-hand conflict with the rebels, and not until their Colonel, the gallant Thomas M. Browne (now member of Congress from Indiana), was severely wounded. We still held our position across the road, until late in the day, when





the Seventh Indiana fell back, and the rebel gun began mauling fire.

In this engagement our little detachment had four killed and sixteen wounded. We then fell back under a heavy brass support, and found our line back at the cross roads, where we were ordered, and where our troops had already moved back and attempted to again form in line: but the rebels were advancing in line so near that we could not form but fell back one half-mile and there formed line again. Again our detachment was thrown out on the extreme left flank, and to the front of the main line, dismounted and still unsupported, fully three-fourths of a mile away from the line and command. We had not been in position long before the rebels were upon us, advancing in line of battle. Soon our whole main line gave way: we fell back some distance and our horse were brought up and we mounted under a heavy fire from the enemy's guns, having a deep ravine with high steep banks between us and our command, with but a narrow, small bridge across it some distance to our right, and directly in front of the enemy. To cross this bridge we were nearly cut off, as the rebels nearly reached the bridge first. By the time we reached the command, everything was in confusion, and the whole fast becoming disorganized, and soon a general stampede commenced in the whole army, excepting the rear of the cavalry, and even some of the companies of cavalry becoming detached from their regiments, and connected themselves with other segments, with whom they came in contact. Our little detachment kept its organization intact. In this second stand there were four men killed and several wounded. Our whole command then fell back, traveling the balance of the day and that night, arrived at Ripley on the morning of the 11th.

About 9 A. M. that day, this detachment was ordered to the rear guard of our straggling column with instructions to delay and hinder the enemy as well and as long as they could. This was placing a good deal of responsibility upon this small detachment, asking them to stand alone between General Warren's rapidly advancing command and the slow, tardy retreat of the tired, worn-out men of our command. When General Grierson ordered Captain Mock, with his detachment, to take the rear of





this time, he instructed him not to depend upon support, but to look out for and protect his own flanks and rear. This detachment defended and held the rear of our retreating and demoralized army, alone and unsupported, until about five o'clock in the afternoon. It was one continuous fight, and we fell back, taking advantage of position, whenever and wherever their flanks were protected by the nature of the ground and when it would take the enemy a long time to go around, holding them in check until forced by overwhelming numbers to give way. About 3 o'clock p. m. this detachment was in part relieved by the Fourth Missouri Cavalry, commanded by their Lieutenant-Colonel, but was ordered to remain with and support this regiment, while this little band of less than one hundred and sixty men had successfully held the enemy in check from 9 o'clock in the morning till 3 p. m. and had enabled the main command to make their retreat in safety homeward. The Fourth Missouri Cavalry took the rear; their Lieutenant-Colonel left his regiment in command of another officer and rode with Captain Meek. This Lieutenant-Colonel had been captured and in Libby Prison for nearly a year, and this was his first field experience when he rejoined his command. He said to Captain Meek that he would rather be shot than be again a prisoner. Just at this time, while the cavalry was moving through the timber and thick undergrowth, the rebels charged the rear of the Fourth Missouri Cavalry, and the whole regiment stampeded pell-mell, screaming and yelling with fear, while the Confederates charged into and through them with their lustreous yell. Away went the Fourth Missouri, leaving this detachment alone again. Captain Meek directed Captain McManis to form his command on the right facing the rear, and to open fire as soon as possible, and Captain Avery was directed to form his command on the left and somewhat to the rear, and open fire from that position. The stampeding Fourth Missouri made some confusion by running around, through and over this little detachment, but right well did this small force hold its organization, and bravely and gallantly did Captains McManis and Avery swing their commands into line in the face and midst of the rebels, and poured a galling fire into the enemy, which not only checked their advance, but sent them back whirling. As soon as Captain McManis



emptied his guns, he was directed to take a position a short distance in the rear of Captain Avery, and hold to cover Avery in falling back. While Captains McMannis and Avery were gaining their first positions, some of the rebels, in following up the rear of the Fourth Missouri, had charged into our midst and in some way again captured the Lieutenant-Colonel of the Fourth Missouri, who was *inside* the positions taken by those two commands.

Captain Mock speaks in the highest terms of Captains McMannis and Avery, and says that no officers could have acted more *coolly, promptly* and *bravely* than did these two in taking their positions in the field and midst of the enemy and confusion caused by the Fourth Missouri running through their ranks. This was the last seen of the Fourth Missouri, and the detachment of the Ninth had to again hold the rear until nearly dark, all the time fighting and skirmishing with the vigorous advances of the enemy. When he was relieved by the Third Iowa Cavalry, Colonel Winslow informed Captain Mock that he was nine miles in the rear of the main command, which had halted at the Tallahatchee River, to rest for a short time. The detachment followed up and overtook the main command at the Tallahatchee. After moving again toward home, and about four miles from the crossing of the river, General Grierson requested Captain Mock to take his detachment back to the river, and guard and defend the same for two hours, and then follow up as rear guard, saying that "he did not feel like ordering this little band back, for they had done their full share; but that the other cavalry reported that they were out of ammunition, and he wanted this detachment to go back." Our boys felt this to be an expression of the General's confidence in and a compliment to them. From this on, until the command reached Collierville in safety, this detachment continued to hold the rear. After returning to camp, General Grierson issued an order complimenting the cavalry on this expedition, and especially mentioned this detachment of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry. It is but just to say that the Lieutenant and twenty men from the Third Illinois Cavalry, attached to this battalion of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, fully, nobly and bravely performed their part, and proved themselves to be *Veterans*. There were many incidents of personal





bravery performed by the men of this detachment in this expedition worthy of mention, consisting of individual fighting, narrow escapes, and dangers encountered and endured, if space would permit. The expedition proved a *lancestrife failure*. Our losses in men killed, wounded and prisoners were very heavy, and of the magnificent train of three hundred *artillery* wagons, loaded with stores for the army below, nearly all were captured, and this valuable train helped to feed, clothe and arm the Confederate Army. The responsibility of this disaster has generally been laid at the door of General S. H. Sturgis. It is not unlikely, however, in the light of the result and subsequent developments, that it was very unwise to send this expedition out at all, and *indeed* it was *providentially unfortunate* that the heavy rain-storms that occurred retarded the movement of the trains to that extent that the enemy had every opportunity and all the time they needed to concentrate their troops, and it would appear that *literally* laid with the army under Forrest, to say how far south this valuable train should go before they would possess themselves of its richness. It is quite likely that had the commanding General, who sent this expedition out, been with them, he would have countermanded the whole movement as soon as the heavy rains had made the country almost impassable.

It has been said that General Sturgis had positive orders to go until he found the enemy, and then to fight wherever he found them. None but those who participated in this expedition can form a correct idea of the suffering and hardships endured, marching continually night and day without rest, and even to three days without rations or anything to eat, and no time to stop to cook or eat; through the mud and in the rain day and night, now fighting, now overpowered and falling back, taking a new position, holding it as long as possible, then falling back. This course oft repeated became, to say the least, absolutely uncomfortable. The representatives of the North showed their full measure in the hardships endured and the fighting which was done, and it may justly be said to their credit and honor that they stood the brunt of it all.

It would not be doing justice to a gallant and brave officer, if



mention was not made here of the masterly manner in which Captain Mock, who was in command of this battalion, handled his men, not sparing himself, but in the front ranks, dismounted in their lines. Quick to see and take advantage of position and circumstances, holding a force twenty times his own in numbers, and fighting an exultant and confident foe for days, as the rear guard with so small a force, while those around him and sent to relieve him, were driven by the enemy in a regular stampede, even through his command, though their numbers were a regiment, while his command were only a battalion. He kept the enemy at bay. No wonder General Grierson trusted them and complimented them by assigning them the position of honor as long.

The following brief account of the Hannibal fight is made up from notes kindly sent me by Doctor Hemmaway:

In June, 1864, Doctor Hemmaway was the only medical officer present with General B. H. Grierson's cavalry division, which formed a part of General S. D. Stricker's command, which embraced five thousand infantry, three thousand cavalry, and one thousand artillery; total, nine thousand.

On the 9th of June, when picket firing began in the morning, the Doctor was at the front with Captain Mock, who was in command of the detachment of the Ninth. It was a fearful sight to see the shelling of our train of about two hundred wagons. The teamsters became panic-stricken, the mules were cut loose from the wagons, and their drives rapidly retreated. The infantry, some five miles in the rear, was making time as best they could at double quick; as a matter of course they could not endure long under such pressure, as it was a very hot day and the men were dropping by the roadside, and throwing away their arms and clothing, exhausted. It was indeed a fearful scene. A portion of the ambulance train under Doctor Hemmaway's charge was captured by the enemy during the following night, and who at this time fully realized the desperate straits in which the whole command was placed, and set to work in extremity for ambulance train from its perilous position.

The way was completely blockaded by dense columns of troops, cavalry, infantry and artillery, all in one chaotic mass



in the road for a distance of four or five miles. The war about midnight, and the enemy was pushing with the utmost vigor. Doctor Hemenway forced his way through the mass of destruction, and rode forward to the head of the column, flanking many soldiers asleep holding their horses. He roused them up and started the column in motion again. When daylight came, he discovered that only a part of the ambulances had just escaped from the enemy. Our forces were hard pressed during the night and following day. The rallying officer, with the troops in his retreat the next day, was a Colonel of a Minnesota regiment, and principally by his courage, skill and bravery our command was saved from being entirely annihilated. To General Hemenway, mainly, belongs the credit, and undoubtedly the greatest praise for his skill and good command in preventing the entire destruction of our command at Ghostown, on Twinning Creek, June 10, and 11, 1864.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY DIVISION, DEPARTMENT OF THE CUMBERLAND,

MEMPHIS, TENNESSEE, June 10, 1864.

*Officers and Soldiers of the Cavalry Division.*

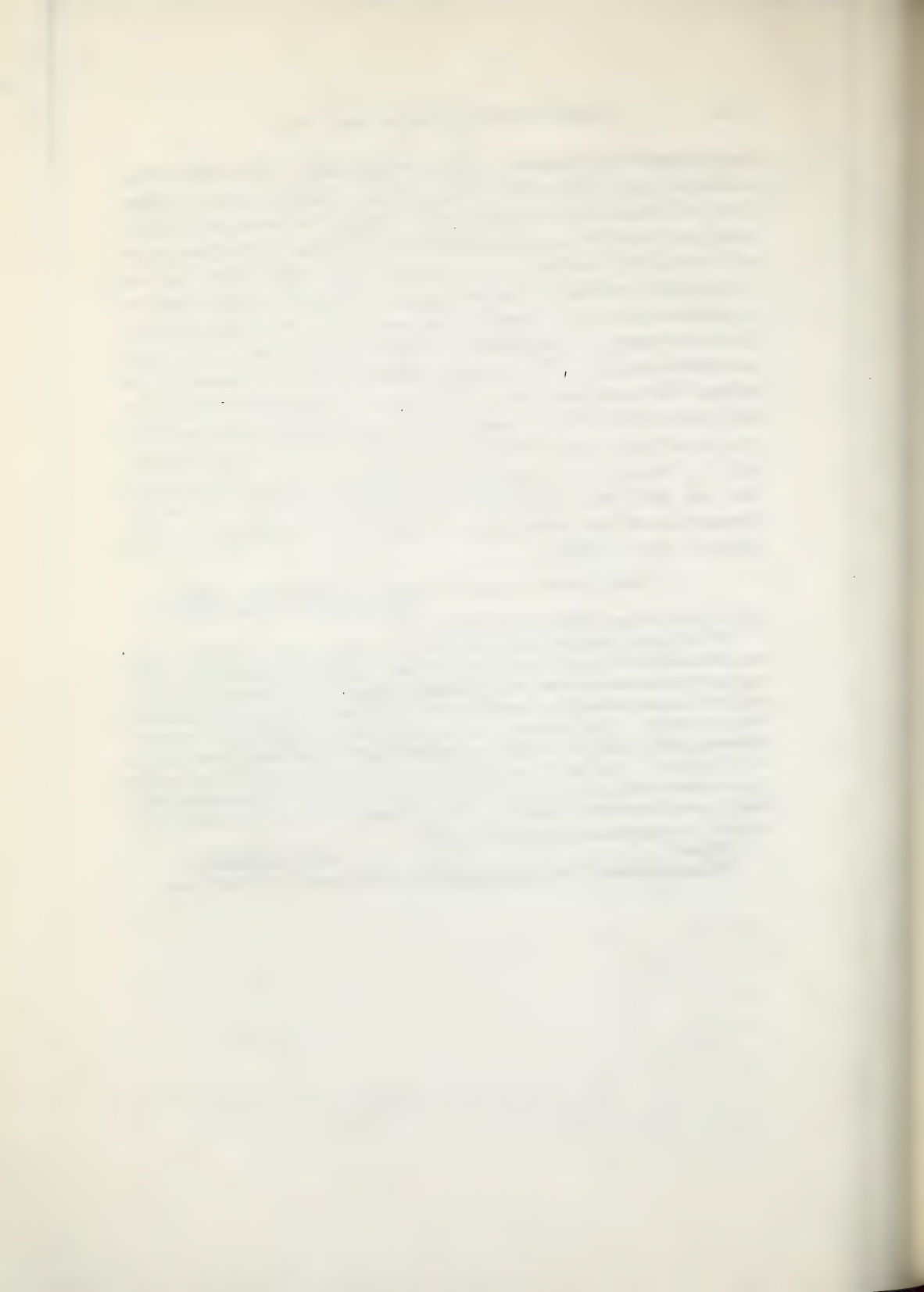
Your General congratulates you upon your noble conduct during the late expedition under Brigadier-General S. D. Stringer. Fighting against overwhelming numbers, under most adverse circumstances, your prompt obedience to orders and unflinching courage commanding the admiration of all, made even defeat almost a victory. For hours on foot you repulsed the charges of the enemy's infantry, and again in the saddle you met his cavalry and forced him several times into confusion. Your heroic perseverance saved thousands of your fellow soldiers from capture and infamy, a triumph from which no man can be torn. You have been faithful to your honorable regulations, and have fully justified the confidence and merited the high estimate of your Commanding General.

[Signed]

W. P. GILKISON,

*Brigadier-General Commanding Cavalry Division, Department of the Cumberland.*





## CHAPTER XV.

THE A. J. SMITH EXPEDITION IN MISSISSIPPI—FIGHTS AT RIPLEY, PONTOTOC, TUPELO—CHARGE BY FOREST AND LEE—WIND CHARGE OF LIEUTENANT McMAHON WITH TWO COMPANIES—DEATH OF McMAHON—SUPPORT SENT TO THE FOREST AND LEE COMPANIES—CAPTAIN McARTHUR WOUNDED—PICKETING POSITION OF CAPTAIN BUTT—ATTACKING THE REBEL BREASTWORKS—MANY WOUNDED—JESSE HAWES' COOL, AMBROSIO WARREN A PRISONER.

ABOUT the middle of June, the Regiment was fully mounted and armed with the Spencer, and in the very best condition for service. The famous fighting General, A. J. Smith, now organized a force to try conclusions with the successful Confederate chieftain, who had so recently and so signally defeated our unfortunate General Sturgis. The Regiment under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Burgh, together with the other regiments of the Second Brigade, was ordered to join A. J. Smith's command. On reporting to General Smith, Colonel Burgh was instructed by that officer to take the advance of his command and proceed to La Grange, Tenn., which was to be the point of departure. On July 5th, the expedition, with fifteen days' rations, started south. Picket-firing and light skirmishing occurred all along the line, notably at Ripley, where the Second Iowa had a lively affair with the enemy, but no heavy fighting took place until Pontotoc was reached.

The Ninth, having been in the rear, did not take part in the fight that took place on the first day. General Smith's command bivouacked at Pontotoc the night of the 11th, and the Ninth was placed on picket on the Okolona road, one and a half miles from Pontotoc, supported by a brigade of infantry and a battery of artillery.

The rebel General took up a strong position on the Okolona



road, three or four miles from Pontotoc, and from that point hurried all his troops from Tupelo.

The morning of the 12th, the Ninth was relieved from picket and the Second Brigade was ordered to make a feint on the enemy's position with a view to making it appear that Okolona was the objective point. The Ninth, in advance, was ordered to drive the rebel picket from a log house. Having driven the enemy back, the advance battalion ran into an ambush, and lost nearly thirty men, killed and wounded. This battalion, composed of Companies B, G, I and H, under the command of Captain Ford and Captain Mack, was ordered out to develop the strength of the enemy, which had been observed south of town. The command moved toward the pickets of the enemy and, when within long gunshot of them, they fired a few shots and slowly retreated, our command following until the enemy disappeared in a dense thicket of small trees. Up to this time our losses had been slight, and, feeling that only a small force was opposed to us, the little command (about eighty men) had no hesitation in following them closely, supposing the Confederate numbers to be about the same, or possibly a little larger, but as we were armed with repeating rifles we gave but slight consideration to a moderate disproportion of numbers. When we had pushed completely into the thicket, the order was given to load all empty chambers of our repeating rifles and revolvers. Just beyond the dense thicket was a large open field, the edge of which was only ten or fifteen rods from our line; around the edge of the field, close to the thicket, extended a rail fence directly in our front. The fence had been permitted to remain uninclosed, while rails were brought from a distant part to render it a bullet-proof breastwork. Here were placed Lyons' Kentucky Brigade (Confederate) and Rucker's Brigade, while in good supporting distance, back in the field at their rear, was McCallough's old brigade. Against these three brigades, our little command was drawn up. As soon as all arms had been loaded, the order "Forward!" was given. So close were the Confederate brigades that the order to advance was as plainly heard by them as by us.

Their pickets had seen our force approaching through the open field, but the commander of the Confederate division believed





when he heard our commands given that our force must have been strongly reinforced, else they would not move against his troops with so much confidence. Waiting until the Federals could be noticed moving the dense foliage in his immediate rear, the order was given the enemy to "fire!" The volley killed instantly Ed. Branch, a new recruit of Company I, and Byron Smith, of Company G; a bullet passed through the right arm of Tom Rasor of Company I, and Sergeant Aldert, of the same company, was wounded in the shoulder; Henry Rinder, Company G, and Charlie Keich, Sergeant Henry Hardacre, and James Trebley, Company B, were each severely wounded, and several others were rendered helpless. Jesse Hayes, of Company I, was the only one captured at this time. He passed through the thicket, and, going within arm's length of the breastwork, found himself alone and unable to retreat, standing for a moment in utter agony while a dozen voices cried, "Don't shoot him!" A big, burly, Kentuckian reached over the breastworks and dragged him in. Recognizing at once the great odds against his comrades, he informed the Confederate commander that several regiments were close at hand, and would in a short time charge the breastwork. The statement caused the Confederates to act on the defensive, and gave the detachment of the Ninth an opportunity to retreat without further loss. As the Intention was at so great a distance from any support, it would have been an easy matter for the Confederates, had they known the real status, to have captured nearly all the Intention. Thus this young soldier, by his quick-witted assertions in regard to the strength of our lines, not only prevented the enemy from attempting offensive operations. Rasor was so severely wounded that it was found necessary to leave him in a house at Pontotoc, and a few weeks after his arm was amputated by a Confederate surgeon to save his life.

During this fight a part of the Intention with Captain Meek were within a short distance of the enemy's breastworks, and protected by the logs and bushes. Meek arose and waving his sword, attempted to rally his men for the charge, but the heat of lead was too hot; only one man, Sergeant Shawalter, arose from cover, and the brave leader was obliged to give up the attempt. At this time, the Ninth had captured the federal gallant soldier,



and drove the enemy from his first line of breastworks by a direct charge, and was about to charge and flank his second line, when orders were received to fall back and follow the command on the Tupelo road.

Our losses in this engagement were severe, as we had to fight the enemy on ground of his own choosing.

During the continuance of the fight, General Smith, having learned from his scouts that Forrest had evacuated Tupelo, moved the main part of his command by the left flank, and entered Tupelo in the afternoon. This movement was a complete surprise to the rebel commander, who tried hard to offset it by an energetic effort to cut off a part of Smith's command, and in capture his supply and ammunition trains, by a sudden and impetuous attack on the flank.

Once in Tupelo, General Smith quickly disposed his army in line of battle, the line being formed on the ground that Forrest had selected for the Confederate Army.

The position selected was on a line of semi-circular hills in front of a belt of timber, and with broad open fields in front over which the enemy would have to march to attack. The flanks rested on swamps, back of which and in rear of the line the cavalry was placed to guard against surprise in that direction.

The Ninth Illinois Cavalry, however, was not with the cavalry on that occasion; the Regiment was dismounted and placed in line of battle with the infantry of General Meade's division and in support of Bantam's battery of artillery. Breastworks were thrown up and the position strengthened as much as possible. The rebel command consisted of the combined forces of Generals Forrest and S. D. Lee, and was formed in line of battle in the timber beyond the open field that lay in our front, and advanced in grand and magnificent array with flags and banners streaming in the morning sun. It was truly a grand sight to see those lines advancing through the open fields, with their generals and field officers in position, and all in full sight of our line of battle. On, on, they came, driving in our skirmish lines. On they came with our batteries mowing wide gaps in those splendid lines. On they came, but not a shot from our rifles was fired to check or stop their advance until they were within short rifle range, when, at the





signal from General Smith's headquarters, our entire line of battle opened a terribly destructive fire on the advancing foe. The rebel line wavered, staggered, dropped to their knees and next moment they were in full retreat. With ringing cheers our men sprang over the breastworks and charged the flying Confederates. Under cover of the advance of our line, the ambulances were pushed to the front and brought in hundreds of wounded Confederates. The field presented a never-to-be-forgotten scene. Mutilated bodies of men and horses lay thick on front of our lines. Field hospitals were improvised and our surgeons at once set to work to attend the wounded of both sides. A second time the enemy advanced upon our line, and again he was hurled back with even greater slaughter than before. The sight upon the battle field, after the second repulse, was truly affecting. The rebel forces were now withdrawn to the timber in their rear, where they were reorganized and rested during the night. Next morning the rebel generals made another attack, but it ended as the others did, in defeat. General Smith now took up the march for Oldtown Creek, leaving General Mower's division and the Ninth Illinois to hold the lines while the command got under way. Later General Mower's division pulled out, leaving the Ninth Illinois all alone to hold the lines and amuse the enemy. Before leaving, General Mower sent an order to the Ninth to mount and charge the rebel lines. Colonel Burgh sent his compliments to the General with the information that the Ninth was a rifle regiment and that only two of its companies were armed with sabres. General Mower then ordered that those two companies move to the front and charge the enemy's skirmish line. It was a very unusual order, but had to be obeyed. The two companies mounted and moved to the front on the Harrisburg road, where, in compliance with General Mower's direct order, they deployed as skirmishers and advanced upon the enemy. Seeing that the two companies were moving against a very superior force and fearing for their safety, Colonel Burgh mounted a battalion of the Regiment and followed after the two companies, now rapidly advancing to the charge, so as to cover their retreat. It was a timely move, for, although the charge was a gallant one and only stopped at the enemy's breastworks, where he pulled back, the loss



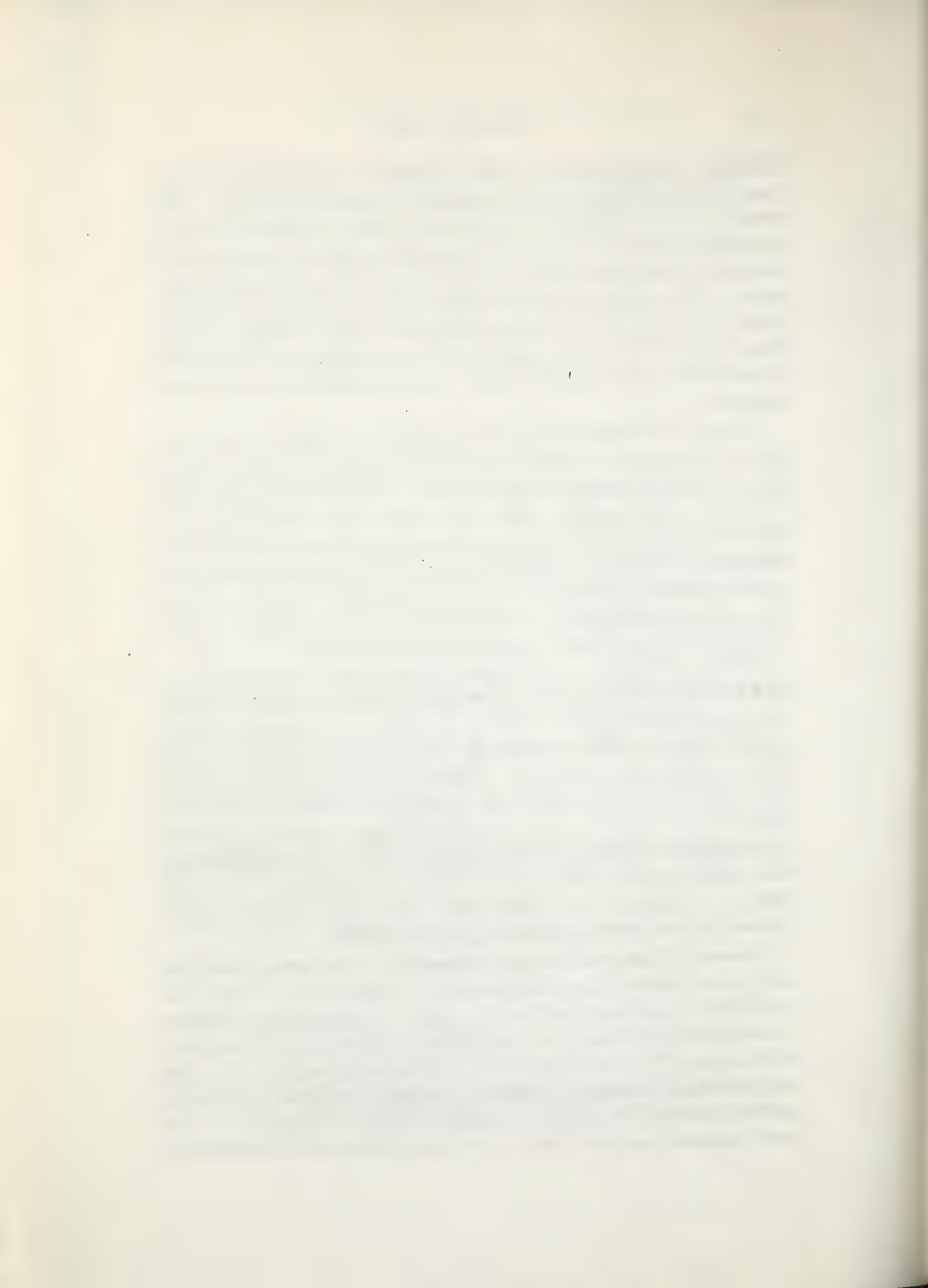


McMahon fell, pierced by several bullets, it was deemed a defeat, because of the overwhelming numbers of the enemy. The rebels, seeing another and a stronger force of mounted men approaching, fell into the error of supposing another charge was to be made, and allowed our two leading companies to retire unmolested. On reaching the two companies, the battalion was wheeled to the rear, and all soon after reclosed the front without further loss. One of our bravest officers and a number of excellent soldiers were killed, and a great many were wounded in that useless charge.

When the battalion under Captain Caven was sent to the support of Companies A and H, the two charging companies, Company L was advanced to the center of a large field, where McMahon had charged. Here there were a few scattered trees, and the support was placed in position to cover the retreat of the charging companies, Colonel Burgh, wisely foreseeing their inevitable defeat: Company L, under Lieutenant Carpenter, was in the advance, and gallantly held the enemy back until the rest of Company H came back from the fruitless charge.

Reuben Robinson, of Company H, was soon wounded by a shot through the arm that cut an artery, and Lieutenant Carpenter instructed Sergeant Collins to wind a suspender tightly around the arm, which stopped the flow of blood and saved the man, though he lost the arm. During all this time the enemy had been pouring shot and shell from their artillery, and Company L fell in with C and D, at Harpersburg, into the hands of the dismounted rear guard and fell back half a mile to their last position that had been taken back out of range of the enemy's fire. The firing now was hot and heavy, and before they reached their horses the rebels were within fifty yards of them.

General Mower's division had moved away during this last movement, leaving the Ninth alone in front of the enemy, who continued to shell our position, but made no advance on our line. It was during this time that the gallant Captain Frank McArthur, of Company C, was wounded by a fragment of a shell. He had led his company into the fight at Pontotoc, and headed it during the big battle of the day before at Topoka, and came out without a scratch, and now, just as we were about to withdraw from



the front of the enemy, he was struck down. Orders were now received to evacuate the works and follow up the command.

On the 17th, Company D had been relieved from picket by Company L, and a vidette had just been placed out about one half mile from the main post, when a large body of rebels was seen approaching. Lieutenant Carpenter called to the vidette, formed his men in line under cover of the fence, waiting until the enemy came within one hundred yards. The little band opened on them with their long rifles so effectively that they were obliged to retreat before the main command, that had been attracted by the firing, came up to reinforce them. Lieutenant Colonel Hays complimented Lieutenant Carpenter, and the brave men of Company L, for the handsome manner in which they repulsed the enemy.

The Ninth having the rear, and the enemy retiring up slowly, skirmishing was kept up all the way to Oldtown Creek, and just as the Regiment reached the Creek, where the army had halted for the night, the rebels under General Forrest, in person, made a furious attack on its flank and rear, hoping to cut it up en route, it before rejoining the main force. From Oldtown Creek the army returned to Memphis by easy marches, having whipped the enemy in return for the Guntown disaster, and accomplished everything that was expected of it.

THE  
HISTORY OF THE  
CITY OF BOSTON  
FROM 1630 TO 1880  
BY  
JOHN B. HENNINGSEN  
VOLUME I  
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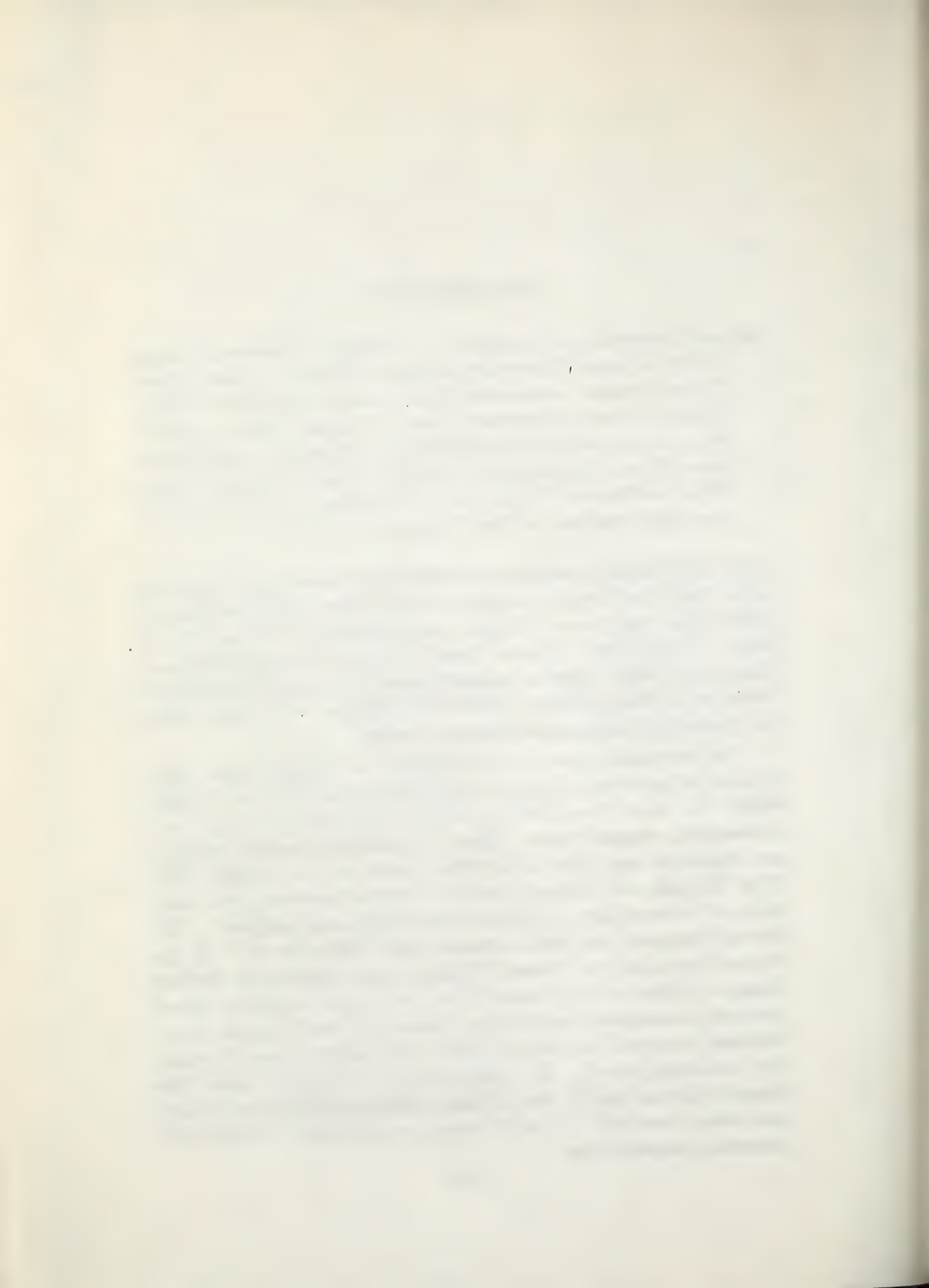


## CHAPTER XVI.

SECOND EXPEDITION OF GENERAL A. J. SMITH—HEAVY FIGHT—FLANK MOVEMENTS—REBELS DRIVEN AWAY FROM THEIR DENNIE—BRILLIANT MANOEUVRE BY THE NINTH ILLINOIS—COLONEL BURGH—DITCHMEN CHARGE—FORREST'S RAMP IN MEMPHIS—ATTEMPT TO CAPTURE GENERAL WHEELER'S AND HARRIS—BRAVE DEFENSE OF GENERAL COOK—COMBUSTIBLE SCOUTS—KILLED—FORREST DRIVEN OUT—REBUNKED BY WHITE'S STATION—MUSTER OUT OF NOR-YORKERS.

AUGUST 24, General A. J. Smith's command again took the field, the Cavalry division being under Brigadier General Hatch, and the Second Brigade commanded by Colonel D. E. Coon. The Ninth Illinois Cavalry, under Lieutenant Colonel Burgh, the Sixth Illinois, under Colonel Starn, and the Second Iowa, under Major Horton. The First Brigade was under Colonel Herriek of the Seventh Kansas Cavalry.

The command moved in the direction of Oxford, Miss. The Second Brigade moved down the Tallahatchie River as a team, while the main force, finding both a temporary bridge near Waterford, crossed there. Hatch's command pressed forward, and captured one piece of artillery south of the bridge. The First Brigade of Colonel Herriek held the advance, and skirmished to the vicinity of Oxford, both sides using artillery. The Second Brigade had the advance, and Major Horton of the Second Iowa, and the Seventh Kansas, were engaged at Oxford. Captain Foster of the Second Iowa, with one battalion, moved forward, dismounted, and Major Moons, of the Second Iowa, followed mounted, but did not reach the town in time to catch the retreating rebels. The skirmish into town, in which the Seventh Kansas was in the advance, had been brisk, and several men were wounded. Major Horton's report represented a considerable amount of ammunition.

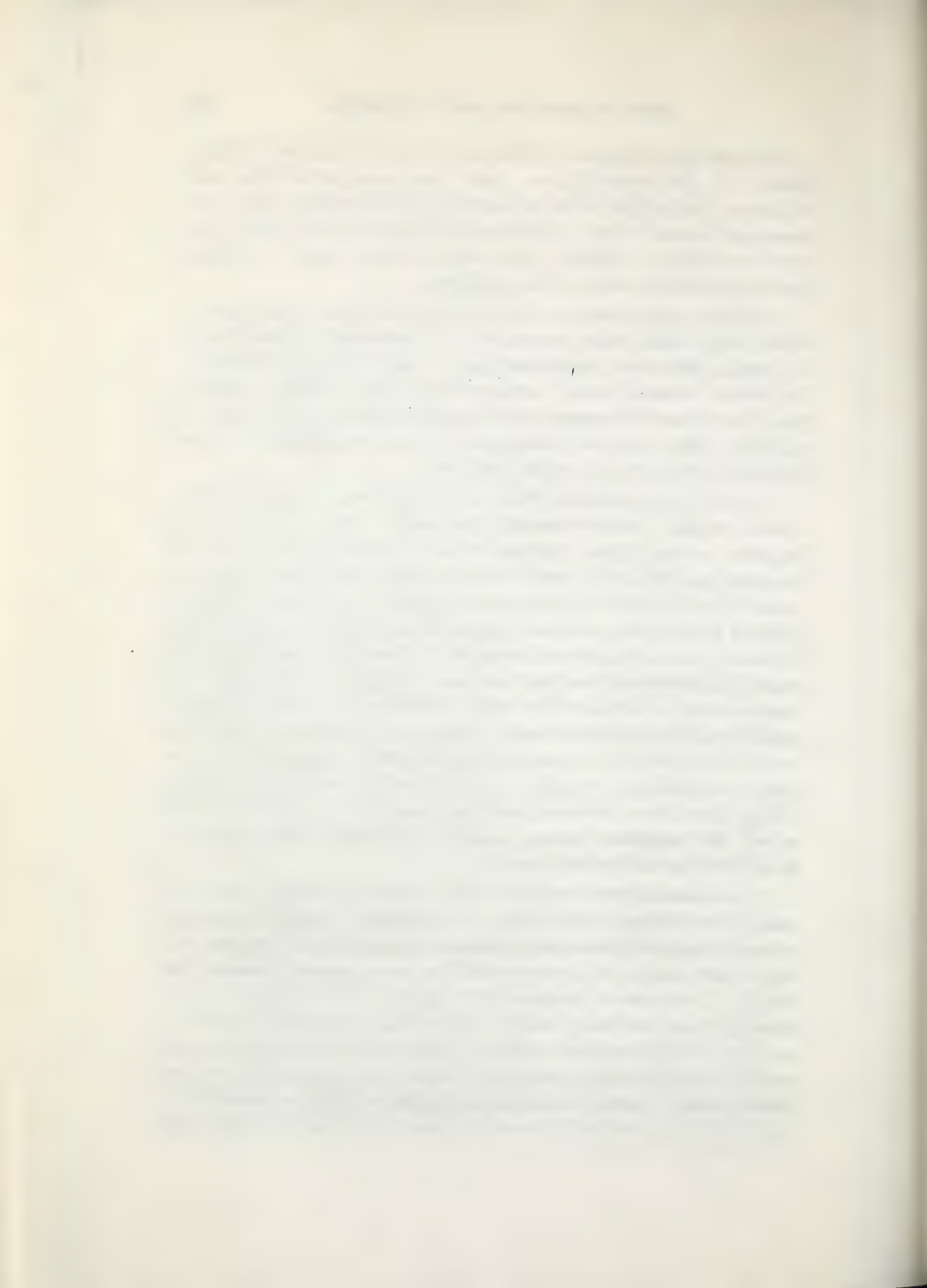


On the 12th, Captain McManis of the Ninth, and Captain Bundy of the Second Iowa, with two companies from each regiment, had a fight with the enemy's picket, lasting nearly two hours, and caused them to fall back on their main line, when they were met with an artillery fire, and fell back; then the Second Iowa engaged the enemy with artillery.

At Hurricane Creek, on the 13th, a severe fight took place, in which the Ninth, under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Harry B. Burgh, played an important part. The Ninth, supported by the Sixth Illinois, under command of Major Whitin (Colonel Starr being too ill to command), turned the enemy's left flank and captured three lines of breastworks, thus compelling the rebel general to evacuate the entire position.

In this engagement the Sixth and Ninth were opposed by a whole brigade under General Mayberry. In the fight one battalion under Captain Harper moved forward direct, and struck the rebel pickets at the creek, driving them back some distance, when they were heavily reinforced and held our force in check; Colonel Burgh then ordered Captain Mock with his battalion to dismount and move around through the woods to our right, and attack the rebels on the flank and rear. Captain McManis was also ordered to dismount the other battalion, and place them on the left and support the advance. The two dismounted battalions moved forward, the one under Captain Mock passing through a small cornfield and woods; the thick underbrush of the latter hiding them from observation from the rebels. Making a half wheel, the battalion swung around, and struck the enemy on their left line and in their camps.

It was a complete surprise to the rebels, as their reserve in camp were cooking their dinner. The officers' baggage was lying around loose, and the frying-pans on the fire, the coffee-pots boiling, which our boys appropriated as they passed through the camp. A number of horses and trappings were captured here, though it was not long before the rebels formed and gave us a hot fire. In the meantime Major McManis was moving forward on the left of the line, the ground here being open, and, pressing them forward there, the battalion in the center was enabled to move forward, and with the aid of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry and





lantly drove the enemy, thus opening the way for General Smith to cross the creek with the infantry to the opposite side.

In this fight, which was splendidly maneuvered by Colonel Burgh, the Ninth did most excellent service. Up to this time the fight at Hurricane Creek was the sharpest fight the Ninth had been in, and the very able manner in which Colonel Burgh handled the Regiment, and the intelligent and prompt manner in which the three battalions was handled, and the results accomplished, were all worthy of the highest praise.

In this fight we lost four men killed and a number wounded, among the latter being Sergeant Mapes, of Company C, who died shortly afterward of his wound; W. P. Dryson, of Company C; Sergeant Godfrey LaSalle, of Company B, ~~was~~ through the head; William Brigham, of Company A, who died soon after, and others whose names can not be obtained.

At Oxford, the Ninth, having swung around the outskirts, entered the town from the rear, as our main force came in from the front.

Here General Smith learned that Forrest had withdrawn the main part of his command after the fight at Hurricane Creek, and had made a raid on Memphis.

This intelligence caused General Smith and his command to return to Memphis.

August 21st, the Confederate General Forrest made a dash into Memphis, expecting to capture Generals Washburn and Hurlbert, but did not succeed in getting either, though General Washburn had a very narrow escape. It was just at daylight when they came into the city. Dividing their force into two parties, one under Colonel Jesse Forrest, a brother of the General, dashed up to General Washburn's headquarters, but the bird had flown, as General Washburn was away and into Fort Pickering at the first alarm.

A number of prisoners were captured here, among them Lieutenant Arthur M. Kenzie, and to General Washburn, and Sergeant-Major Curtis L. Knight, of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, the latter being detailed on duty at Washburn's headquarters.

Forrest carried off Washburn's overcoat.

They then rode to the Gayosa House and *into the city*.





manding of the astonished clerk to know where General Hurlbut was. The clerk informed them that General Hurlbut had not staid there that night. This, they said, was all a damned lie, and, demanding the key to his room, rushed up-stairs; but fortunately it was true. Hurlbut was not there, he having remained away with some friends that night, and thus narrowly escaped capture.

Many interesting incidents occurred. One Captain Cook was awakened by the bursting in of the door of his room, seized his revolver, and actually drove three men with loaded muskets from his door and down-stairs. Very many acts of personal bravery occurred. An incident which I will relate, as it has connection with these two expeditions, is the following: While General Smith was advancing on Oxford, Colonel M. H. Stuart, of the Ninth Illinois, accompanied Smith's expedition, but was taken ill during the engagement at Harrison's Creek. The next day he was sent to Memphis, *via* railroad, from Holly Springs, in charge of a train of our wounded soldiers. Arriving at Memphis, he turned over his charge and repaired to his regimental camp, where he hoped to find rest and restoration to health. The next morning, before the Colonel arose, Forrest's troopers dashed through the camp grounds *en route* for the city, firing right and left as they galloped through. While lying on his cot in supposed security, Colonel Stuart received a mortal wound, from the effects of which he died October 1st, following. This was just like one of Forrest's moves. He managed to get in the way of Smith's retreating forces after the fight at Oldtown Creek, and, while General Smith's forces were moving toward Oxford, he took about two thousand of his picked cavalry, and, knowing the country and every short cut, made a dash for Memphis and the railroad, expecting to catch some of our big Generals and cut our communications on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad.

The Provost Guard and the Eighth Iowa Infantry were after him, and, with the militia, soon began to fight in earnest, and after about two hours' fighting in the streets, he was driven on, hard pressed by our soldiers. As a matter of fact, this raid was barren of results, except to show Forrest's audacity.

The Regiment, under Lieutenant Colonel Brough, arrived in



camp at Collierville, Tenn., August 30th, and, with General Hatch's Division, was immediately ordered to Germantown. Colonel Burgh had a severe sunstroke on the 24th, while on the march (and before the arrival in camp of the expedition), which threatened to be serious in its consequences. Report came to us at this time that Colonel Brackett had been promoted to a Brigadier-Generalship. This we all hoped would prove true, for in addition to the honor bestowed on our gallant Colonel, it would have caused the promotion of our worthy and gallant Lieutenant-Colonel Burgh to be Colonel, and several more well-merited promotions in the Regiment. The rumor was, however, much to our regret, unfounded. We had just got comfortably fixed in camp when the cavalry division was ordered to White's Station, nine miles from Memphis. This camp was very dry and dusty, and was supplied with water from an artesian well. Date of arrival at this station was September 5th. The term of service of the non-veterans was then expiring, and efforts were put forth to fill their places.

September 22d, four hundred non-veterans from the Second Iowa Cavalry were sent north to be mustered out. This had a tendency to cause many of our boys to determine that they, too, would muster out at the expiration of their three years' term of service. At this time Lieutenant-Colonel Burgh was ordered to Springfield, Ill., to make arrangements for men enough to fill up the Regiment.

In addition to those designated in the following order, those named below were mustered out on the dates named by reason of the expiration of their term of service:

First Lieutenant William M. Denton, Company A, October 19, 1863; Captain F. H. McArthur, Company C, November 15, 1863; Captain Llewellyn Cowen, Company D, September 23, 1864; Captain Richard D. Ellsworth, Company E, October 31, 1864; First Lieutenant A. W. McFlure, Company H, November 25, 1864; Captain Louis F. Booth, Company E, November 11, 1864. The remainder of the non-veterans of the Regiment were mustered out at various periods as their terms of service expired.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF WEST TENNESSEE,  
MEMPHIS, TENN., September 16, 1864.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 113.

EXTRACT 1. - The original term of enlistment of *FUGITIVE A. P. HARRIS*, Ninth Illinois Cavalry Volunteers, having expired, the non-veterans of the





Companies are hereby ordered to proceed, forthwith, in charge of the following named commissioned officers, viz: Major J. B. Clifford, Captain Llewellyn Cowen, and Chaplain Gideon L. Brayton, to Springfield, Ill., and report through His Excellency, the Governor, to the Superintendent-General Recruiting, State of Illinois, for muster out of service.

The Quartermaster's Department will furnish necessary transportation.

By order of Major General C. C. Washburn.

WILLIAM H. MORGAN,

*Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

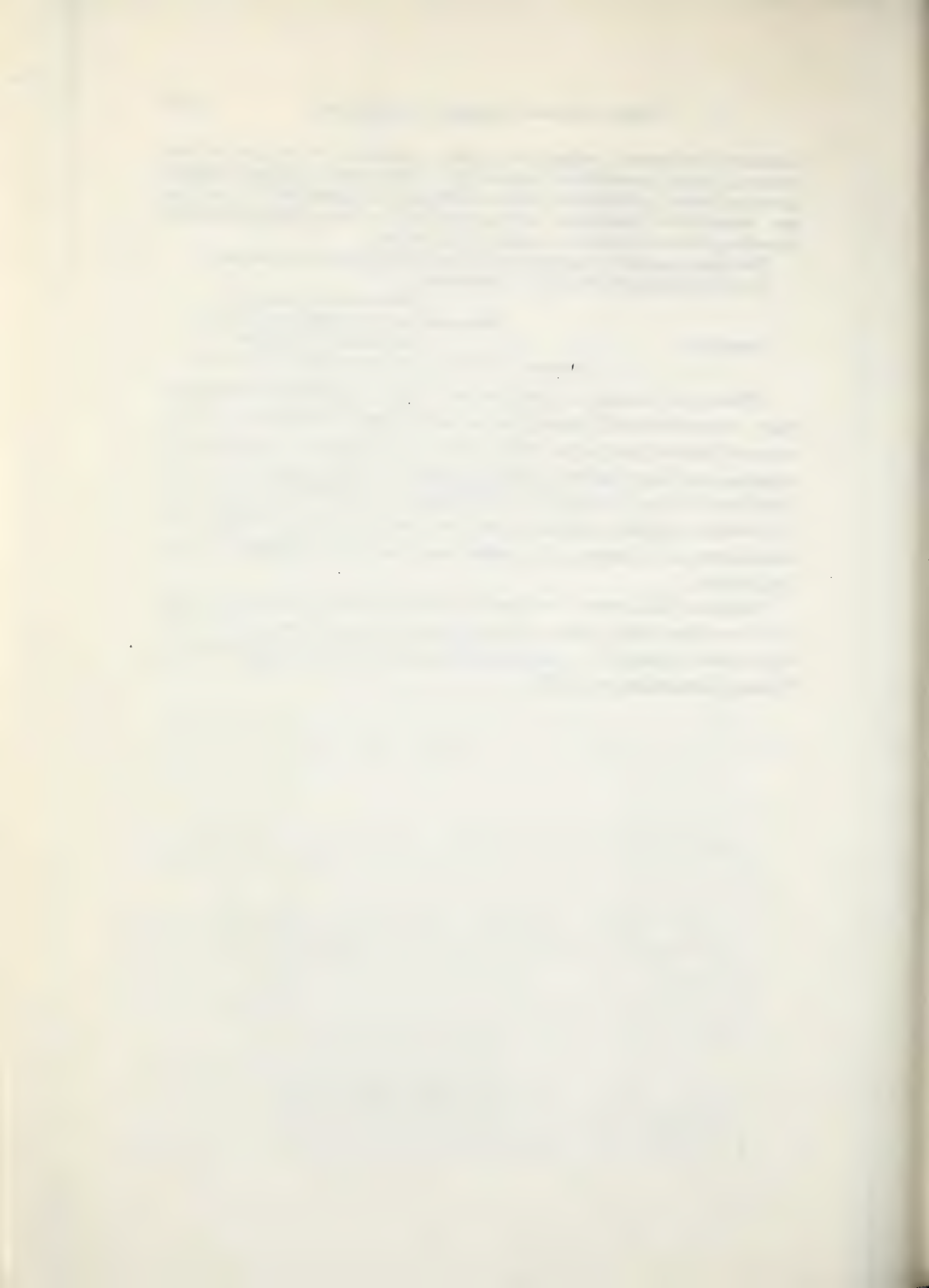
CHARLES B. TOWNSEND,

*Lieutenant and Acting Adjutant, Adjutant-General.*

[Official.]

When the cavalry expedition, of which the Ninth formed a part, under General Hatch, moved on from Germantown, Lieutenant-Colonel Burgh was still ill from the effects of the sunstroke received not long before, and was unable to take command of the Regiment in the field, and as the Majors of the Ninth were about to muster out, the command devolved upon Captain William C. Blackburn, of Company A, who was the senior Captain of the Regiment.

Captain Blackburn commanded the Regiment till about the 8th of November, 1864, when he was relieved from the command, and was taken prisoner by the Confederates at or near Campbellville, Tenn., November 24, 1864.



## CHAPTER XVII.

THE NINTH MARCHES FROM WHITE'S STATION — CLIFTON AND SHOAL CREEK — SAVANNAH — HOOD'S ARMY THREATENING — SKIRMISH AT SHOAL CREEK — SEVERE FIGHTING ON THE 10TH AND 19TH OF NOVEMBER — CAPTAIN HARRIS IN COMMAND — CAPTURE OF CHALMER'S HEADQUARTERS TREASURY AND FLAG, BY CAPTAIN MOORE — MOVEMENT TO BUTLER CREEK — CAPTAIN CAMPBELL'S BRAVE FIGHT ON PERRY — CAPTURE OF COFFEY'S WITH VALUABLE DISPATCHES — HALL FIGHT OF LIEUTENANTS HOLLAND AND NIEMYER — CAPTAIN MOORE'S BATTALION CUT OFF — THE DARKY GUIDE — ALBUQUERQUE POWER A PRISONER — CROSSING THE FORD, AND ARRIVAL IN CAMP.

THE Ninth Illinois Cavalry, commanded by Captain W. C. Blackburn, forming a part of General Hatch's cavalry division, moved out from White's Station, Tenn., September 30, 1864, at 12 m., crossed Wolf River at Germantown, and camped that night three miles from the river.

October 1st. Passed through Moscow, camping three miles from the town, and started at 3 a. m. without breakfast, arrived at Bolivar at 6 p. m., and crossed the Hatchee River.

October 2d. Drew here what rations were left, and the wagons were sent back to camp.

October 3d. Marched all day, camped at 6 p. m. at Mount Princeton; at this place some of the boys indulged rather too freely in hard cider; started at 3 p. m., passed through Millit, and camped eighteen miles from the Tennessee River.

October 5th. Started at 8 a. m., dinner and feed at 2 p. m., and marched all night. The country here being very rough and mountainous, arrived opposite Clifton, on the Tennessee River, where were found two gunboats and three transports.

October 6th. Crossed the Tennessee River to Clifton, and drew five days' rations, moving out on the Nashville pike twelve miles



and in April  
before the war.

October 11th. At  
at night moonlight  
in the valley. The  
encampment.

October 12th. At  
over the mountain.

October 13th. At  
and marched to  
arrived at Aq. The  
quite a big number  
and the number of  
number of people.

October 14th. At  
camp.

October 15th. At  
with deep snow. The  
three miles. The  
struck down.

October 16th. At  
were under the snow.  
The road deep in snow.  
The snow deep in snow.  
The snow deep in snow.

October 17th. At  
boat and a camp. The  
We found the  
Dreadful road.

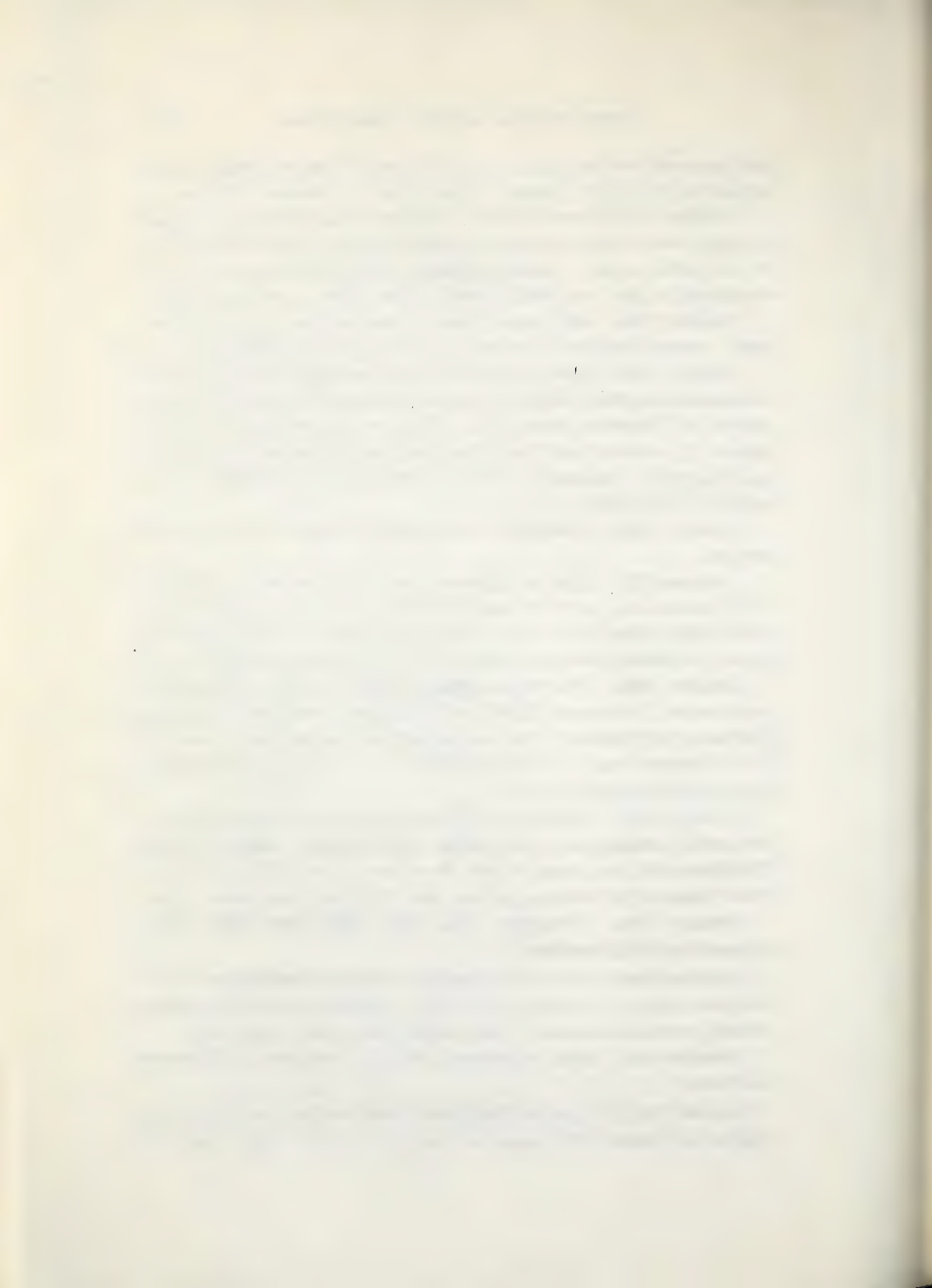
October 18th. At  
rations; the only food.

October 19th. At  
that was used to make the  
clothing were made.

October 20th. At  
the river.

October 21st. At  
Patriotism.





pike and camped; 30th, marched all day and camped seven miles east of Waynesboro; 31st, again marched all day and camped at Lawrenceburg. We here mustered for pay, but did not know when the Regiment or command would be favored by the presence of the Paymaster.

November 1st. Arrived at Pulaski at 2 p. m., camping two miles from town on Duck River; it now began to look threatening, as Hood's army was reported crossing the Tennessee River at Florence, Ala., and the Fourth Army Corps ordered here to Pulaski. The Brigade nearly all on picket.

November 3th. The cavalry division moved up Hood's line of march toward Florence, camped at dark at Shovel Creek, crossing and on the Tennessee River; November 5th, marched through Lexington and struck the enemy at Shovel Creek; November 10th, skirmishing at the Creek; November 11th, the Second Iowa Cavalry had an election, and thus had an opportunity of showing that, though they were soldiers, they were still citizens of the Republic of the United States, while the soldiers from the great State of Illinois were disfranchised *because* *they were soldiers*. The weather continued very bad, rainy and cold, roads almost impassable, and the command moved out on the 11th and attacked the enemy. After two hours' fighting, retired and went into camp.

November 10th. A part of the Regiment went out for *forage*, of which there was an abundance in this section; weather clearing and prospects for a better spell of weather; week, with the little or no covering which the boys had, making men almost feeding in camp.

#### SHOVEL CREEK.

The various skirmishes taking place, day by day, in the vicinity of Shovel Creek seemed to be barren of any substantial results. General Hatch determined on a general attack all along our line. The Second Brigade was to attack the enemy on the main or Old Jackson military road leading from Nashville to Florence. The whole movement and attack to be made as near as possible simultaneously, at a certain hour in the morning.

The Ninth Illinois Cavalry, commanded by Captain J. W. Harper, was ordered to move up the river and cross at Camp Mills, and then move around and to the rear of the rebels, and

the first of these is the fact that the  
the second is the fact that the  
the third is the fact that the

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the eleventh is the fact that the  
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the sixteenth is the fact that the  
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the twenty-second is the fact that the  
the twenty-third is the fact that the  
the twenty-fourth is the fact that the



IRA R. GIFFORD,  
Major



JOHN H. AVERY,  
Captain, Co. M.



LOUIS F. SCOTT,  
Captain, Co. L.



WILLIAM M. BENTON,  
Lieutenant, Co. A.



WESLEY T. FOSTER.



JOHN M. FLETCHER.





strike them at a certain time after the hour set for the commencement of the battle. At the appointed time the cannons began to roar and the carbines to rattle all along our line. The Ninth marched as ordered up the river, and, crossing at Cowpen Mills, moved out into the enemy's camp some five miles, on another road leading toward Florence. The instructions to Captain Harper were that when he found the enemy he was to charge them, and make them believe that the whole or a large part of our command was there. After coming thus far we struck another road turning to the left, and here Captain Harper directed Captain Mock (the next ranking officer) to take six companies and move on straight ahead, and gave him the same orders he had himself received, while he took the remaining six companies and moved to the left. At this time the fighting at the ford was hard, our forces making vigorous exertions to drive the enemy and dislodge them so as to move forward, but without success. Captain Harper proceeded to charge large bodies of the enemy in his front, and such was his dash and impetuosity that the rebels gave way and he pressed forward some distance. Finally striking the main command, he was unable to go farther, and, being in great danger of being cut off, and not knowing the fate of the other six companies, he started back. In the meantime, Captain Mock had moved forward, met the enemy, charged and drove them back into their camp, and could go no farther in that direction. Having early in the day dismounted two companies, H, under Lieutenant David Hillier, and F, under Lieutenant Niemyer, to push the rebels back into their camps, so far did these two companies, under the lead of their gallant commanders, go, that it seemed almost an impossibility for them to draw their men away in safety. The swarming Confederate troops had almost surrounded them. Sergeant Henry Hardisty reported the rebels to be moving to the right, with the evident intention of gaining the Federal rear. Finally Captain Mock got his six companies together, and moved back to the road, thinking if he joined again with Captain Harper the outlook would be better. After marching about two miles with a persistent and aggressive pursuit, and a hot fire from the rebels, he saw Captain Harper coming back; he, too, having all he could do and a little



more, and expecting they would have to cut their way out, and the whole command really surrounded. The Confederate commanders did not know what to make of their bold attack, and soon became impressed with the idea that a much larger force was over the river and in their rear, where our main attack had been concentrated; so that when the two divisions of the Ninth were again united, and preparing to force their way through, they suddenly found the way, in the direction of the ford, abandoned by the enemy, who were beating a hasty retreat from the position in front of the main part of our forces at the ford, where the brigade had been fighting them all the morning, and had been unable to dislodge them. This was an unexpected and fortunate movement for the Ninth, and they were not slow to improve it. Then while the Regiment was hurrying to the ford and across, the Confederates saw their mistake. They really had the Ninth completely bagged and then kindly opened the door and let them walk away. When the brigade on the Federal side of the river saw the Ninth coming back over the very ground just vacated by the Confederate troops, they thought surely they were enemies, and formed in line of battle to receive them, not knowing if they were friends or foes.

The Regiment had been within a few miles of Florence and did steady and hard fighting, and threw the whole Confederate army into more or less confusion by the boldness and dash of their attacks, and finally withdrew in safety with but small loss.

From the 11th to the 17th of November, moving in the vicinity of Shoal Creek, and having no regular rations, the Regiment was obliged to forage on the country almost entirely; on this day, the 17th, drew five days' rations; on the 18th, crossed Shoal Creek again and moved out to the Butler Creek road; met the rebels and skirmished that day, returned to camp at Cowpen Mills, again raining all day.

November 19th the brigade again crossed the river and marched to Butler Creek road, expecting to camp there. The battalion commanded by Captain Mack, A, B, H and M, was ordered to the Waynesboro road, and ran into the rebel General Chalmers' wagon train, capturing a large number of wagons and about fifty mules and horses, from which the rebels fled, pursued





stricken, when our cavalry dashed in upon them; while this was taking place the Confederate cavalry had forced the rest of the brigade back over the river, and this battalion was cut off. The position at this time was very critical. The rebels surrounded the small command before dark and charged on them repeatedly. They then broke for the woods, and becoming somewhat separated, wandered around all night trying to reach some ford where they could cross back to the command. They were now in the *very* and in the *midst of the Confederate army*. It now being very dark, they frequently ran into some of the rebel camps, and they, supposing the intruders were rebels like themselves, paid them no attention and finally hid down to rest. Toward morning they found a ford unguarded by the rebels, and, crossing over about daylight, joined the main command some three or four miles back from the river, with a loss at that time of thirty-two men; the most of them, however, came in within the next few days.

The following account is made up from extracts from a paper kindly furnished by Lieutenant Colonel A. R. Mock, who was at the time mentioned, November 19, 1864, Captain of Company B, and was in command of a battalion of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, composed of Companies A, B, K and M, commanded respectively by Lieutenant David Hillier, Company A; Sergeant Thomas J. McNair, Company B; Lieutenant A. Clark, Company K; Lieutenant Benjamin D. Gallino, Company M:

On the morning of November 19, 1864, in order to ascertain the strength of the enemy on the south side of Shoal Creek, and north of the Tennessee River, General Hatch ordered the Second Brigade to move to the ford at Cowpen Mills and cross Shoal Creek, and go into camp at or near Bailey's Springs, on Backer Creek. Shoal Creek was a stream fully one hundred yards wide, with an uneven, rocky bottom, and only fordable at certain places. The Ninth Illinois Cavalry, Captain Harper commanding, was in the advance, and Captain Mock's Battalion, the advance guard of the Regiment. Soon after crossing the river we struck the rebel pickets, and drove them back as we moved forward. Two and one-half miles from the river, we came to a cross road. Here our command was to turn to the right and march to Butler Creek. On reaching this cross road, Company L, Captain J. H. Carpenter



The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and that its history is a history of growth and development. The second is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a common identity. The third is the fact that the United States is a nation of free men and women, and that its history is a history of the struggle for freedom and justice.

The fourth is the fact that the United States is a nation of opportunity, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a better life. The fifth is the fact that the United States is a nation of progress, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a more perfect union.

The sixth is the fact that the United States is a nation of peace, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a more peaceful world. The seventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of hope, and that its history is a history of the struggle for a more hopeful future.

commanding, was placed on the cross road leading to the right, as a picket, and to protect that flank while the command was passing. Captain Carpenter then, with his company, moved forward on this road about one mile, and, hearing the sound of moving wagons and artillery but a short distance over the hill, became convinced that the rebels were there in force, and marched back to his picket post. They had not been stationed here long, when they saw a solitary horseman approaching on the road. The timber was scattering. He seemed to be quite unconcerned, and entirely unaware that there were any Yankees over the river; when he came within two hundred yards, John Shelton, against the order of Captain Carpenter, fired at him, and he immediately went back and over the hill; soon the rebels began to appear over the crest of the hill, and Captain Carpenter sent a courier, Henry Shelton, to Captain Harper, informing him of the state of affairs, and asking for orders. Captain Harper, realizing the situation, ordered Captain Carpenter to fire a volley if attacked, and hold the enemy in check as long as possible, and then moved to his relief with the balance of the regiment that was left with him. In the meantime the rebels kept coming up over the hill, and moving forward toward the picket. Captain Carpenter threw his company into position to receive them, by dismounting his men and forming them in a half circle behind the trees, and awaited the coming charge of the rebels, with instructions to his men not to fire till he gave the order. The rebels charged up, and when within short range Company I opened on them from their seven-shooting carbines, and kept up a stream of firing; so dashed the rebels into and through the little band. Many horses were shot and rebels killed. A prisoner captured the next day reported that they lost sixteen men killed, and supposed they were fighting a brigade. One rebel's horse fell, shot through the neck, at Captain Carpenter's feet, and his two revolvers dropped from his saddle, which Carpenter picked up. The Rebels could not stand the fire and retreated, while Company I did not lose a man. It was bravely done. How in the world this one company beat off at least two hundred rebels was a matter of surprise. When Colonel Coon inquired who was on the picket, and was informed that it was Captain Carpenter, he said - "It was all



right, and he felt safe." Pretty soon Captain Harper came up, and the rebels came back again, this time in larger force, and, after a sharp fight, our whole command was driven over the river. At this time Captain Carpenter was rear guard, and fought the enemy by platoons. The Second Iowa had already crossed by an old ford, which Colonel Horton had discovered the day before, through which he had a short time before rushed over the wagon trains of the brigade, and they then covered our retreat across the river.

Captain Mock was directed to take his battalion and proceed four miles straight on to the Savannah road to ascertain the movements of the enemy, and to return and join our command at Bailey Springs. When Colonel Coon gave his directions to Captain Mock as to what he wanted done, he remarked, "That he thought it doubtful about his being able to camp with the command at Butler Creek, and that when he (Mock) returned, he must be careful and not take the enemy for our command, for they were as likely to be camping there as our command would be, and that Captain Mock must look out and not be surprised." With these instructions, Captain Mock and his battalion moved out on a road running through heavy timber. On reaching the road designated by his instructions, a rebel wagon train was observed moving along. Under cover of the timber, Captain Mock approached as near as he could without being observed, and then charged the train with two companies, holding two companies in supporting distance. The rebel escort fled on our approach, and the train was captured with a part of the drivers. This capture was the headquarters train of the rebel General Chalmers; but the enemy being near, and in large force, it was impossible to get away with the train. It was too wet to burn, and as there was not time to destroy—the rebels were then in sight—the train was plundered, and partially destroyed. The drivers, mules, and as much plunder as they could carry, were taken possession of, and the command started back the same way they came. By this time the rebel soldiers were upon them, and opened fire. The road being through heavy timber, and wide enough for only one company in line covering the whole road, the small command of Captain Mock presented no strong

The first of these was the establishment of a national bank. The second was the establishment of a national mint. The third was the establishment of a national post office. The fourth was the establishment of a national court of appeals. The fifth was the establishment of a national system of public lands. The sixth was the establishment of a national system of public education. The seventh was the establishment of a national system of public health. The eighth was the establishment of a national system of public safety. The ninth was the establishment of a national system of public works. The tenth was the establishment of a national system of public defense.

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a front as the rebels, and hold them in check, while his command moved back at their leisure. Among the trophies captured were two large garrison flags, which were supposed to belong to headquarters. The command moved back—the rear company skirmishing with the enemy all the time—until we reached the place where we left the command at the cross roads. Here the advance guard ran into the rebels, and found them in force, and discovered that they had driven our main command away, and were occupying that place themselves. The rebels opened fire on our advance, and thus this battalion was attacked in both front and rear. It was also discovered that the rebels were between our little force and the main command, which meant very evidently that the battalion was cut off, and must get out of a bad scrape the best way they could. When Captain Mock captured the train, and saw the rebels coming, he sent back a courier to Colonel Coon to inform him what had been done; but the courier never reached Colonel Coon, as he ran into some rebels, and was captured.

The command then left the road, and, turning into the woods, had only to meet the enemy and defend from one direction, and soon left them in the rear. Moving through the woods some distance, a heavy rebel column was seen moving on another road. The command still in the woods under cover was halted; and, after the rear of the column had passed, four men were sent forward to reconnoitre. When these four soldiers reached the road, two rebel soldiers came riding along, and were taken prisoners, and brought back in the woods to Captain Mock. They proved to be the bearers of important dispatches from the rebel General Forrest, giving the details of their intended movement on Nashville, and which dispatches also gave the information that the rebels were making a general advance that day, and would move up to and camp at Shoal Creek that night. This was not pleasing intelligence, as it was then known that there would have pickets at every ford that would prevent the command from crossing back to the main body, which it was now known must have been driven back across the Shoal Creek. Consequently this battalion was left where on the enemy's side of the stream, which could only be forded at certain places, and



could easily be picketed. At this time, Captain Mosch had a realizing sense that his troopers were cut off from our own command, and that there was no hope of succor from our forces who had undoubtedly been driven over the river. He also realized more fully the caution Colonel Carr had given him in the morning. To avoid the enemy, he was obliged to keep off and away from the main roads and follow out in the woods or blind roads, through the woods, making his way up streams. He had not gone far before he again came in sight of another rebel column moving on another road, heading toward the river; again halted the command in the woods until the rear of the rebel column had passed, then sent two men forward to the road to see if any more rebels were coming; if not, those were to beckon him to come on. The command was instructed to close up, and that when we moved we should go rapidly, and for that to keep closed up. Lieutenant Hillier, with his Company A was the rear guard; and while we were halted, Lieutenant Hillier, with ten men of his company, were *sent to the rear*, and when ready to cross the road, Captain Mosch sent his orderly (Devils Drend, back to tell the companies to move forward rapidly. Lieutenant Hillier mistook the order, and, being faced to the rear, instead of following us and moving forward, moved to the rear, and was cut off with his ten men. After marching and wandering through the woods the rest of the day and night, successfully avoiding the enemy, he found a crossing, and returned to the command about daylight.

The two men, on reaching the road, not seeing any of the enemy, signalled for us to come on; but a low ridge back there was a bend in the road and they could not see very far, and as the rear of our column was crossing the road, the head of the rebel column was upon us and came in contact with our rear, and our boys, thinking them a part of our command, rode right into them. A few were captured and some of the others, getting away from the rebels, were cut off from the command, and, abandoning their horses, concealing themselves during the day, and traveling by night, succeeded in joining our camp, some of them after ten days' hiding. After crossing this road and going some distance over a hilly, rocky country hunting for a road, we came in sight of a long





cabin. Here were found a woman and a boy about fourteen years old, and on inquiring the direction to Bailey Springs, she gave it to be seven miles distant with no direct road, only a path through the wood, and many paths leading in all directions. Inquiring of the boy if he knew the way there, he said, "he did." It was now near dark, and Captain Mock feared they could not find the way, so he asked the boy to go with them.

The mother asked if we were Yankees and was answered "no." The boy was anxious to go with us, and Captain Mock ordered one of the boys to bring up a mule for him to ride. Then his mother began to cry, and was informed "she had nothing to fear, that the boy would come back all right." She then said "I believe you ain't no Yankees." Captain Mock asked her what she thought so. She said, "You ain't don't talk like we ain't and your hair is shorter than our boys." Mock assured her that they belonged to Forrest's cavalry and that it would not be safe for any Yankees to be on that side of the river. At that very moment a rebel column was marching by only a short distance away. Again starting out, it was not long before the command crossed a road across our pathway full of rebels; with the boy now with them, they passed to the left and crossed the road. Then turning the party off the direction and they then struck out for the river. By this time it was dark, and they within one mile of the river. The command came to the rebel camps. The night was very dark; they passed not more than one hundred yards from where the rebel soldiers were sitting around their fires and in their camps. Going down a steep hill or embankment, Lieutenant Clark's horse stumbled and the horse and rider rolled down the hill, and another time a horse got astride a log, and it took considerable time to extricate him from his difficulty. After passing their camps they came to the rebel chain guard. Here they passed between two videttes not more than seventy five yards away, and right between those two rebel videttes there was an eight-rail fence, and some of the boys (Volney S. Wilkinson, of Company K, was soon dismounted and quietly laid down the fence, and our boys passed through without attracting the attention of the videttes. After crossing the fence they struck the river bottom, and about a quarter of a mile back from the river were in sight of the top of the



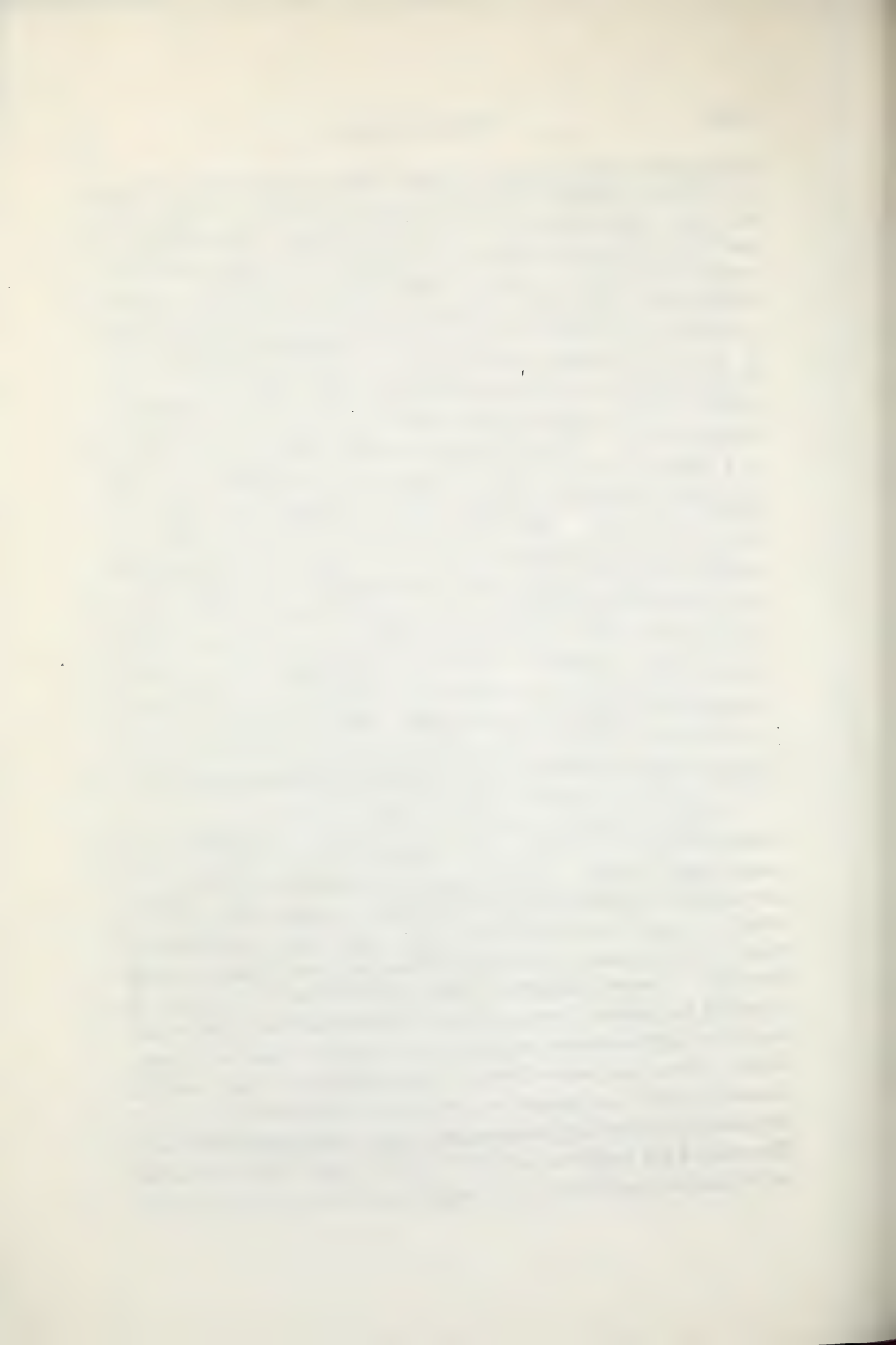


reserve of the rebel picket at the river, moved by their flank and came to the river about 9 o'clock p. m. Here a few men were dismounted and quietly moved up the streets and soon came near enough to hear the rebel picket talking, and feeling that the Confederate troops were apprised of a body of Federal troops moving on that side of the river and would be on the lookout for us, it was necessary to be very careful. All then started down the stream, and Volney S. Williamson undertook to swim his horse across, but when he reached the opposite bank, he found it so steep, and it was so dark, that he could not get out, and, being obliged to swim back, came near losing his life. They then marched down the river still farther, and came to a plantation, and the rebels were in camp the other side of the house. A few men were here dismounted, and, going quietly to some negro quarters, succeeded in finding a ducky. It took some time to convince the ducky and his wife that they were Yankees. This negro expressed much surprise at seeing us here, and said "that Marsa's house was full of rebel officers," and that there was no other ford where we could cross except above where the rebel pickets were, and down at Cayson Mills. The ducky was brought out and finally said that "he thought he knew a ford where there was *no* ford," a private out of the way ford where we could cross, but on arriving at the place it was found that the river was so swollen and high that the command could not cross. It was then determined to go back up the river, rest our men, and then force of capture the guard and cross if possible, as this seemed to be our only hope of getting back to our friends. At about 1 o'clock in the morning, the command again mounted and started for the ford, a short distance from our resting-place, moving along quietly, and expecting every moment a volley from the rebel pickets. Captain Meek instructed the advance guard that if the enemy fired upon them or discovered their presence, they should charge them and drive them away from the ford, and hold them back until we crossed. To the utter surprise and pleasure of this hard and valiant little command, they moved to the ford and crossed without seeing or hearing a rebel. This was the same place where our brigade had been driven back in the afternoon before, and the same place where they heard the pickets talking in the



early part of the evening, and near where Adjutant W. A. Power had been concealed, and swam across the river, his boat having been within hearing of the rebel pickets. Fortunately for our boys, the rebel pickets were stationed only half a short distance back from the river. From this place the boys and the darky were mounted on a mule and sent back, though they both wanted "to go with the Yankees." Although across the river, it was by no means certain the command was at all safe yet. Captain Mock moved cautiously about half a mile, and coming to a house, called a man out and inquired of him "what troops had crossed there." He, not knowing whether our party were rebels or Yankees, was slow in answering, and Captain Mock, becoming impatient, demanded of him "what command had crossed and where they were." Just then the door opened and a rebel said, "Captain Mock, is that you?" It was Adjutant Power, and that explained why the man avoided our questions. Adjutant Power was there drying his clothes; he was glad to meet us, and as for the first time after very many hours told that we were safe within our own lines. A mule was furnished Lieutenant Power, and the command started for the camp of the brigade, five miles distant. It was at this time coming daylight. Lieutenant Hether had by the meantime reached camp, and the regiments and brigades were feeling very much disturbed over the loss of four companies. The rest is best told in the language of Captain Mock:

We approached the pickets of the brigade (Company C, of the Ninth), and when they saw it was us, what a shout of welcome they gave us. Their shout was heard by the command. An orderly was sent out by Colonel Coon to ascertain the reason when we met him he wheeled about, went back and informed them of our arrival. Out such a shout of welcome from the whole brigade. *I never felt better in all my life than I did then.* I reported to Colonel Coon and showed my dispatches. He handed back the dispatches and ordered me to report at once to General Hatch, about one mile distant. On reporting to and handing General Hatch the dispatches, when he read them he said "it furnished him the very information he was sent there to find out." He ordered his bugler to sound "To horse," and the whole command started back lively, on the gallop part of the line, so that





ngton, arriving there just in time to prevent being cut off, or permitting a rebel force from gaining our rear.

At several times during the day, the command of Captain Mack was in plain sight of the enemy, who evidently thought they were their own men, as it was a rainy, dark day, and our men had on rubber coats or blankets, so their blue coats did not show, and they did not expect any Yankees on that side of the river; had it been a clear day, it would have been almost an impossibility to have escaped capture.



## CHAPTER XVIII.

LAWRENCEBURG—CAPTAIN McMANNIS' BRAVE FIGHT—CAMPELLVILLE—CAPTAIN HARPER AGAIN IN COMMAND—FIVE SERGEANTS KILLED AND MANY OTHERS KILLED AND WOUNDED—COLUMBIA—THE FIGHT AT FRANKLIN—FORREST DRIVES BACK OVER THE RIVER—EXTRACT FROM HOOVER'S BOOK—THE CAVALRY AT NASHVILLE—IN CAMP AT EIGHTHILL.

NOVEMBER 22d. On the military road in the fore part of the day, the Cavalry was camped north of Lawrenceburg, and the Confederates in large force drove our Cavalry out of town, and the command fell back on the Pulaski road. A strong picket had been posted on the south side of town, north of the creek. This picket was composed of a battalion of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry and four companies of the Second Iowa Cavalry under Captain Bundy. The whole was under the command of Captain McMannis of the Ninth. They had not been here long when they were attacked furiously by the enemy, and the fight was stubborn. The rebels, though in superior force, could not make any headway, and were obliged to bring up their infantry and artillery, and after six hours, severe fighting, in which the enemy used their artillery freely, Captain McMannis gave the order to fall back to the main command north of the town. This was about 4 o'clock p. m. Here the whole command came into action as the enemy advanced in large force, and the artillery was brought into play on both sides. The battle raged with considerable violence, the rebels pressing sharply upon our lines. The fight lasted until dark, and at the last the Sixth Illinois Cavalry gallantly defended the rear, hard pressed by the enemy, when we fell back about four miles and went into camp on the Pulaski road.

At this place, though the fight had lasted nearly all day, our loss was not large, as our boys managed to protect themselves from the enemy by the unevenness of the ground and the *cracks-outs*, as they would seek places of shelter when they observed the



enemy about to fire his artillery. In this affair the battery under the command of Captain McMannis, with the two companies of the Second Iowa, had a long, continued contest with the enemy, who had brought up their infantry and artillery against them and were engaged from 10 a. m. till dark, having joined the main command in the afternoon. The Ninth, with the Second Iowa and Sixth Illinois Cavalry, this day lost the benefit of the battle right gallantly.

The 23d of November, drew rations (three days') and then laid out on the Columbia road and camped. November 24th moved out early and passed through Hamilton, and fought my first battle at Campbellsville, Tenn. Here the rebels opened upon us, fired fire upon our pickets; we started in the night, but this enemy had marched a part of their command around and ahead of us. At this time Captain Blackburn had again been relieved from the command of the Regiment, and Captain Harper was again in command. The rebels having intercepted our advanced brigade, the First, commanded by Colonel Wells, we turned our faces and moved east or northeast on a road running to Lynchville on the pike. This road ran through a deep and narrow path with high steep and impassable hills on each side. This narrow pass led into a valley about two hundred yards wide. As the command was thus placed, the Ninth was in the rear of our brigade, and the First Brigade was in our rear, and this gave us our only chance of escape from capture.

The rebels were advancing up this valley when the Ninth came into the valley from the path. They halted and formed in line ready for action. Four companies of our Regiment under Captain McMannis were thrown in line and mounted to the top of the valley over the high ridge to protect our left and flank, on the side. The other eight companies were dismounted, and under the immediate command of Captain Mock were thrown in line across the valley. These eight companies drove the rebels back about two hundred yards beyond the farmhouse, and several small warehouses, and an orchard, took position, and formed their lines behind these buildings and the orchard fence, and, with a firm determination to fight it out on that line as long as possible, for destruction being to avoid at all hazard. It was less than one hour





dred yards across this orchard, and the rebels soon returned and  
 with augmented numbers again advanced, and about within easy  
 range our boys opened a heavy fire upon them; but on they came  
 in good order with the evident intention of clearing across the  
 orchard, but when they got to the fence our fire made it feel to  
 them that they dared not attempt to move across the open field,  
 and laid down behind the fence. Soon another rebel line was  
 seen advancing to the fence, and then both lines attempted to  
 climb the fence, and advance on our boys; but again they found  
 it too hot for them, and they, too, laid under cover of the fence.  
 The firing was constant on both sides, and each attempted to  
 strengthen their position by taking off the top rails and shoving  
 up the cracks. Twice Captain Mock sent word back to Captain  
 Harper, that it would be impossible for him to hold his position  
 much longer, and soon seeing a third line forming from across  
 his little band, he again, for the third time, sent word to Captain  
 Harper that the rebels were again advancing, and it would be im-  
 possible for him to hold his position any longer. As the rebels were  
 in very heavy force, and his ammunition was giving out, but  
 each time was informed by Captain Harper, that it was General  
 Hatch's orders that it must be held at all hazards. Our boys had  
 all confidence in General Hatch, and knew that if they were  
 given there were some very urgent reasons for them; and  
 that, for some reason to them unknown, it must be necessary.  
 Captain Mock told his men "to take good aim, shoot true, and  
 make every shot count." When the third line reached the fence  
 the others rose up, and all advanced. It was nearly a formidable  
 force for our little band of eight companies to withstand, but the  
 orders were imperative "to hold at all hazards." But on the rebels  
 came almost in solid line, on, on, they swept across the field,  
 our fire was weakening, for not much ammunition was left, yet  
 this brave, this heroic little band, under the eye of the gallant  
 Captain Mock, did not flinch. They held their position against  
 that overwhelming force advancing, and ready to pursue upon  
 them; they did not for an instant waver, but right well and gal-  
 lantly did they hold their line at the fence until that fence again  
 separated them from the enemy, and our brave boys and their op-  
 parents were lighted in a hard to find conflict with their ene-





JOHN T. SNOWBURY.

Engraver, Boston, U.S.A.

1850. Boston, U.S.A.





clubbed. A few straggling shots were now all our boys had to give the enemy, and it was either fall back or surrender. Captain Mock then, to save his command from certain destruction, gave the order, "Fall back." This, too, was a terrible order, for the rear was an open meadow without any cover or support for a half mile, and while falling back they were exposed to the undisturbed fire of the enemy. Had these eight companies been supplied with plenty of ammunition, it seemed they had plenty enough to have made it too hot for any number of the enemy to have attempted to have crossed that orchard. Some of the Ninth boys had gone into the outhouses to be under cover, and fired from the windows and cracks; but when the line at the fence suddenly gave way and fell back, many of those in the buildings were unable to get out, and some were killed while others were captured. During the early part of the fight, while our forces were driving the rebels back, two women and two or three children were in the large house which was between the two fires, and during the hottest of the firing these women and children ran out of the house between our lines for the hill. Both sides, by one impulse, ceased firing until these women and children had passed out from between the two lines. When this command started to fall back, as Captain Mock was passing one of the outhouses, a flanking party of rebels, who had come up on the other side of this building, saw him and one of the soldiers said, "There goes an officer: shoot the damn Yankee!" and two or three pulled up their guns and fired; but the Captain heard them in time, and suddenly changed his course, and, jumping to one side, narrowly escaped. It was a close call.

While these eight companies were having such hot work, the battalion, under the gallant Captain McMahon, were having their hands full on the ridge at the left, he having dismounted his four companies, and, throwing them forward, was holding a much larger body of the enemy back, and the firing was steady and hot. Finally, they fell back to where their horses were in the rear, the rebels in strong force almost upon them; but just as steady as a regiment on dress parade was this little band; the horses were in line; and, at the word of command, each trooper vaulted into the saddle, and the command, — "Left wheel,"

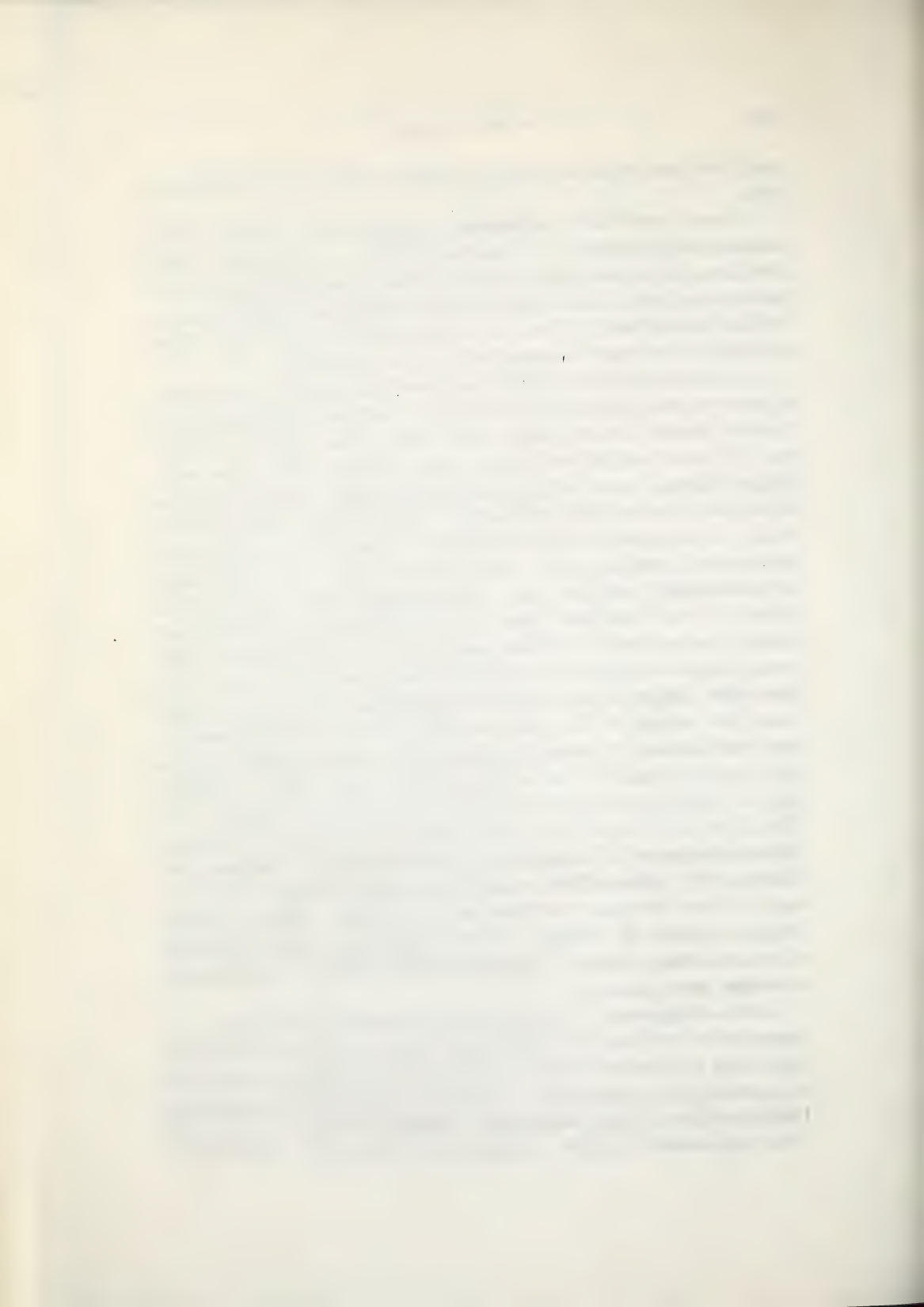


was given, and with a parting shot they fell back to their camp.

It was here that Lieutenant Carpenter, the gallant officer commanding Company I, received a shot in the thigh. He at first thought it was a gun swinging from a tree into a saddle that had struck him; but on examination found that a bullet was embedded in the flesh. It was not so deep but that he picked it out and found the wound was not of a serious character.

By this time the brigade in our rear had passed by to a place of safety; the gallant and firm squad and herd waiting at the Ninth Illinois Cavalry had saved them from capture. When we fell back, the gallant Second Iowa Cavalry, under the brave Major Horton, were in line, and ready to take our place in the rear, and for some time gallantly held the large body of rebels back. The Second Iowa, less than five hundred men, were soon dismounted, seeking such cover as was possible and with their seven-shooting carbines met the charging rebels with such a storm of lead that they were at the first checked in their advance; but, as heavy reinforcements came up, the Second Iowa were obliged to give way, and the order to retire was given. At this place Major Moore was in command of the right wing and found the enemy in his rear, and then he was cut off from his men and horses. It being impossible for him to escape by the road, he fell back to the right and rear, and after a running fight of nearly four miles reached our command in safety. In this fight at Campbellville, our losses in killed were: Thomas Matsch, Sergeant of Company C; Marcello Cox, Sergeant of Company F; Robert Henderson, Sergeant of Company G; William J. Teas, Sergeant of Company I; Stephen Haly, Robert Peters, Horatio B. Hossey, all of Company I, and a number of others whose names I cannot obtain, besides twenty-seven wounded and prisoners.

In this engagement, the Ninth Regiment Illinois Cavalry was commanded by Captain J. W. Harper, and in the hard fighting the Ninth was called upon to perform he was prompt and good in handling his command; while the battalion commanders, Captains Mock and McManis, gallantly and bravely held their commands steadily in the hottest places in which they





were ever placed, and while the brave and gallant officers and men were fighting the enemy, the conduct of all was worthy of the highest praise.

BY D. L. TILGOTT.

Undoubtedly, one of the hottest hand-to-hand combats ever experienced by members of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry was on the 20th of November, 1864, at or near Campbellsville, Tenn., where a whole regiment of the enemy made a rush for them as they were dismounting and attempting to find a gap or narrow gorge in the road. In this action the Ninth lost some thirty men in about twenty minutes, Company I losing twelve or fifteen. Franklin C. Ingers, John Tipping, Albert McDade, Miles H. Strong and D. L. Tilgott were taken prisoners, and Miles Strong was shot in the hip after having been captured. The Rebels held him until he turned to shoot Tilgott, when his revolver was knocked from his hand by a rebel lieutenant, who cursed him soundly for shooting men who had surrendered and were unarmed. Among those of Company I who fell in this action was the big sergeant, William Teas, shot through the breast. To his captors, he said, when dying: "If ever you meet my boys again, tell them where I was shot, how I died, and bid them good-bye for me." He faced death bravely and bravely; with a grasp of the hand he bid them a last farewell. Then there was the brave and gallant little Scotsman, Robert Bates, whose term of service had expired some days before, who soon expected to go home to care for his aged and feeble parents, who had all those three long years of his service needed him. His filial love he bore for them being the only reason he did not volunteer. Herbert B. Hersey, the quiet and trusty, and Stephen Major, the little giant, were killed instantly. Michael Felle had a huge shoulder, and Tom Anderson lost his eye (the right, I think). The wounded prisoners were left by the enemy, and 400 men were afterward found in front of the Union lines. McDade was taken sick and died while en route to a Southern prison. Tilgott, Bates and Tipping were sent to Andersonville prison, Campbell and Felle were all surprised.

November 25th. The Regiment crossed Duck River at Columbia, and camped two miles from town, skirmishing along the lines in the afternoon. An inspection at this time showed that a large part of the horses of the command had the *gravel*, caused by the almost constant rains and so often fording the streams, and the gravel and lime water they had been drinking in so long, so that really we had a very incomplete mount for the Ninth.

General Hatch, in view of the hard service his command had endured, and the valiant exploits performed, and more particularly in consideration of the condition of the horses, gave the opportunity to proceed to Nashville for rest and remount; but the General, not being inclined to retire so long as





there was an enemy close by, asked for and obtained permission to move his division into the country, and permit horses from the citizens. The division marched northeast eight miles and small squads were sent out in every direction for horses, and with as much success that in a few days the Ninth were again nearly all mounted on good horses.

On the 28th, the command moved to the Shelbyville pike, and lay in line of battle all night. On the 29th, marched to Mount Carmel, and relieved General Croxton in the rear, as for was hard pressed by the enemy. The Second Brigade, Colonel Coen commanding, held the fortifications here for an hour or more, then was ordered to retire, the enemy following, and they found they could not make any impression upon our heavy arms, as we were with repeating carbines, and so readily thrown into line of battle; we marched to Franklin with no further pursuit, and camped there the same day.

The cavalry command had in all these days been in our rear and in front of Hood's army, holding the enemy in check in order that our large trains could reach the roads to Nashville; and, as these roads were in a terrible condition, owing to the heavy rains of the past week, it was no light task to move the heavily loaded wagons, as they could move on the pike roads only.

The whole army had now left the vicinity of Duck River, and had of course evacuated Columbia. The cavalry command, of which the Ninth formed a part, moved camp November 28th, three miles east of the town of Franklin, and drew three days' rations.

#### FRANKLIN

A little past 3 o'clock p. m., the rebels began the attack on our line by repeated charges of the fiercest and most determined character, and while the infantry were engaged in what has justly, and truly been termed "the bloodiest battle of the war," considering the length of its duration and the numbers engaged, General Forrest with his cavalry had crossed the river east of town, and made determined and repeated attacks on our cavalry, which was on that side, ever on the watch for their enemy. General Hatch, with all the available force of the Fifth Division, assisted by General Croxton, was ready for him, and hurled Forrest's cavalry

the first of these is the fact that the  
 government has been unable to  
 maintain a consistent policy  
 in regard to the treatment of  
 the Indians. This has led to  
 a general feeling of distrust  
 on the part of the Indians  
 towards the government.

The second of these is the fact  
 that the government has been  
 unable to maintain a consistent  
 policy in regard to the  
 treatment of the Chinese. This  
 has led to a general feeling of  
 distrust on the part of the  
 Chinese towards the government.

The third of these is the fact  
 that the government has been  
 unable to maintain a consistent  
 policy in regard to the  
 treatment of the Japanese. This  
 has led to a general feeling of  
 distrust on the part of the  
 Japanese towards the government.

The fourth of these is the fact  
 that the government has been  
 unable to maintain a consistent  
 policy in regard to the  
 treatment of the Koreans. This  
 has led to a general feeling of  
 distrust on the part of the  
 Koreans towards the government.

The fifth of these is the fact  
 that the government has been  
 unable to maintain a consistent  
 policy in regard to the  
 treatment of the Manchurians. This  
 has led to a general feeling of  
 distrust on the part of the  
 Manchurians towards the government.

The sixth of these is the fact  
 that the government has been  
 unable to maintain a consistent  
 policy in regard to the  
 treatment of the Tibetans. This  
 has led to a general feeling of  
 distrust on the part of the  
 Tibetans towards the government.

The seventh of these is the fact  
 that the government has been  
 unable to maintain a consistent  
 policy in regard to the  
 treatment of the Siamois. This  
 has led to a general feeling of  
 distrust on the part of the  
 Siamois towards the government.

back after severe and hard fighting from our flanks, and though he made repeated attempts to break through our lines to the endeavor to strike our moving troops and wagons on the flanks, he could not force a passage and was driven back to and over the Harpeth River. At the same time the battle was raging with great violence all along the line, and as the rebels made frequent desperate charges on our lines, causing some of them by the impetuosity of their tried and desperate veteran troops, but by the better orders of their command and being fearfully outnumbered in each instance, while some of their general officers were killed at the head of their advancing column or in the vain endeavor to force and hold the outer works of the Union lines. That battle at times became a hand-to-hand struggle, and, as Hood says in his report, "Many of the rebels were lifted by the hair of their heads over the lines and taken prisoners."

The loss at Franklin on the Union side was about sixteen hundred, and that of the Confederates in the neighborhood of six thousand. General Hood claims that the losses were about equal would appear to be very wide of mark, for he admits in his official report a loss in this battle of forty-five hundred, including, as he killed: Major General Cleburne, and Brigadier Generals (that Adams, Streib and Granger); and the wounded: Major General Brown and Brigadier General Green, Mansfield, Quaker, Duckrell, Scott; and captured: Major General Gordon.

General N. B. Forrest says that he lost over six thousand.

After the battle of Franklin, the Sixth Illinois Cavalry marched to Nashville, and went into Camp Wigginsfield, where was found the remnant of the Eleventh which had arrived from Memphis a few days previous, being the camp equipage, etc., so that once more the boys could be comparatively comfortable after a long and arduous campaign of sixty-four days.

I deem it interesting in this place to make some extracts from a work published in 1886, entitled the "Advances and Retreats," by Lieutenant General J. B. Hood, in which he recounted many reasons to show why he did not succeed in winning battles, and in which he lays the blame of his many reverses to the disobedience of orders and lack of support of his subordinate com-





manders; also to show how plain he was to exaggerate the numbers opposed and the obstacles thrown in his way.

Writing of the battle at Franklin, November 30, he says: "At early dawn the troops were put in motion in the direction of Franklin, marching as rapidly as possible to overtake the enemy before he crossed the Big Harpeth, eighteen miles from Spring Hill. Lieutenant General Lee had crossed Duck River after dark the night previous, and in order to reach Franklin was obliged to march thirty miles. The head of his column arrived at Spring Hill at 9 A. M. on the 30th, and after a short rest followed in the wake of the main body. A sudden change in sentiment here took place among officers and men; the army became metamorphosed, as it were, in one night; a general feeling of nervousness and disappointment prevailed in its ranks. The troops appeared to recognize that a rare opportunity had been totally disregarded, and manifested seemingly a determination to retrieve if possible the fearful blunders of the previous afternoon and night.

The feeling existed, which sometimes induces men, who have long been wedded to but one policy to look beyond the sphere of their own convictions, and at least be willing to make trial of another course of action.

"Stewart's corps was first in order of march. Cheatham followed immediately, and Lieutenant General Lee in the rear. Within about three miles of Franklin, the enemy was discovered on the ridge, over which passes the turnpike. As soon as the Confederates began to deploy and skirmishers were thrown forward, the Federals slowly withdrew to the environs of the town. It was about 3 P. M. when Lieutenant General Stewart moved to the right of the pike, and began to establish his position in the front of the enemy. Major-General Cheatham's, as it arrived on scene, filed off to the left of the road, and was disposed in line of battle. The artillery was instructed to take no part in the engagement, on account of the danger to which the women and children in the village would be exposed. General Forrest was ordered to post cavalry on both flanks, and, if the assault proved successful, to complete the ruin of the enemy by capturing those who attempted to escape in the direction of Nashville. Lee's corps, as it arrived, was held in reserve, owing to the lateness of the hour and inability to post it on the extreme left.



" Schofield's position was rendered impossible for defense in open ground in front, and temporary breastworks, which the Federals had thrown up, notwithstanding the Confederates had marched in pursuit with all possible speed. At one or two points along the short space, a slight *abatis* had been hastily constructed, by felling some small forest saplings in the vicinity. Soon after Cheatham's Corps was moved on the left, Montgomery C. McComb came to me where I was seated on my horse in rear of the line, and asked permission to form his division in two, or, if I remember correctly, three lines for the assault. I at once granted his request, stating that I desired the Federals to be driven over the river in their immediate rear, and directing him to call to me as soon as he had completed the plan. Upon receiving his reply, Shortly afterward Cheatham and Stewart reported all in readiness for action, and received orders to drive the enemy from his position and into the river, at all hazards. About that time McComb returned, expressing himself with an enthusiasm which he had never before betrayed in our intercourse, and said "frankly I am ready, and have more hope in final success of our position than I have had at any time since the first gun was fired." I replied, "God grant it." He turned and moved at once toward the rear of his division; a few moments thereafter he was lost to my sight amid the tumult of battle. Those last words spoken to me by this brave and distinguished soldier, I have often recalled; they can never leave my memory, as within forty minutes after he uttered them, he lay lifeless upon the worn the breastworks of the foe. The two corps advanced in battle array at about 4 P. M., and soon swept away the first lines of the Federals; they were driven back upon the main line. At this moment commenced a concentrated roar of musketry, which recalled to me some of the deadliest battles of Virginia, and which now proclaimed that the possession of Nashville was once more dependent upon the fortunes of war. The conflict continued to rage with intense fury. Our troops succeeded in breaking the main line in one or more points, capturing and turning some of the guns upon their opponents. Just at this critical moment of the battle, a brigade of the enemy, reported to have been Stanley's, gallantly charged and restored the Federal line, capturing, as the report went about 100

The history of the world is a subject of great interest and importance. It is a subject which has attracted the attention of men of all ages and of all nations. The history of the world is a subject which has been the subject of many different theories and opinions. Some have thought of it as a series of events, while others have thought of it as a process. Some have thought of it as a story, while others have thought of it as a science. The history of the world is a subject which has been the subject of many different theories and opinions. Some have thought of it as a series of events, while others have thought of it as a process. Some have thought of it as a story, while others have thought of it as a science. The history of the world is a subject which has been the subject of many different theories and opinions. Some have thought of it as a series of events, while others have thought of it as a process. Some have thought of it as a story, while others have thought of it as a science.



thousand of our troops within the intrenchments; still the ground was obstinately contested, and at several points upon the immediate sides of the breastworks, the combatants endeavored to use the musket upon one another by inverting and raising it perpendicularly in order to fire; neither antagonist at this junction was able to retreat without almost a certainty of death.

It was reported that soldiers were even dragged from one side to the other of the breastworks, by men reaching over hurriedly and seizing their enemy by the hair or collar. Just before dark Johnston's division of Lee's corps moved gallantly to the support of Cheatham; although it made a desperate fight and succeeded in capturing three stands of colors, it did not effect a permanent breach in the line of the enemy.

The two remaining divisions could not, unfortunately, become engaged, owing to the obscurity of night. The struggle continued with more or less violence until 9 p. m., when followed skirmishing and much desultory firing until about 3 a. m. the ensuing morning. The enemy then withdrew, leaving their dead and wounded upon the field.

Thus terminated one of the fiercest conflicts of the war.

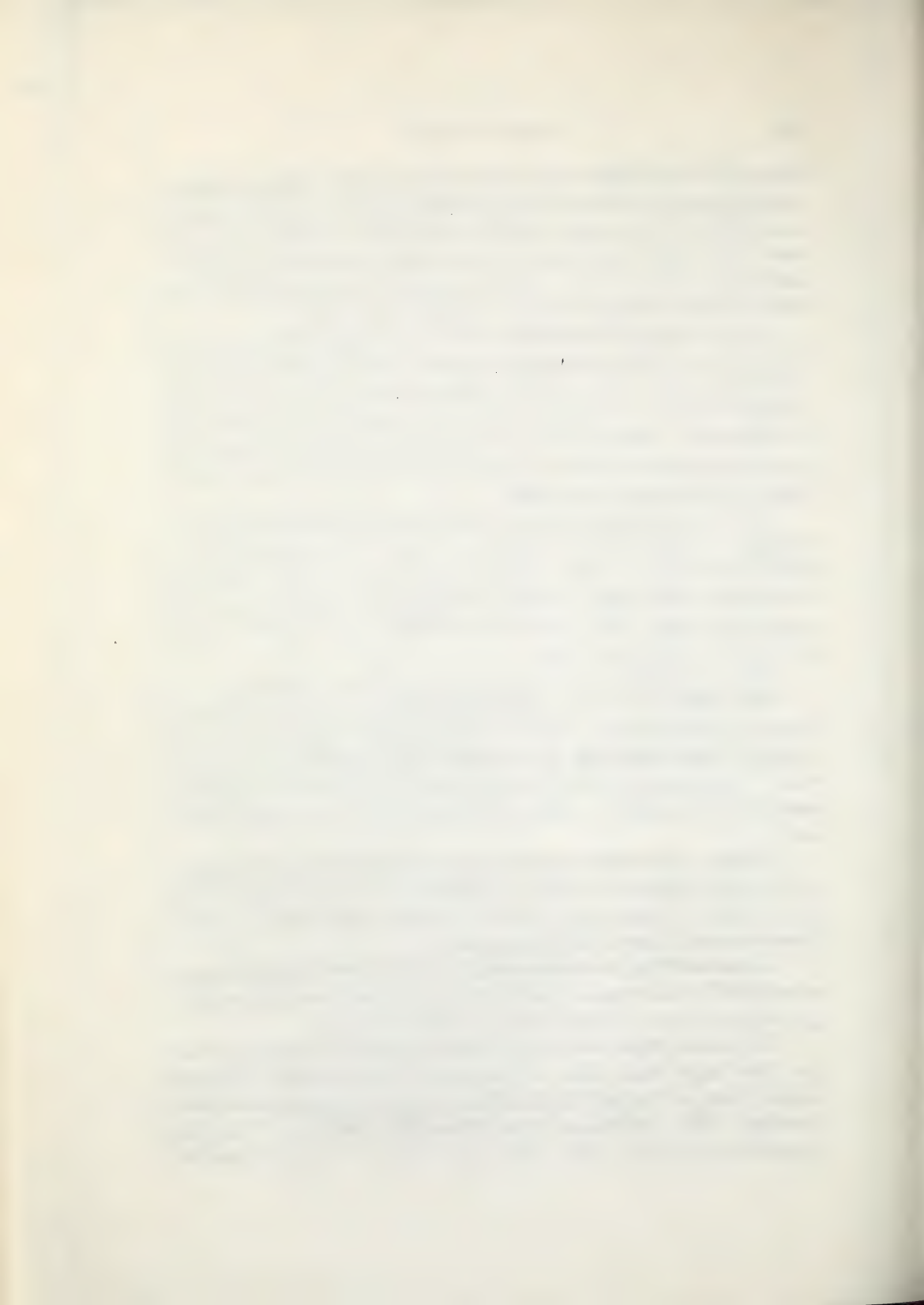
The remnant of the Regiment, when the Ninth left White's Station, September 30th, moved into Memphis October 10th, as it was not considered safe for so small a command to remain outside. Lieutenant-Colonel Burgh came back from his trip north and took command of what was here left of our cavalry division.

Memphis was then excited over an anticipated raid by Forrest, and the city was put in a state of defense; streets were barricaded with bales of cotton, hay, etc.; but as there was quite an army there General Forrest did not appear.

November 17th, the detachment of cavalry left Memphis on the steamer *Kate Hart* bound for Nashville, where it was expected to join the main part of the division of General Hatch.

We reached Cairo on the 21st and immediately reshipped on the fine large boat *John H. Grosbeck* for Nashville. Colonel John Lynch, of the the Sixth Illinois Cavalry, in command of our remnant. The detachment from Memphis arrived at Nashville November 24th, the very day of the flight of Campbellsville.





where the Regiment had such hard fighting and lost as large a number of men.

Here we found our former Colonel Brockton, Inspector-General for General Sherman.

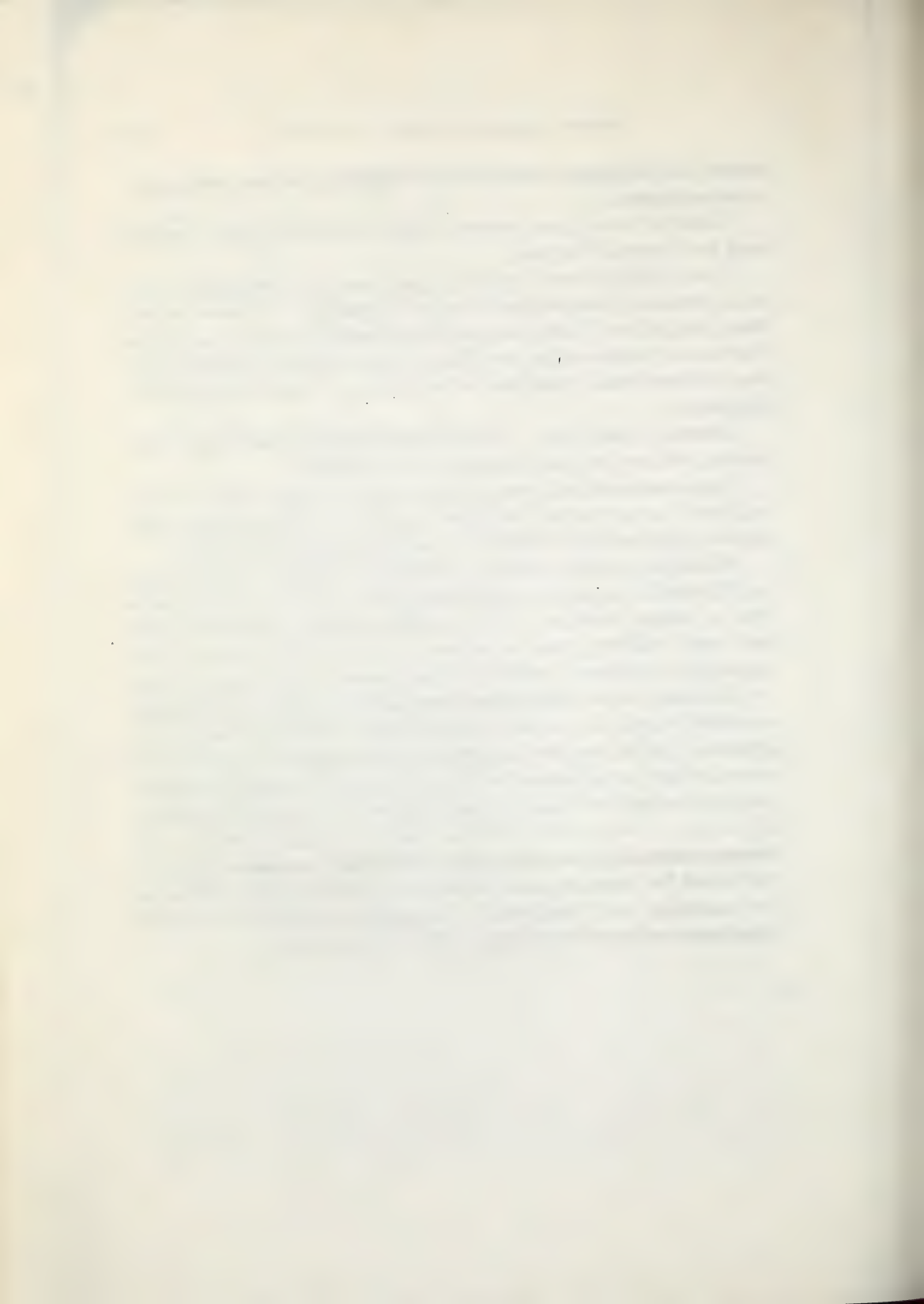
The Cavalry were to go into camp some four miles from the city, across the Cumberland River at Edgefield. We have learned that the gallant Ninth, for some time under the command of the brave and dashing Captain Harper, had had hard fighting, and had distinguished itself, day after day, as a brave and efficient Regiment.

General Hatch said: "The Ninth Illinois Cavalry fight like devils, and are the best Regiment in my division."

This command had been organized and was composed of twelve regiments or about 35 thousand cavalry. The campaign had lasted sixty-four days when the command reached Nashville.

While the cavalry command of General Wilson was encamped at Edgefield, across the Cumberland River from Nashville, there was a sudden change in the weather, which became very cold, and much suffering was experienced by our boys in camp, more especially as stringent orders had been issued against cutting down.

Had our brave soldiers not been able to procure by bartering some little fuel, the hardships then endured would have been greatly greater. As it was, the Cavalry boys were glad of an order to move, which came December 14th, when the command recrossed the Cumberland to Nashville and encamped in an open field east of the city. Then as the weather now turned somewhat the cold became more of a nuisance than the cold recently endured. Here we wallowed for three days, and were not sorry when the order came to exchange our disagreeable camping ground for the more dangerous and exciting scenes of the coming battle.



## CHAPTER XIX.

THE BATTLE OF NASHVILLE — BREXWOOD — FRANKLIN PIER —  
RUTHERFORD CREEK — SUGAR CREEK — BIG CREEK — BEEF  
FARM.

THE battle of Nashville, December 15th and 16th, 1864. What memories do these few words bring up to every Federal soldier who had the honor to be present on those eventful days?

The glorious victory has been so oft and graphically described that I shall not attempt to give anything more than a brief account of some of the part taken by the cavalry division, of which the Ninth Illinois Cavalry Regiment formed a part. To Gen. Jas. H. Wilson's Cavalry Corps was, in those eventful days, assigned the position of honor in the field, the extreme right, and to them was given the task of sweeping forward and around to the left of Hood's army, which was on this side strongly entrenched behind fortified hills, and embankments, and redoubts in great numbers. How vividly the scene of that dull December morning rises before me; then later, as the sun slowly emerged and forced his rays through the banks of fog and mist, they slowly rolled back as a curtain, and the field spread out, an uneven surface made up of hill and dale.

The Ninth Illinois Cavalry, commanded by Colonel Joseph W. Harper, formed a part of the old Second Brigade, composed of the Sixth, Seventh and Ninth Illinois, and the Second Iowa Cavalry, commanded by Major Horton. The brigade commanded by Colonel D. E. Coon, formed a part of the Fifth Division Cavalry Corps, the division being under the command of Brigadier-General Edward Hatch, and the cavalry corps commanded by Brevet Major-General James H. Wilson. As mentioned, the cavalry formed the extreme right of that long Union line. At our left, their right resting against our Cavalry, were the Third and





gallant veterans of the Sixteenth Army Corps under the leadership of Major General A. J. Smith. At 4 o'clock on the morning of the 15th, *reveille* sounded in the camp of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, and ere daylight the Regiment was slowly moving out of camp. On every hand was seen the active movement of a large army. The sun had barely risen, but was obscured by a dense fog that hung over the city like a pall, the ground yet icy, but slowly giving way to the more humid atmosphere.

Never did a large army move out upon an enemy supposed to be equal or more in numbers, and one who had had ample time and opportunity to select their own line and ground of defenses than did this grand army commanded by Major General George H. Thomas. Notwithstanding the lack of confidence shown him by General Grant, the *old soldiers* knew him, and the new ones soon learned his merit. Now, on this eventful day that should show an army broken and falling back, all were sanguine of success. How much this feeling has to do with victory only those who share the sentiment really know.

Now the long lines of the cavalry are slowly but surely working forward and around to our right to close in on the rebel host. The Ninth Illinois Cavalry, under the leadership of the brave and impetuous Colonel Harper, and his gallant officers and men, moved out steadily along the line of Reeland Creek up hill, and down over stumpy ground. Soon the cavalry, in the long wheel necessary to reach the designated position, struck the redoubts and abatis of the rebel army, but did not pause, but charged right up to and over them with a wild hurrah that sent the Johnnies flying back to a new line. On dashed the cavalry, now the officers and men vie with each other to see who will gain the works on the hill first. It is well fortified and so steep that the men can hardly go up, and, holding their Spencers almost at a "present," begin the ascent, while the Confederate troops send round after round and volley after volley to hold back our rushing upward tide, but they generally shoot too high. Here and there a poor fellow falls, struck by the leaden messenger, but the struggling soldiers stop not them, but on and up. The fort is gained, and the brave Cavalry boys scale the walls, and in a moment the white flag of surrender is aloft. General Hatch, Captain Spencer, Lieutenant Davidson

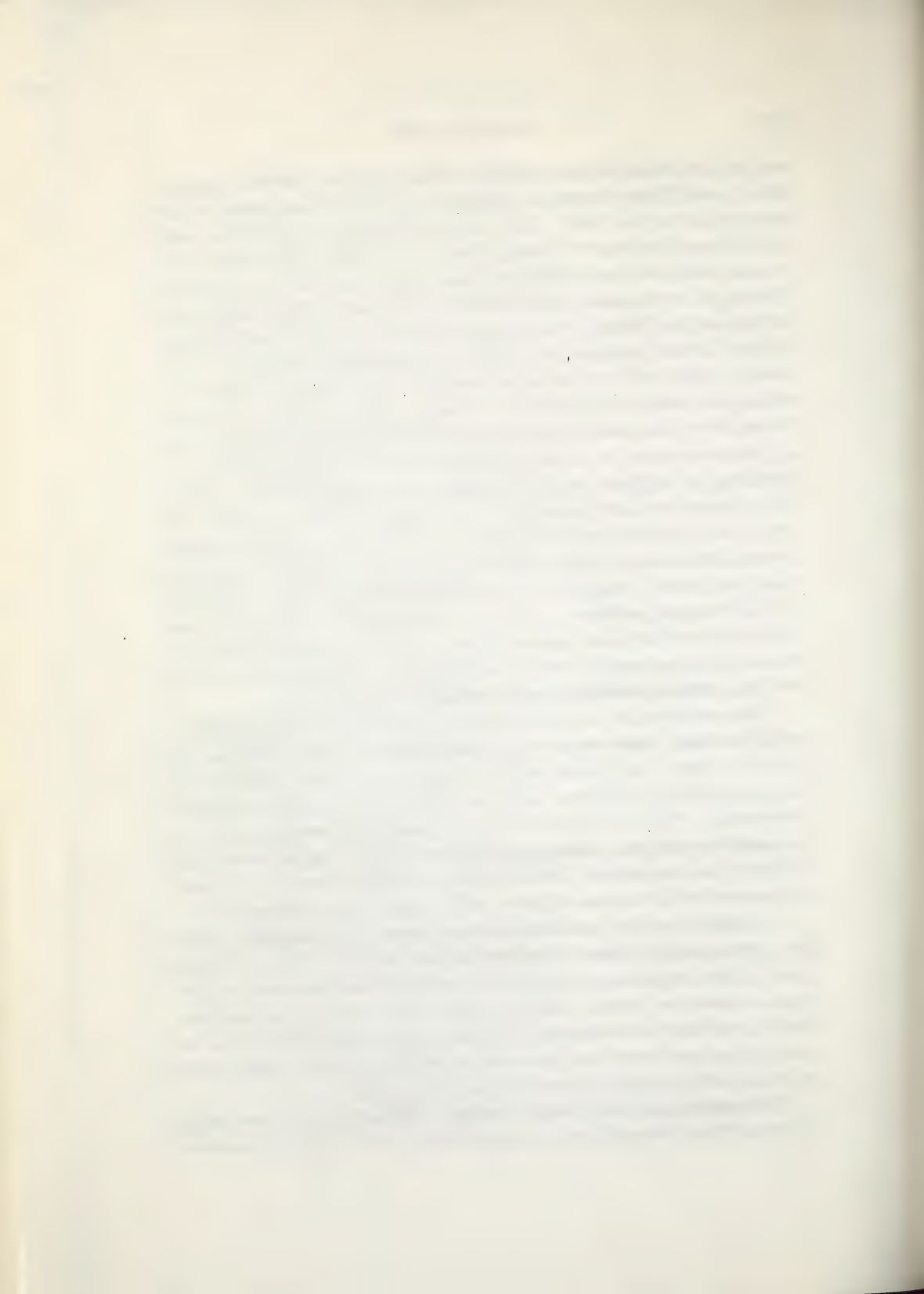
The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This led to a great influx of people to the West, and the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859 led to a similar influx. The discovery of gold in Colorado in 1858 and in Idaho in 1860 also led to a great influx of people to the West. The discovery of gold in Montana in 1862 and in Wyoming in 1863 also led to a great influx of people to the West. The discovery of gold in Utah in 1864 and in Arizona in 1865 also led to a great influx of people to the West. The discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1866 and in Texas in 1867 also led to a great influx of people to the West. The discovery of gold in California in 1848 and in Nevada in 1859 led to a great influx of people to the West. The discovery of gold in Colorado in 1858 and in Idaho in 1860 also led to a great influx of people to the West. The discovery of gold in Montana in 1862 and in Wyoming in 1863 also led to a great influx of people to the West. The discovery of gold in Utah in 1864 and in Arizona in 1865 also led to a great influx of people to the West. The discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1866 and in Texas in 1867 also led to a great influx of people to the West.

and of the Second Iowa, Colonel Coon, Major Horton, Captain Budd and Color Sergeant Hartman, the latter shot dead on the parapet, are in the fort. The Ninth Illinois Cavalry claims, and justly, too, the honor of being first in the fort. The dead and wounded are on every side, and many prisoners taken. General Hatch, all excitement, calls for men, and orders the rebel guns turned on the fleeing Confederate soldiers, and, without thinking, orders a rebel captain of artillery to help man the guns. The soldier stirs not, but a look reminds the General that he is asking too much of a prisoner. Hatch grasps a gun, we all turn in and help him, and it is not long ere those same guns are belching forth destruction to their former owners. Colonel Hill, commanding a brigade of A. J. Smith's command, received orders about the same time to charge these works. It was a race between the cavalry and infantry, but the dismounted troopers gained the fort and were over the parapet in *volleys*, though all were very nearly together, Colonel Hill falling dead at the head of the charging soldiers. Here was demonstrated what had been heretofore declared an impossibility, viz.: For cavalry even dismounted to charge and carry fortifications. We captured in this fort six pieces of artillery and a number of prisoners.

This occurred on the line of the rebel forces near Hillsboro pike, but there were more works on this line. Two divisions of infantry from the Twenty-third Army Corps were ordered to General Smith's right and now in the Cavalry, and an advance was made. While this ascent was in progress, the Cavalry was passing forward and enlarging the circle and charged with the infantry on the second fortified hill, and the enemy were soon driven out with the loss of guns, colors, and many prisoners.

By this time the Confederates were forced back, and the whole line driven to the line of intrenchments on the Granny White pike. The importance of these movements will be better understood when it is stated that this line was a very strong one naturally, and the Confederates had heavy guns and large forces to man them, as these three hills were nearly on a line with each other, a little farther to our left and their right.

Not more than five minutes before our first ascent was made General Hood himself was in one of these forts and gave orders



ASST SURGEON STAFF HAWKINSWAY





to hold them at all hazards, and told his officers he would send five thousand men immediately to reinforce them. This he did, but before they arrived the works were ours, and we took most of the rest a goodly proportion of them sent to their relief as prisoners, and if Hood had not got on pretty quick we would have had him, too.

The retreating line of the enemy's left was closely followed by the cavalry and infantry, but as darkness came on the whole army bivouacked for the night, stopping just where they happened to be. The results of the first day's fight were that Hood's army had been driven more than two miles from his first line of defense, with the loss of all the fortifications and fortifications on that line; many of his soldiers were killed and wounded, and a large number of arms and personal property captured, and in the evening and night the Fourth and Sixteenth Army Corps with the cavalry, pressed close to his second line.

In this day's fighting the Sixth Illinois Cavalry distinguished itself by the enthusiasm and dash with which both officers and men performed every duty and deed that was assigned to them. Colonel Harper, while gallantly leading the assault on the second hill, received a painful wound in the arm, and the command of the regiment then fell upon Major Meek, who, always equal to the occasion, led the army on to renewed deeds of daring. General Hatch and Colonel Coan were wild with enthusiasm and delight over the splendid achievements of our brave cavalry boys. All lay down to rest that night full of suppressed excitement, with the samplings of the enemy on full sight and the rumble of moving divisions plainly heard as Hood was busy narrowing his line and concentrating his forces for the great struggle of the morrow. There was no man, however, that had a doubt now but that we should again be the victors, and had high hopes that Hood's army would be annihilated.

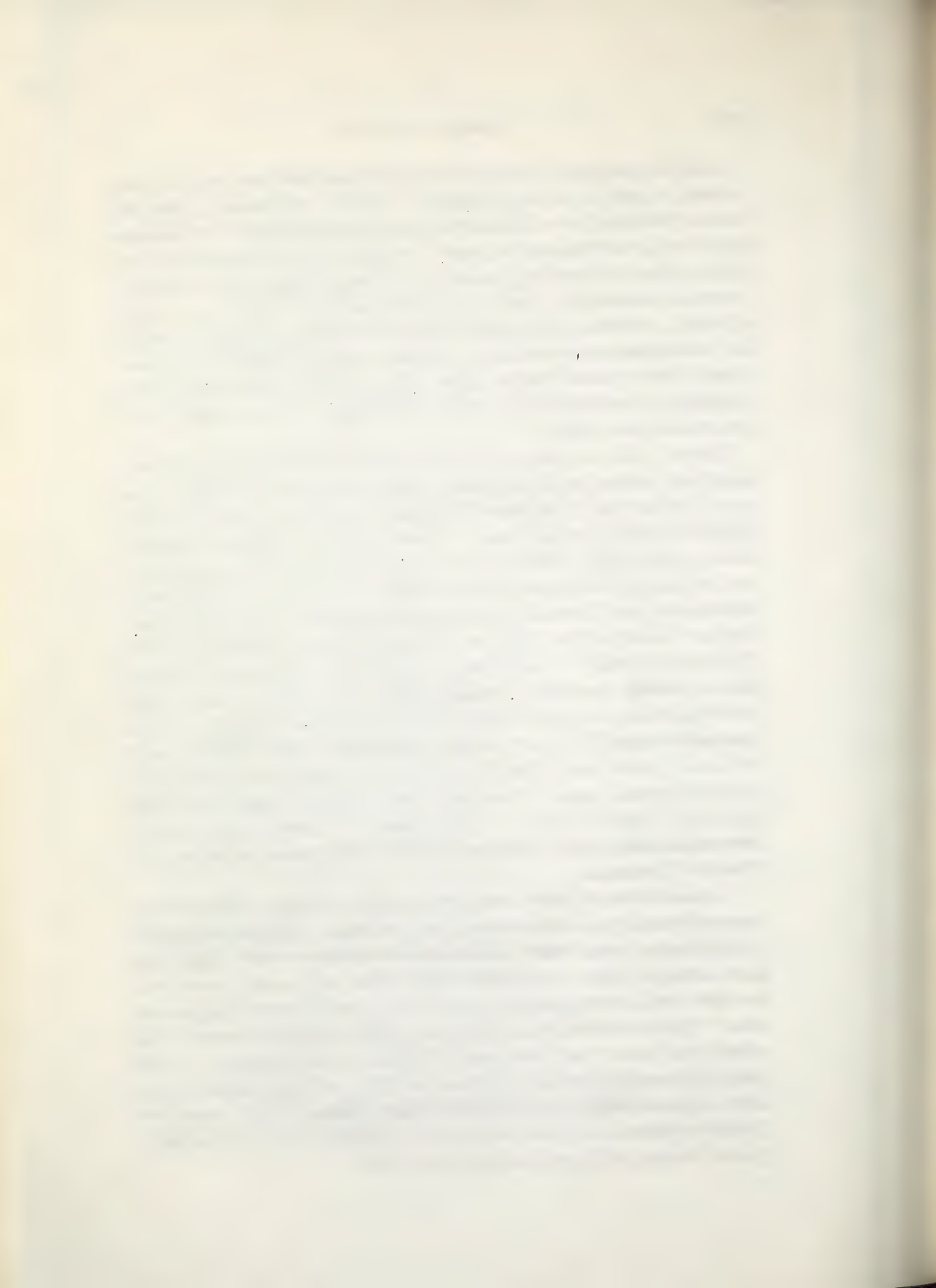
On the morning of the 15th, the cavalry had, by a wide detour, passed beyond the extreme Confederate left and secured a lodgment on the Granny White pike. It was hoped by General Sherman that the cavalry would not be needed on the rebel flank, but would be enabled to march rapidly still farther to their rear, and thus cut off the only avenue of escape of the retreating



Just at this time, while the infantry and artillery were in the action, a part of General Hatch's division of cavalry, the old Second Brigade, were dismounted, and, pushing their way through the woods, had dragged by hand two pieces of artillery up a steep hill, and now planted up among the clouds from that elevated position a destructive fire on the devoted hosts of Bates' rebel division, and then the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, carrying up the hill with their seven-shooting cutlasses and steel wild and tremendous plover-pumped volley after volley into the rebel ranks, and, rushing in, completed the general stampede of the enemy, and the works were ours.

Later in the evening of the 18th, the rebels made a strong stand on both sides of the pile, behind stone dunes, which were regular stone walls; the second Echelon was in front, and the Ninth Illinois Cavalry in advance. Colonel Coon directed Captain Mock to form the Ninth on the right of two piles, dismounted, and to charge the rebels in our front. The Ninth immediately dismounted and formed in line, when Colonel Coon sent word to Captain Mock by his Adjutant, Captain Avery, that the Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry would charge on the left, and that he desired to see which regiment would carry their position first. The rebel position in front of the Ninth was on a ridge with a gradual descent in front of the regiment. The Ninth now advanced under heavy fire from the rebels, and more than three hundred yards away; this was just at dusk, and the Ninth advanced rapidly, firing as they moved forward; they reached and scaled the stone wall, and carried their position before the Twelfth Tennessee.

Colonel Coon highly complimented the Veteran Ninth for promptly and gallantly carrying the position. In this charge the Ninth took a great many prisoners, the rebels holding their position until the Ninth boys scaled the stone wall, and then it was too late for them to get away, and they surrendered in large numbers. By this time it was dark, and in the confusion some of the rebels got away, but the most of them were taken in. It was just dark enough for the continuous firing of both sides to present a grand sight: sheet after sheet flushed forth from the Ninth's Spencers and the rebel guns, repeating, it was, a grand display of Fourth of July fireworks.

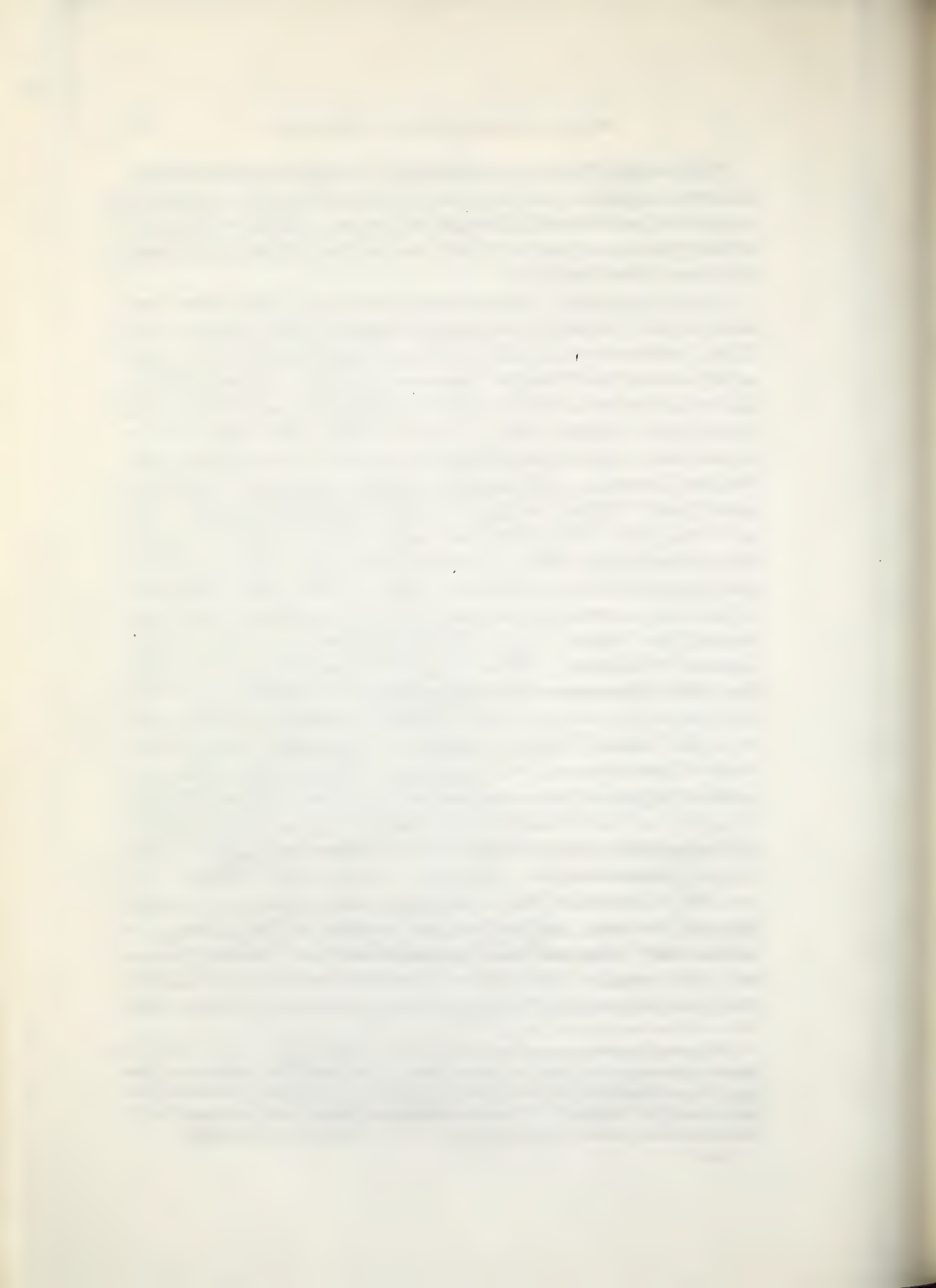




The Twelfth Tennessee were not so fortunate in their efforts. Although a gallant and brave set of boys, they were unable to carry their position and dislodge the enemy until after the rebels in their front saw that the Ninth was on their flank, and leaving their rear, then they fled.

After we pressed the rebels back about one mile from these stone walls, Colonel Cooper ordered Captain Mock to move the Ninth to the left of the pile, and move forward to line and fight on a line with the Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry. After the Ninth had crossed over to the other side of the pile and were moving to the front, Captain Mock, Adjutant Powers, Lieutenant Carpenter and some others were riding along on the pile, talking to the Twelfth Tennessee, and came to a squad of men on the pile and asked them "if they belonged to the Twelfth Tennessee?" They said "they did;" they were then asked where their line was and told us that it was there. Captain Mock then halted the Ninth and remained there some time. After a while they heard voices of our troops coming up on the right of the pile, and when they reached the troops that the Ninth had formed for an, each demanded of the other, "Who are you?" or something like it. Then the clash of arms commenced. It happened that the line the Ninth had formed on was the rebel Twelfth Tennessee, and the rebels were the Union Twelfth Tennessee. The rebels who were just then or there captured were soon put to flight, though there was a whole brigade of them commanded by the rebel General Rucker. A captain of the Twelfth Tennessee rode up to General Rucker and asked him "who he was?" he was so dark and could not distinguish friend from foe. He said, "I am General Rucker." He was told to surrender, but, attempting to draw his sword, was shot through the arm, and had his arm broken so that it had to be amputated.\* Captain Mock supposed that our Twelfth Tennessee had preceded him and were somewhere in the front, but they had not, and the Ninth had been there alone with the rebels.

\* Captain Carpenter is very positive that the credit of the capture of General Rucker belongs to the Ninth, as he saw him in charge of Harry Gifford of Company B, and Rucker told Gifford that "Farrast would soon be there and would capture all the Yankees." It would appear that this was true, and that the line was turned over to the Twelfth Tennessee by the Ninth's surrendering.



supposing that they were with their friends, while the rebel soldiers did not know that the enemy was quietly resting on their left.

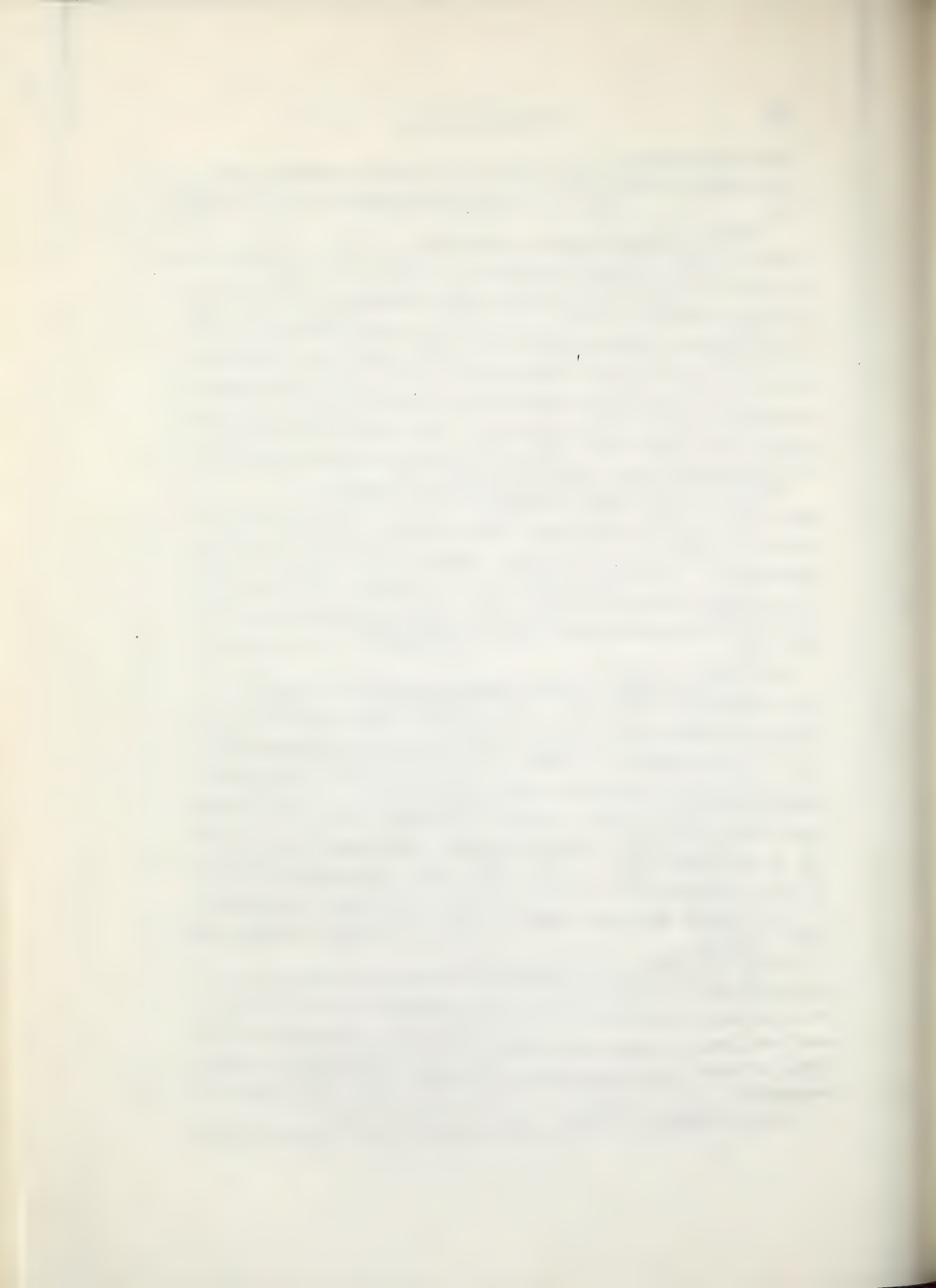
We had all been fighting and on the go for two days, and so that two days of bloody battle were all tired and anxious for rest, and very glad of the opportunity of keeping quiet for a while, as were the rebels, and for this reason neither side took much pains to find out who were their neighbors. The enemy were making this their policy, and refusing to stop and advance, and as their troops were occasionally coming back, they naturally supposed that when the Ninth came there it was a part of their own force falling back, and it was so close that they could not see if they were for or against in position.

Captain Mack, of the Illinois Cavalry, stood to stop some men from farther advance. After moving forward some distance, he came up with some soldiers and inquired, "What command?" "Seventh Alabama," was replied. He knew they were rebels, but said nothing, but quietly marched along with them until he reached our line, and brought in seven rebels as prisoners.

In these two days of hard fighting, the First Illinois Cavalry, under the command of the gallant and intrepid General Hatch, had taken every gun that had been used in this campaign, twenty-three pieces of artillery, several battalions of rifles and a large number of small arms and many prisoners. General Crook, while gallantly leading a charge of the Second Regiment, with his staff around him, and exposed to a fire from three directions on hill in our front, one on the right, and a reserve of infantry behind a stone wall on our left, fell before us last; but, strange to say, though the poor beast was shot through the head last night, next morning.

The Ninth Illinois Cavalry, led by the gallant Colonel Hays, during the first day had stormed and captured two forts, and been in the evening and during the 14th, under the command of the cool and brave Lieutenant Colonel Mack, performed many deeds of valor and during that to mention them all would be impossible.

On the afternoon of December 12, 1862, the Ninth Illinois Cavalry





on a ridge on the Franklin pike, and toward evening our whole brigade charged, mounted, and drove the enemy, while they fell back a short distance and made another more desperate and determined stand. This was just before dark; here we charged and drove them back again. In both these engagements the Ninth did a good deal of hard fighting, the rebels having contested every foot of ground; our brigade was barely able to hold its own. Colonel Coon and Captain Avery, A. A. G., rallied the men, when they again advanced, this time with their horses at a slow walk, firing rapidly, drove the rebels so fast as to compel them to leave their three-gun battery unsupported, which General Hatch observing, with but a handful of followers, rushed forward, capturing three twelve-pound brass pieces.

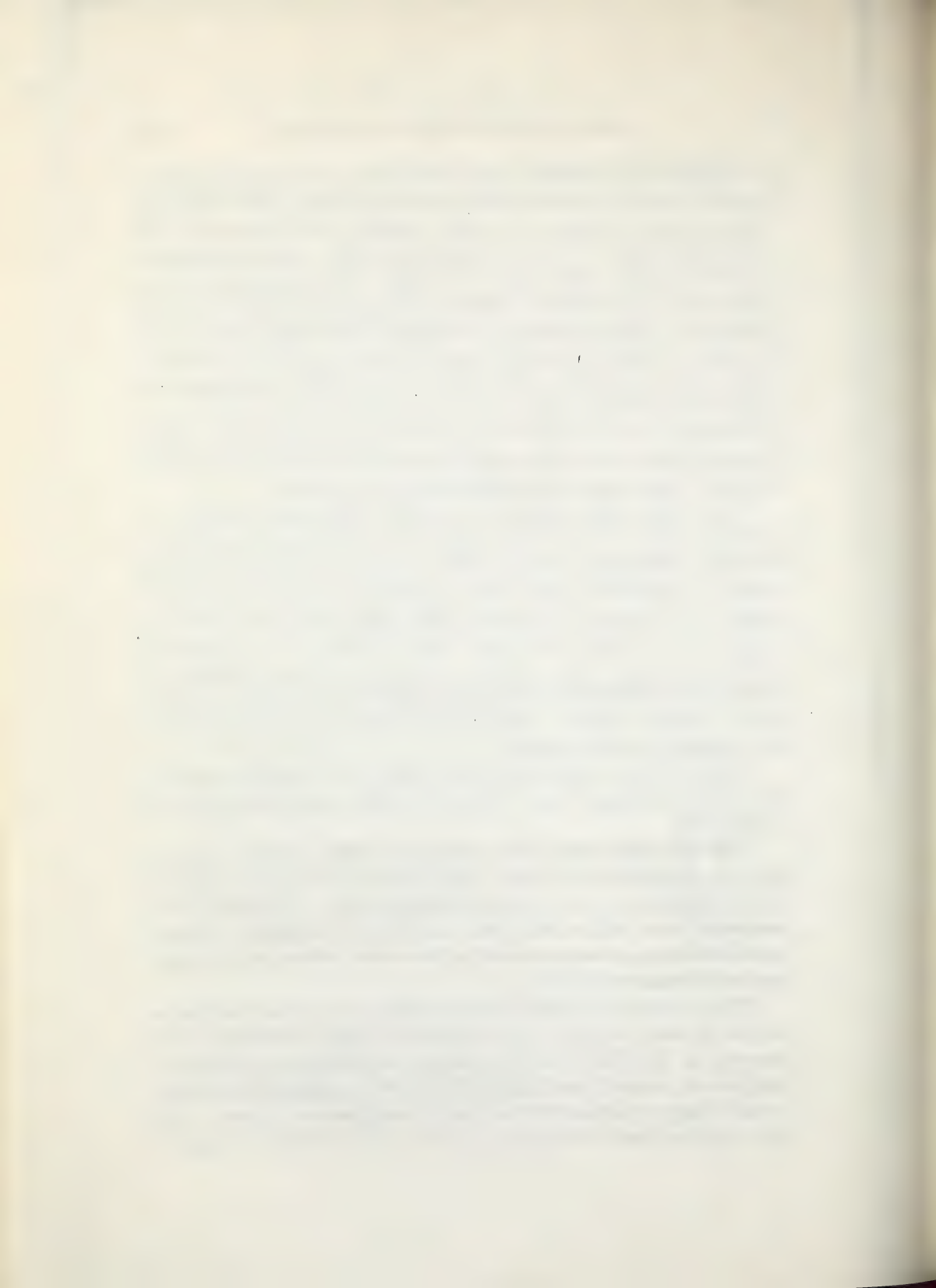
The rebels soon re-formed, and made a desperate attempt to recapture this battery; but Captain Mont, with the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, stubbornly and successfully resisted every advance of the enemy. The Ninth here fired by volleys at the word of command. In this way, it being after dark, they prevented the enemy from taking advantage from the flash of our guns to return our fire. After repeated attempts to break through our lines, the Confederates withdrew, and the day was ours; the field, with the enemy's killed and wounded, as also their cannon, being in our possession.

Colonel Coon complimented the Ninth for the gallant manner in which it advanced and drove the rebels back under such a galling fire.

December 19th the whole command had a hotly contested fight at Rutherford's Creek. The Ninth was in line with the whole brigade, and was engaged nearly all day. The rebels had destroyed the bridge, and a new one had to be built over this creek, which was much swollen by the recent heavy rains, before we could cross or advance.

This enabled the enemy to hold their position and keep us in check as long as they did, and they did fight stubbornly and bravely at this time for the purpose of holding us in check as long as they possibly could, to enable their straggling forces to gain a safe distance on their retreat, as it was apparent to them that this was their last bold and desperate stand before crossing the





Tennessee River, infantry and cavalry on both sides being engaged and considerable artillery firing being indulged in. From this on we had skirmishing until we reached Columbia; here there was considerable firing across the river, mostly by artillery. Light skirmishing occurred from this on until Christmas Day; we had our last fight, and Forrest made his last stand. This was on the hill near Ross' farm. The Second Brigade was passing through a narrow valley, just about wide enough for our Regiment to form a line across it. Here we found corn and tobacco in abundance, and as we had not had opportunity to feed for some time, General Hatch halted his division, with each regiment in line closed up behind each other, thus showing a regimental front which completely filled this narrow valley. We had taken the bridles off our horses, and they were running. Our brigade, with the Ninth Illinois Cavalry in the front, was the advance of our division, with another division still in the advance of us. General Forrest had laid a trap for this advance division, and they ran right into it. Forrest closed in on them, and completely routed them, and sent them back whirling and disorganized upon us, but our blockade of the valley stopped them. The rebels sprang their trap too soon, or they would have surrounded and taken in the whole advanced division. General Wilson came riding back, hunting for General Hatch, who was with the Ninth, then the head of the column. General Wilson seemed much surprised to see General Hatch feeding his horses, and told him that Forrest had routed the advanced division and would soon be back on him (Hatch). General Hatch told General Wilson not to be alarmed, that Forrest knew too much to attempt to come back, and he *could not get by* us anyway, for we had the valley blockaded. General Wilson then ordered General Hatch to move his division to the front and advance. As we moved forward, the Ninth in the front, and coming in sight of the hill (Ross' farm), we saw the rebels pulling up the hill, by hand, some artillery they had just captured. General Wilson kept hurrying General Hatch, and when he saw the rebels pulling up this artillery he said to General Hatch, "There they are; hurry up!" Hatch then said to Wilson, "General, if you will let me take my own course, I will carry that hill in twenty minutes." *Wheeler said,*

The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that a knowledge of the past is essential for a full understanding of the present. The author then goes on to discuss the various factors which have shaped the development of the United States, including the influence of the British, the Spanish, and the French. He also discusses the role of the American people in the creation of the nation. The second part of the paper is a detailed account of the American Revolution. It begins with the signing of the Declaration of Independence in 1776, and continues through the end of the war in 1783. The author describes the various battles and events which took place, and the role of the various leaders of the revolution. He also discusses the impact of the revolution on the American people, and the changes which it brought about in the country. The third part of the paper is a discussion of the American Civil War. It begins with the outbreak of the war in 1861, and continues through the end of the war in 1865. The author describes the various battles and events which took place, and the role of the various leaders of the war. He also discusses the impact of the war on the American people, and the changes which it brought about in the country. The fourth part of the paper is a discussion of the American West. It begins with the exploration of the West in the early 19th century, and continues through the settlement of the West in the late 19th century. The author describes the various events and people which shaped the West, and the impact of the West on the United States. The fifth part of the paper is a discussion of the American South. It begins with the Reconstruction period in the late 19th century, and continues through the Jim Crow era in the early 20th century. The author describes the various events and people which shaped the South, and the impact of the South on the United States. The sixth part of the paper is a discussion of the American Midwest. It begins with the settlement of the Midwest in the early 19th century, and continues through the industrial revolution in the late 19th century. The author describes the various events and people which shaped the Midwest, and the impact of the Midwest on the United States. The seventh part of the paper is a discussion of the American Northeast. It begins with the settlement of the Northeast in the early 17th century, and continues through the industrial revolution in the late 19th century. The author describes the various events and people which shaped the Northeast, and the impact of the Northeast on the United States. The eighth part of the paper is a discussion of the American Pacific. It begins with the exploration of the Pacific in the early 19th century, and continues through the settlement of the Pacific in the late 19th century. The author describes the various events and people which shaped the Pacific, and the impact of the Pacific on the United States. The ninth part of the paper is a discussion of the American Alaska. It begins with the discovery of Alaska in 1784, and continues through the settlement of Alaska in the late 19th century. The author describes the various events and people which shaped Alaska, and the impact of Alaska on the United States. The tenth part of the paper is a discussion of the American Hawaii. It begins with the discovery of Hawaii in 1791, and continues through the settlement of Hawaii in the late 19th century. The author describes the various events and people which shaped Hawaii, and the impact of Hawaii on the United States. The final part of the paper is a conclusion. It summarizes the main points of the paper, and discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is argued that a knowledge of the past is essential for a full understanding of the present, and that the study of the history of the United States is a vital part of the education of every American citizen.

"All right; go ahead." General Hatch then ordered Captain Mock to dismount the Ninth, and to move up the hill on the right of the road, as far as he could safely, in front of the enemy, and to make it as hot for the rebels as he could. At the same time, the Seventh Illinois Cavalry was also dismounted and directed to advance up the hill on the left of the road and in a line with the Ninth. The Second Iowa Cavalry was sent mounted to our right, and to strike the left and rear of the enemy. The Twelfth Tennessee Cavalry was sent mounted around the enemy's right flank, and the Sixth Illinois Cavalry was left in our rear as a support.

The rebels had made a strong breastwork in our front, on the hill, by tearing down log houses and using rails, and with the two had made very formidable works. The Ninth advanced up the hill to within seventy-five yards of the rebels, keeping up a heavy fire all the time as they advanced. The enemy being in too heavy force for the Ninth to go any further, they remained there under cover of logs and trees, and kept up a heavy fire on the rebels to hold them there, and prevent them from reinforcing their flanks, and in about twenty minutes we heard the firing and welcome shouts of the gallant Second Iowa coming in on the flank and rear of the rebels, then the Ninth rose up, and with a shout moved forward and carried the rebel works, and the enemy fell back. By this time it was dark, and the fighting ended. We went out some five miles and got forage, and, returning, went into camp on Ross' farm.

There was captured here a number of prisoners, several pieces of artillery and a quantity of small arms, the latter having been abandoned by the enemy.

Going back to the evening of the 16th I find that the Ninth Illinois Cavalry followed the retreating army of Hood, and at Brentwood again had sharp fighting, and camped on the field. On the 17th reached the Franklin pike, where the rebels were making another stand, but they could not hold their ground in the face of our advancing column, and the retreat continued to Rutherford creek, which now, owing to the continued rains and melting snow and ice, was a rushing torrent. The Federal troops were not long, however, in crossing, finally coming to Duck





River, on the opposite side of which was Columbus, and we could see the long lines of Hood's supply trains slowly moving away. A sharp fire was taking place over the river. General Hatch with a few staff officers and outriders, were well in front on the skirmish line, and as we came in sight of the town a large number of Confederate troops were seen on the opposite bank. While we halted a moment to view the scene the crowd parted and we saw artillery just in the act of being fired at our little squad. General Hatch said quickly, "Scatter, boys, they are going to shell us." As he spoke, the blue wreaths of smoke from their guns were seen, and the shot whistled over our heads. We were so close that they shot too high, so we galloped back unscathed.

It was not long ere we saw a white flag approaching our lines, and a party was sent out to meet them. They brought a message from General Forrest saying he wanted to meet General Hatch. (The bridge over Duck River had been burned by the rebels in November.) General Hatch soon went forward to the river side, and Forrest appeared on the abutment on the other side, and calling across, said, "You are shelling your own wounded men and prisoners and the women and children in the town;" also that "he wanted to exchange some prisoners." This simply showed how wily was the Confederate chieftain, for while General Hatch was communicating with General Thomas, the Confederate trains were moving away in safety. When after this delay the Federal soldiers finally crossed the river there was no one in Columbus but the wounded of both armies and the women and children. In "The Campaigns of General N. B. Forrest," published in 1868, occurs the following account of this affair:

On the morning of the 19th of December the enemy's cavalry were early on the field, and in formidable numbers displayed a resolute purpose to force the passage at Rutherford's Creek, while a considerable column was observed in movement, as if aiming to cross Duck river below the junction of the creek with it, but up to 3 p. m. they were unable to break the barrier of the creek, and soon while the Confederate train and main force were safely beyond Duck river, then the rear guard was withdrawn southward of that stream without hindrance, and bivouacked on the night of the 19th at Columbus.

There, on the morning of the 20th, Walthead's division, Stewart's corps, reinforced by five other fragments of brigades, in all only thirteen hundred bayonets, was placed under the orders of General Forrest, as rear-guard of the main force, and he was directed to hold the position to the last possible moment, to stand, when



forced to do so, upon Florence by way of Vicksburg, doing what was possible, meanwhile to gain time for the remains of the Confederate army. Of Winfield's force at least three hundred were slain, and as many as 25 to be killed in march and hear him, and were then his devotion and the brave men. For some reason the enemy did not appear in force until late in the afternoon, when, although Columbia was manifestly unprotected by any part of the Confederate army, they opened a furious cannonade of three and four.

Hoisting a flag of truce Forrest had an interview with General Hatch (the stream between them), whom he formally assured that Columbia was only occupied by non-combatants and the wounded of both armies. He also proposed to exchange some two thousand prisoners, the truth of the capture. Hatch, however, he acquiesced him, without making any proper answer to the very important question and most therefore perils in many cases from which it was exchanged. A delay of two hours, however, in the case of General Thomas, was of course to either exchange prisoners or to receive those killed and the parole with the understanding that a like answer should subsequently be returned. The exchange, however, was discontinued.

It was an unfortunate circumstance that the party leaving the pontoon train of General Thomas took inside a ford and, as they took the wrong road, the Murfreesboro' fork, and there was much delay in crossing the stream, which at that time was high and very deep and rapid. To this blunder our Head and General Hatch and General Thomas were thankful that our cavalry was not crossing on these banks, and flanks a good deal sooner. As soon as possible a picked body of cavalry of which the Ninth formed a part, crossed the river and followed the retreating Confederates to the Tennessee river, fighting the enemy all the way, whose side now was not far away and over the Tennessee river with as much of their force and army as possible: but our little picked cavalry was constantly, prisoners, guns, wagons, etc., constantly, and the fleeing, demoralized Confederates were abandoning and throwing away every thing that impeded their flight, burning and destroying all they could to prevent its falling into our hands.

Many poor fellows deserted and many more straggled from their commands for the express purpose of falling into our hands, as they seemed to realize now the utter hopelessness of their cause.

December 27, 1864, the last of General Hood's demoralized and shattered army crossed the Tennessee River, and our forces pursued no further. The roads were simply terrible from the heavy rains and storms that had so long prevailed. The water





destroyed, and the only places where an army could march were on the pike roads; and while this state of affairs was bad for the retreating Confederate army, they were better informed as regard to the lay of the land.

As it was, the Federal army of General George H. Thomas pursued with unexampled vigor, and as a result the army of Confederate troops was completely broken up, and not counting the stragglers that voluntarily came in, General Hood's loss in this invasion was about fifteen thousand men by capture, among which were seven generals, sixteen colonels, and about one thousand officers below the rank of colonel, seventy standards of colors, seventy-two pieces of artillery, with wagons, arms, supplies, horses, mules, etc., of great value, and no doubt the loss of all this was equal to one-half the army with which he in November last invaded Tennessee. Our losses during the same time could not foot up more than half that number, and during that time nearly two months in duration, many hard fought battles and much severe fighting had occurred.

The results and termination of the campaign were summed up in a general order by General George H. Thomas as follows:

PROCLAMATION, December 26, 1862.

SORCERER: The Major-General commands me to announce to you that the rear guard of the flying and dispirited enemy was driven across the Tennessee River on the night of the 21st instant. The impetuous state of the roads and the consequent impossibility to supply the army, compels a change of the campaign for the present. Although more is to be done in this war, the results and results passed in its results by any other of this war and the great advantage to be obtained therein may well be proud. That veteran army, which through danger from position to position exposed a bold and brave force to much superior numbers during the whole of the Atlanta campaign, taking advantage of the weakness of the largest portion of the army which had been exposed to it, it courageously invaded Tennessee buoyant with hope, expecting Nashville, Memphis, and the whole of Tennessee and Kentucky to fall into its power in one prey, and scarcely fixing a limit to its conquests. After having received at Franklin the most terrible check that army has received during this war, and after at Murfreesboro in its attempt to capture that place, it was finally defeated at Sandersville, and although your forces were inferior to it in numbers, was knighted back to the coveted prize on which it had been permitted to look from a distance, and finally sent flying, dismayed and disordered, whence it came hurried by the instinct of self preservation, and thinking only of how it could relieve itself for short intervals from your persistent and heroic pursuit by Tennessee it is happy even the swollen streams as it passed them, until finally it has placed the great waters of the





Tennessee River between you and its shattered, demoralized and discomfited columns, leaving its artillery and battle flags in your victorious hands, lasting trophies of your noble, daring and lasting monuments of the enemy's disaster and defeat.

You have diminished the force of the rebel army since it crossed the Tennessee River to invade the State at the least estimate, fifteen thousand men, among whom were killed, wounded and captured eighteen general officers.

Your captures from the enemy, as far as reported, amount to sixty-eight pieces of artillery, ten thousand prisoners and many stands of small arms, several thousand of which have been gathered in, and the remainder show the route of the enemy's retreat, and between thirty and forty days, besides compelling him to destroy much ammunition and abandoning many wagons, and inflicting so much loss that he must forever abandon all hope of bringing Tennessee again within the lines of the accursed rebellion.

A short time will now be given you to prepare to continue the work so nobly begun.

By command of

MAJOR-GENERAL THOMAS W. D. WHITEHEAD,  
*Assistant Adjutant-General.*

Subsequent reports materially increased the number of prisoners, cannons and flags.

Not long afterward the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States passed the following:

*Resolved*, That the thanks of Congress are due and are hereby rendered to Major-General George H. Thomas and the officers and soldiers under his command for their skill and dauntless courage by which the rebel army under General Hood was signally defeated and driven from the State of Tennessee.

#### SECOND BRIGADE—OUR CAPTURES AT NASHVILLE.

The captures of the Second Brigade of cavalry of General Hatch's division as officially reported from December 15th to December 27th, when the last of Hood's command was closely pursued by the cavalry, enclosing the five hundred picked troops from this gallant brigade, when he was finally driven across the Tennessee River at Bainbridge was as follows:

One general, two majors, one standard of division, colors, three standards of brigade colors, thirteen hundred and fifteen muskets, twenty-one wagons, seven ambulances and fifteen pieces of artillery.

In a well written article published in the *National Tribune* of March 22, 1888, by Captain Thomas J. Cafer of the Ninth Indiana Cavalry, occurs the following paragraph in regard to the cavalry command of Major-General James H. Wilson, to the com-

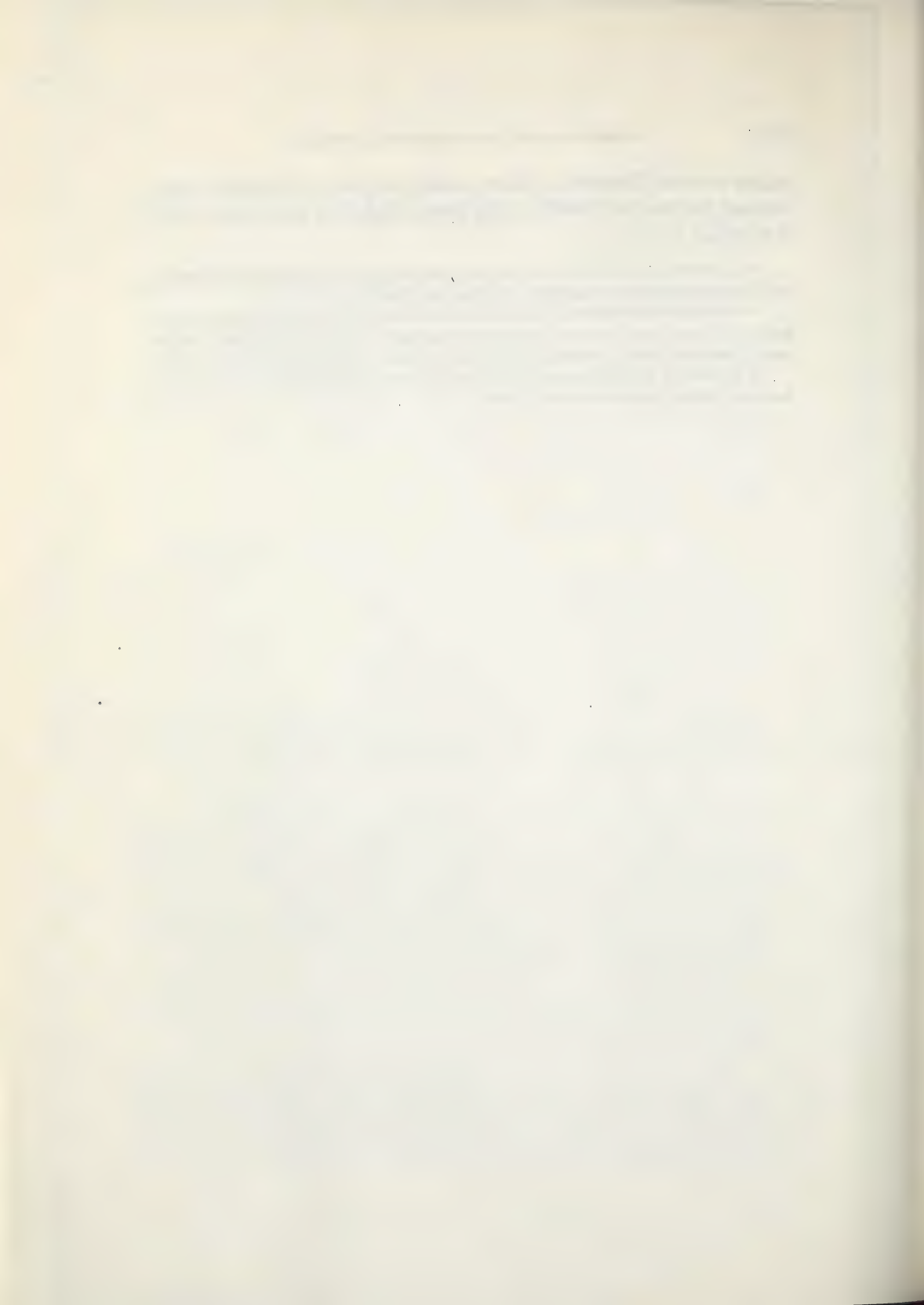


paign toward Nashville, Tenn., and the part the cavalry performed in driving Hood's army from Nashville and across the Tennessee River:

"No better encomium could be desired than was given by a regiment of infantry, who followed in their wake, and saw what they had done.

"The whole course from Nashville to the Tennessee River is one bloody trail of battle. I have seen the road lined with abandoned guns, dead men and horses until I am heart sick. I want to bury my hat to Wilson's splendid corps of cavalry.

"In it there is glory enough for all, and if some did more than others, it is because their opportunities were greater."





## CHAPTER XX.

THE NINTH MARCH TO EASTPORT TO GRAVELLY SPRINGS—  
SHORT RATIONS—BLACK TO EASTPORT—CAMP EQUIPAGE RE-  
CEIVED—PROMOTIONS IN COMPANY A—THINGS OVER HORSES  
AND CARRIAGES—ORDER OF GENERAL WILSON—SURRENDER OF  
LEE AND ASSASSINATION OF LINCOLN—RETIRE OF CAPTAIN  
BLACBURN—REBEL SOLDIERS COME IN—MARCH TO HUNTS-  
VILLE—ORDER OF GENERALS HATCH AND COOK—NEW SUPPLY  
OF HORSES AND ARMS—MARCH TO MONTGOMERY—ADJUTANT  
OFFICERS APPOINTED.

AFTER the escape of the remnant of Hood's army across the Tennessee River, the roads being in an almost impassable condition and the weather very cold, the cavalry command was ordered to Huntsville, Ala., but when within a day's march of that place received orders to march to Eastport, Miss., on the Tennessee River, which place we reached on the 11th of January, 1866, where we immediately commenced to erect winter quarters, as we had no tents or camp equipage. Here we were very short of provisions; Lieutenant Darvenport, brigade commissary, had been sent back from Columbia to Spring Hill for rations, and rejoined the command at Eastport with fifteen wagon loads of hard bread, sugar, coffee and salt, these being the principal articles needed as we could forage for meat and corn meal, but as this had to be divided among twelve regiments of the cavalry command, they did not last very long.

The Ninth with the cavalry command left Eastport for Gravelly Springs, twelve miles distant on the 14th of January, where we remained nearly a month. During this time we had great difficulty in procuring rations, and much of the time had only fresh beef and corn meal, being obliged to forage for corn, and take possession of the mills of the country by military authority to grind the same, making doughs from the soldiers to run the



mill, and it was not till we moved back to Eastport, where we found the very efficient commissary, Captain McDermott, that we again had full rations.

Colonel Conant here issued the following order to each regiment comprising the Second Brigade:

HEADQUARTERS, SECOND BRIGADE, 15th FEBRUARY, 1862.  
 ORDERLY BUSINESS, A. C. 10 o'clock, A. M.  
 ORDERLY BUSINESS, A. C. 10 o'clock, A. M.

The Council commending to you, the first opportunity, to express to the officers and men of the brigade the hearty thanks of the Government and loyal devoted patriotism to their country's cause during the present campaign.

He feels confident that the labors performed and the suffering undergone, rain, sleet and snow, overland and over winter foot, while at such times, the retreat to Nashville, the cold, bleak weather, with your march as far as New Wood at Kingsfield, followed by ten days' march to Nashville, and your march in the cold storms of sleet and rain at Hubertford's creek, and the march in the pursuit to the Tennessee River, are without parallel in the history of the war, while your record of gallantry and bravery has been more truly a model of any cavalry brigade in the United States history.

You have done what your noble, Departed Commander, deserves and will be done with cavalry. When a staff officer reported that General Sherman's army had charged and taken a fort he replied: "Impossible, impossible, and nothing was ever heard of," when he and his own rode forward to ascertain the truth of this report, nothing at the first would believe the report, your taking the second with no little bloodshed.

You have won for yourselves and your respective Regiments many honors. You have fought the army and the spirit of the Government, become the model of the fight and charge, and your own men, in that for the Government. Acts of personal bravery during the campaign, have been numerous and cannot be mentioned here, but all present know of them, and you will be proud to serve by repeating in the presence of the Government the labors of your conduct in the recent campaign.

The brigade now has a name truly exalted, and it is hoped that every soldier will fail to lend his entire energy to render the second half of the campaign. Let our motto be first in drill, first in discipline, unopposed to modern warfare, and as of late, foremost in every battle.

By command of Daniel F. Conant, Colonel Second Iowa Cavalry, Commanding Brigade.

JAMES H. AYER,  
 1st South North Street, Chicago, Feb. 15, 1862.

The 9th of February we moved back to Eastport and occupied some shanties built by the infantry and proceeded to arrange camp in a comfortable manner. From this place parties were sent out nearly every day patrolling, and the 13th of March





GEORGE DUFF ASSOCIATE





of the Ninth and a part of the Second Iowa were out on a scout about fifteen miles, but only brought in two prisoners: February 14th, received our camp equipage, tents, etc., which came round by boats from Nashville: February 15th, two promotions in Company A, Sergeant C. G. Dick to be first lieutenant and the brave and gallant Lieutenant David Hillier to be captain. These two soldiers had been with the regiment from the first, had been faithful, brave and gallant in the performance of every duty. Captain Hillier having held his commission as second lieutenant since April, 1862, having been in command of Company A the most of the time, and though now appointed captain of his old company, he having previously tendered his resignation, was never commissioned to the position he was at, this appointment to fill, though strongly recommended by his brother officers of the Ninth. The men were busy building stables for an expected supply of horses.

February 17th, an inspection of arms and quarters by Major McManis commanding the regiment. A part of the Ninth and a detachment of the Second Iowa Cavalry with four wagons started on a scout to Tusculum, Ala., arriving at that place the 20th; went into camp and Company A sent on patrol toward Decatur, and on the 21st proceeded to Russellville, the headquarters of the rebel General Roddy, who had a division of rebel cavalry, but he did not desire to risk a battle and retreated further south; captured a number of prisoners, among them a colonel, about thirty in all, who really seemed glad to be in our hands; arrived back in camp at 8 p. m. February 24th, had regimental drill two nearly every day, and there was talk at this time of turning over our horses to some of the other regiments.

February 26th, inspection by Major McManis and Surgeon G. B. Christy, and on the 28th, mustered by a captain of the Second Iowa for two months' pay for January and February.

March 5th, inspection of arms and quarters by General Hatch, who returned to us a few days before. We were then having company regimental and brigade drill much of the time. A number of recruits arrived for the regiment on the 9th, and March 12th inspection of arms and quarters. The Second Iowa Cavalry were to-day turning over their Spencer carbines.

March 13th our gallant Col. J. W. Harper joined us again,



having been commissioned full colonel at our regiment, from December 5, 1861. He was welcomed back by a regular reception from the Ninth.

March 14th the Ninth turned over our Spencer carbines to General Croxton's command, and received in exchange old Colt's revolving rifles and Sharp's carbines.

March 24th an unfortunate accident occurred. While a party of officers stood conversing a sack of cartridges exploded, burning Captain Shattuck very severely in the face and Lieutenant Roberts also, but not so badly.

During the month of March, 1865, General Wilson organized a large cavalry force to go out a grand raid into the center of the Confederacy.

The Fifth Division did not for some reason that we never certainly knew, form a part of this grand movement, and we were obliged to turn over horses to the troops selected for the campaign, and later application was made for our Spencer carbines and to equip those regiments who were to go on this active expedition to be turned over to General Croxton's division. This seemed to this gallant division, the fighting Fifth, to be pretty hard to swallow, as they had stood us in such good stead in so many tight places, but as it appeared that this expedition would need a good deal more than we in our dismounted condition, and the good of the service demanded the sacrifice, they gave them up. In recognition of this act of self-denial General Wilson issued the following order:

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, AT D. M.,  
CHICKASAW, MISS., March 24, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER No. 21.

The Brevet Major General commanding takes great pleasure in announcing to the cavalry corps, that the officers and men of the Second Iowa, Ninth and Ninth Illinois, through the aid of General Edward Hatch, commanding Fifth Division, and Colonel D. E. Cunn, Second Brigade, have with a spirit of generosity, excelled only by their gallantry, voluntarily turned over to the First Division a large number of Spencer carbines, taking in exchange an equal number of inferior arms of various patterns; this, inasmuch they had been compelled to turn over their horses to the Seventh Division and other detachments.

Such an exhibition of zeal for the interests of the public service, of self-denial, and of friendly regard for their brothers in arms, is unparalleled, and entitles the brave men who have so cheerfully made it, to the thanks and commendation of every soldier in the corps. Troops who have done such meritorious service by exchange





acts of gallantry as shown the history of the Fifth Division could have shown a greater sacrifice. They are entitled to the best possible equipments and arms the country can furnish, and every effort will be made to require them to take to enable them to participate in the events of the coming campaign.

This order will be read to every regiment of the Fifth Division.

By command of Brevet Major-General Wilson,

[Signed]

E. B. WILSON,

*Major and Assistant Adjutant-General.*

The Second Brigade soon thereafter received muskets and began to drill in the *Infantry Tactics*; but somewhat later in the season were again furnished with a new outfit of breech and Spencer carbines, an altogether more satisfactory arrangement for our boys.

March 26. An inspection of the division by General Hatch, and our drill continued, now mostly of the *Infantry Tactics*, as the are dismantled and have long guns.

April 24. Inspection of the regiment by Captain Clark, one of our most popular officers, who, we expected, would soon be promoted to a majorship.

April 24. Tearing down our shanties and putting up tents, which, it was thought, would be more healthy for our men. This kind of soldier life was very monotonous to our old soldier boys who had been for so long a time accustomed to the shelter of active campaigns, so the boys put in a part of their leisure time in fixing up and beautifying the camp, by putting out evergreen trees and arranging their camp so that it presented a very pleasant appearance, and really looked like a "glorious camp of gentlemen."

April 11th we received the news of the surrender at Lee's army. The first intimation we had of it was the booming of cannon from the gunboats in the Tennessee River, firing a salute of thirty-eight guns, soon after which General Hatch ordered up the battery belonging to the division, and a salute of one hundred guns was fired with great rapidity. The whole regiment turned out, and indulged in considerable jubilation. "Peace," "peace," and "home," were the words on every tongue. General Grant had paroled his army, and that we did not just like, for we feared we should have to fight them again, as heretofore, they had not observed their parole.

Sunday evening at this we received the news of the



of the assassination of President Lincoln. It did seem astonishing that it could be true, yet it came in such shape that we were obliged to believe it, and our hearts were heavy and every one felt gloomy in the extreme. The army dismissed Anderson Johnson, and many know him to be entirely unfit to represent the head of this Government, as we judged him to be (what he afterwards proved himself) a man of mediocre ability, vain, selfish and pulled up with self conceit.

April 27th Capt. William C. Blackman, who was captured November 24th at Campbellville, Tenn., joined us. He had been a prisoner since that time confined at Andersonville, Federal and Andersonville. He gave very thrilling and graphic accounts of the privation and suffering of our men and the enormous numbers they received at the hands of the rebels. Captain Blackman was at this time about to muster out and leave the service.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. R. Meek and Major William DeMarce returned to the regiment from their northern visit, and we were very glad to see them back, looking so well and bearing the honor of their promotions with so much easy grace. They were given a blow-out, at which many cigars were smoked and other things disposed of.

May 7th. Regimental inspection by Lieutenant-Colonel Hatch.

May 8th. Colonel Harper returned to the regiment looking well and hearty, and all were glad to have him back.

On the 10th the First Brigade left, going down the river.

Sunday May 11th, inspection of the regiment by Colonel Harper, and on the 11th, a grand review of the Second Brigade by General Hatch. Many rebel deserters were coming into camp every day. On the 18th two regiments, the Second and Eleventh rebel Tennessee Cavalry, came in mounted.

About the 25th of May the regiment began to divide its one battalion under Major Shattuck moved to Corinth, another under Major McManis to Tusculum and one to Iuka. So also was the Second Iowa and Seventh Illinois Cavalry sent to different towns for garrison duty.

Captain John C. Neely and Lieutenant J. A. McCartney, of Company I, First Illinois Light Artillery, the battery attached to the Fifth Division, were with us at Eastport, and were expecting



at this time to be mustered out, as they were very anxious to leave the service, as all felt that the war was nearly over. They were very pleasant gentlemen and good officers, and the officers of the command were sorry to have them leave as we had long served together.

The following orders of General Hatch, assigning the regiments of the Second Brigade to special duties explains itself:

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH DIVISION, CANTLEY CROSS, N. D. M.,  
EASTPORT, MISS., JUNE 29, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDERS, No. 115

II. Brevet Brigadier General D. E. Cass, commanding the Second Brigade, Fifth Division Cavalry Corps, M. D. M., will take his command to Decatur, Ala.

III. The detachment of the Second Iowa Cavalry now stationed at Eastport, Miss., and Parry, Tenn., will remain in their present camps. The balance of the regiment will encamp at Westport and await orders.

IV. The Sixth Illinois Cavalry, with the exception of a company detail to take charge of the camp and harness equipment, will proceed to Nashville, Tenn., via river, and Nashville and Northwestern Railroad, and report to Lieutenant Sudlow, A. A. Q. M., at that place, for the purpose of taking charge of the camp to Decatur, Ala.

V. The detachment of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, under command of Major Wm. McManis will remain in camp at Tusculum.

VI. All surplus camp and season equipment and all condensed stores will be turned over to Lieutenant S. W. Treat, Depot Quartermaster at Eastport.

VII. Brevet General Cass, with the balance of his command, equipped with six days' outfit, will move by easy marches to the day. He will report in person to Brevet Major General Hatch at that place. The Second and Third Cavalry regiments will furnish transportation. The Third Cavalry will turn over to surplus stores to be transported.

By command of Brevet Major-General Edward Hatch.

HARVEY A. CURTIS,  
Assistant Adjutant-General.

To Lieutenant E. A. Davidson,

A. C. S. Fifth Division Cavalry Corps M. D. M.

About the 1st of July the regiment began to rendezvous at Iuka, and on the 4th of July took up their line of march for Decatur, Ala. It was very hot, and it was thought best to lay by in the heat of the day; marching through Tusculum, it was so hot that some of our boys gave out. We pitched our tents two miles from Decatur, and here received orders to turn over our arms and equipments.





## CONGRATULATORY AND FAREWELL ORDERS OF GEN. WILSON.

HEADQUARTERS CAVALRY CORPS, M. D. M.,  
MACON, GA., July 2, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 30.

*To the officers and men of the Cavalry Corps, Military Division of the Mississippi.*

Your corps has ceased to exist. The Rebellion has terminated in the re-establishment of your country upon the basis of nationality and perpetual unity. Your deeds have contributed a noble part to the glorious result. They have passed into history and need no record from me. In the nine months during which I have commanded you I have heard no reproach upon your conduct, have had no disaster to chronicle.

The glowing memories of First Blount, Nashville, West Harpeth, Blounts Church, Selma, Montgomery, Columbus, West Point and Macon may well fill your hearts with pride.

You have learned to believe your cause inevitable, and, when placed in honorable deeds, may justly cherish that belief. You may be proud of your splendid discipline no less than your courage, zeal and endurance. The noble impulses which have inspired you in the past will be a source of enduring honor in the future. Peace has her victories no less than war. Do not forget that clear heads, honest hearts and stout arms, guided by pure patriotism are the surest defense of our country in every peril. Upon them depend the successful progress of our race and order of civilization, as well as the liberty of all mankind.

Let your example in civil life be an incentive to industry, good order and enlightenment, while your deeds in war shall live in the grateful remembrance of your countrymen.

Having discharged every military duty honestly and faithfully, return to your homes with the noble sentiment of your country's President deeply impressed upon every heart: "With malice towards none, and charity for all, to govern as God gives you to see the right."

JAS. H. WILSON.

*Major, 10th Cavalry.*

Original: EDWARD P. INGRAM, Captain, 1st A. I. A. Cavalry.

## FAREWELL ORDER OF GENERAL COON.

HEADQUARTERS SECOND BRIGADE FIFTH DIVISION CAVALRY CORPS, M. D. M.,  
DRENTON, A. C., July 9, 1865.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 11.

*Veteran Companions:* This day the identity of the old Second Brigade is lost, and its unflinching battle line that covered our retreating forces at West Point and Prairie Station, that saved a disorganized command at Chatham, that raised the well-earned cry of victory at Hurricane Creek and Tupelo, that presented the unbroken front to Hood's advancing hosts, at Shiloh Creek, Mt. Carmel, Campbellsville, Linnville, Louisburg Pike, and Franklin, and that taught the world a new lesson in cavalry warfare, when it waved its victorious battle flag over the captured redoubts at Nashville, that unvarying battle-scarred line has at last the order of your Department Commander, been broken, and in passing I feel your



giving expression to the heartfelt God-speeds and sincere well-wishes mutually exchanged by the officers and men of the brigade.

You have endured storm, hunger, fatigue and many a victorious march together, under each other's faithful watch; you have slept without fear in many a dangerous bivouac; shoulder to shoulder you have stormed the battle tide of many a sanguinary field, and the greatest good I can wish for you is that your future happiness and prosperity may be as great and untroubled as your past patriotism, fidelity and courage; while better cause for honest pride I shall never have than this: "I once commanded the Second Brigade."

Officers, Soldiers, Comrades, farewell.

By order of DANIEL COON, *Brigade Brigadier-General*.

JOHN H. AVERY.

To Commanding-Officer Ninth Illinois Cavalry, Captain and A. A. A. G.

About the 15th of July the regiment drew a partial outfit of horses, equipments and Spencer carbines.

July 18th the regiment received eight month's pay from Major Vrooman, United States Paymaster at Decatur, Ala.

July 19, 1865, the regiment started on the march for Montgomery, Ala., with the Second Brigade; the first day marched nine miles, and camped at Flint River, moving forward at 5 a. m., the Ninth in the advance, and part of the time up and down a mountainous country, and the roads very rough, and water poor and scarce. After a very hard and fatiguing march arrived at Montgomery, Ala., July 25th, and went into camp three miles east of the city. Montgomery was the first capital of the Southern Confederacy, and is beautifully situated on a very commanding position, but at the time we were there it showed the effects of the war, and was almost like a deserted city. August 19th a mounted inspection of the regiment.





## CHAPTER XXI.

MARCH TO GAINESVILLE.—GENERAL HATCH'S FAREWELL ADDRESS.—  
THE SECOND IOWA CAVALRY GOING HOME.—ARRIVAL OF TWO  
WOMEN.—LIEUTENANT DAVENPORT'S PROTEST AGAINST FOR-  
RATIONS.—ORDERED TO SEGA AND MUSTERED OUT.—HOME-  
WARD BOUND AND THE ARRIVAL AT SOUTHMOORE.—COLONEL  
HARPER'S PROTEST.—FINAL PAYMENT AND DISCHARGE.—  
"GOOD-BYE"—BATTLES OF THE NINTH.

THE Ninth remained here until the 14th of August, when the regiment started for Gainesville, Ala., and passed through Pottsville and Selma, which latter place was nearly all destroyed by General Wilson when he came through here the last of March. We crossed the Cahaba River on the 18th, and moved on through Hamburg and Greensboro, at which latter place Captain Kelly and a part of his company remained. I came on to Eufaula, where Lieutenant Webster remained and arrived at Gainesville August 22d.

This town is situated on the Tombigbee River. Here we immediately began to arrange to make the log's roundabout by hauling lumber, etc., to build houses and quarters.

At Gainesville we found a very fine vessel lying on the river which had been used by the rebels as a blockade runner.

August 31st we were mustered for two months' pay by Lieutenant Abbott.

September 1st we heard that the Second Iowa Cavalry was going home and hoped that it would be our turn next.

While here Colonel Harper was in command of the sub-district of Alabama, and Lieutenant Colonel Meek commanded the regiment, and their duties, though not of a fighting character, were not always of the pleasantest kind. The officers were, many of them, detached and placed on duty in the surrounding towns to keep order and administer the civil government to those of the



citizens who were desirous of returning to their allegiance to the old flag, and were stationed at different places in obedience to the instructions contained in the following order issued by General Charles R. Woods commanding the Department of Alabama:

August 11, 1865, Major General Charles R. Woods appeared the following named officers of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry to administer the amnesty oath in the district of Talladega in accordance with the proclamation of the President of the United States of date May 20, 1865.

HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF ALABAMA,  
MONTGOMERY, ALA., AUGUST 11, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDER NO. 28. EXERCISE 7.

The following assignments of officers for administering the amnesty oath is ordered for the district of Talladega. The officers will at once assume the duties at their respective stations, being governed by existing orders from headquarters, Military Division of the Tennessee and by instructions conveyed from these headquarters:

Carrollton, Captain H. C. Yore, Ninth Illinois Cavalry; Lallburg, Lieutenant F. P. Robinson, Ninth Illinois Cavalry; Heneyola, Lieutenant Charles Doocey, Ninth Illinois Cavalry; Green County, Captain T. R. Fry, Ninth Illinois Cavalry; Putaw, Lieutenant Geo. P. Wolcott, Ninth Illinois Cavalry; Gainesville, Major William McManis, Ninth Illinois Cavalry; Livingston, Captain John H. Carpenter, Ninth Illinois Cavalry; Gaston, Lieutenant J. C. Elburn, Ninth Illinois Cavalry; Fayetteville, Captain J. O. H. Spinning, Ninth Illinois Cavalry; Tusculum, Major L. L. Shattuck, Ninth Illinois Cavalry; New Lexington, Captain F. C. Niemeyer, Ninth Illinois Cavalry; McNath, Lieutenant J. T. Showalter, Ninth Illinois Cavalry.

By order of Major General Charles R. Woods,

FRANK B. WILSON, Adjutant-General.

General Hatch commanding the department having been ordered General A. J. Smith on the 14th of August removed headquarters from Montgomery to Talladega, Ala., and soon the command commenced to break up. Orders began to arrive for the transfer of troops and some were being sent north for muster out. General Hatch, having been ordered to report to General Stoneman, bade farewell to his old command with whom he had been so long, pleasantly and honorably associated and between whom there always existed the utmost confidence and mutual respect in the following order, which was read to each regiment in his command and indicates the regard that General Hatch had for the entire troops that had so long been under his command.



## GENERAL HATCHER FARWELL ORDER TO THE SECOND BRIGADE.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TALLADEGA, ALA.,  
TALLADEGA, ALA., AUGUST 26, 1865.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 4.

Orders have this day been received directing me to report to another department for duty, which compels me to part with the officers and men of the Second Cavalry Iowa Volunteer Volunteers, Eighth, Seventh and Ninth Regiments, Cavalry Illinois Veteran Volunteers, with whom I have been so long and so pleasantly associated.

There are times in the course of events when the heart of friends must part, and now, that the hour of our separation draws nigh, I desire to express my sincere and heartfelt thanks for the cheerful cooperation with me in the performance of kindred duties, for your valiant, self-denial and the untiring exertions you have displayed on every occasion while under my command.

Participating in common dangers, privations and hardships for nearly four years, a period so full of events and heroic deeds that you have accomplished as is mentioned in an order like this, has united us in the bond of indissoluble friendship.

Often during your military career have you nobly obeyed the command "Charge the enemy's works," even amid valleys of hidden rifle and iron ball delivered by a brave and confident enemy. No greater praise can be conferred than the fact that you have never changed a word you have said, and never, a time you have not broken or a battery you have not taken.

I will ever cherish among the brightest passages of my life the memory of our association while engaged in a cause in which at right angles we met and oppression, and now the war is over, and we are spared to enjoy the fruits of our labors, let us not forget our comrades in arms, whose remains were left upon the field of battle, or those who have been struck down by the iron hand of disease, but let their sacred memory rouse our devotion to the cause for which they gave their last offering.

You have done your duty as good soldiers, and now as you leave my command I wish for your future welfare and happiness, throughout the remainder of your lives.

Hoping the future may be as bright and happy as your military life has been glorious, I bid you an affectionate good bye.

[Signed]

LOWMYER HATCHER.

Lieut. Major General, United States Volunteer Commanding.

To the Commanding Officer, Ninth Illinois Cavalry.

When the regiment moved from Montgomery, Ala., August 14, 1865, the Ninth was divided into detachments, and stationed at different towns to keep order and administer the strictest oath to the rebel soldiers and citizens who were disposed to accept the same. Rations were issued, but the boys having recently been paid off, generally having plenty of money, did not take all their rations or food stuff.





SERGEANT MAJOR F. V. FITZPATRICK.



Thomas W. Eaton of Company E, had charge of a lot for distribution, and when the companies to whom he was issuing had taken all they wanted, there were several pairs of boxes left on his hands. Tom emptied these into two large sacks containing nearly ten bushels, and put them on the cars with the other stores. On their arrival at Gainesville, the negroes began to crowd around, and wanted to know "if they did not want those ears unloaded," but as yet camp had not been established they were told "no." By this time it seemed that the Africans had sprung right up out of ground, as there appeared to be thousands of them. Finally camp was located, a building was assigned for the commissary stores; then again the negroes were on hand begging for the privilege of "unloading their ears, Massa." After a while Eaton told them to take hold and they pitched in with a will, and, as "many hands make light work," the ears were soon unloaded. Then again, the colored troops came to the front, "Say Massa Captain, haven't you got something to eat, we's awfud hungry." Eaton thought of his two bags of crackers; he brought them out and dumped one bag at a time on the platform. Then the fun began, such a pulling and hauling and scrambling, it looked like a brood of black chickens called together by the mother hen when she had found a worm. Their gratitude was unbounded as they called upon Heaven to shower down its choicest blessings upon the head of "Massa Captain."

The headquarters of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry remained at Gainesville until October 14th, when we removed to Donipedia, where Colonel Harper had been stationed for some time.

On the 9th of September Major Clark, with one battalion of the Ninth, marched to Monticello to relieve the Second Iowa Cavalry, who were then mustering out.

An application had been forwarded to Major-General George H. Thomas, commanding the military division of Tennessee, to muster out our regiment, the same was returned September 9th, "Disapproved."

The people of this country did not know how to come down to the rules and orders that had been placed in the hands of the military for their guidance, hence I must say that the race of them accepted the situation with great grace. Occasionally





however, some disagreeable occurrences would take place. The women always take less kindly to a new order of things, an instance of which I will relate:

Two young women came in from a considerable distance in the country to do some shopping, and while in a store were rather free in showing their contempt for the Yankee soldiers, for a while no notice was taken of them, and they became more demonstrative in their manner and speech. The commanding officer at this time was Lieutenant Colonel Mock, who, passing by the store where these two ladies they called themselves were shopping, took occasion to jeer at him as he passed. The Colonel, not being in full uniform, passed on and said nothing, after a while returned, passed them again, and they were much more demonstrative in their manner and remarks, in fact were very insulting. The Colonel passed on to his headquarters, and went out a file of soldiers to arrest them. They still continuing their abuse, and at first refused to go with the guard, but finally, thinking it a good joke, went with them, and were rather startled to find in the Commandant the same soldier they had tried to insult. They were at first inclined to put on a bold face, but Colonel Mock gave them some good, plain talk, and told them they were not there to be insulted, and that they "must apologize for their conduct." This they flatly refused to do. "Very well, then you will have to go to the guard house," said the Colonel. This startled them and they began to weaken; said they did not mean anything, that they were a good ways from home, and if the Colonel would let them off they would go away. They were told if they would say that they were sorry for what they had done, and would leave town for their homes immediately, he would let them off. This they concluded to do, and the guards accompanying them to their wagon, they left town considerably crestfallen. The citizens, who had seen the affair, complimented Colonel Mock on his management of a rather awkward case, and said they were glad he had brought them to time.

#### POOR RATIONS AT GAINESVILLE.

Upon my return to the regiment, in the early part of September, 1863, I found there was much complaint by reason to the quality and quantity of the ration being issued. I immediately



reported the state of affairs, and made complaint to Lieutenant Hibbard, A. C. S., of whom the regiment were drawing their supplies. He promised that he would see that we would have no more cause for complaint. The trouble, however, continued, and I made the following report to the department commander, which came back in about three weeks covered with endorsements, and before that time our subsistence stores had materially improved:

HEADQUARTERS NINTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY, VETERAN VOLUNTEERS,  
CAVALRY REG'T, ALA., September 29, 1863.

Sir: I have the honor to respectfully report to the general commanding the following facts: The Ninth Illinois Cavalry, Veteran Volunteers, arrived at this place August 22, 1863, since which time we have been drawing rations from Lieutenant W. P. B. Hibbard, Ninety-third Regiment Indiana Infantry Volunteers, A. C. S. The rations drawn have been of very poor quality, and a portion of the time only part rations have been issued, and those, to a certain extent, really fit for use. Much of the hard bread was old, rotten and wormy. The meat, bacon and shoulders, much of it, in a shabby, buggy, rotten condition, so much so that the men would do without rather than eat the same. Whether this is the fault of the commissary at this place, or of those at whom he receives his subsistence stores at Memphis or Mobile, I know not. My object in making this report is to see if these evils cannot be corrected. The Ninth Illinois Cavalry is a veteran regiment, has served the country well and faithfully for over four years, and now that the war is over, we think it hard that we are so treated.

I have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant,

E. A. DAY, CAPTAIN.

*Lieutenant and E. S. C., Ninth Illinois Cavalry, Veteran Volunteers.*

FRED H. WILSON,

*Assistant Adjutant General, Department of Alabama.*

About the middle of October we moved from Grimes-ville to Demopolis, and on the 21st Major Clark was assigned to the command of a battalion of the Ninth at Selma. Major McMahon was already there, president of a court martial. Colonel Harper was still commanding the sub-district. We were anxiously looking for an order to muster out, as we learned that General Grant had issued an order "to muster out all cavalry east of the Mississippi."

October 24th we moved to Selma, Ala., in pursuance with orders to muster out of the service. Here the detachments of the regiment were coming in, and were feeling cheerful and happy that our war services were about ended. Selma, Ala., had been a place of considerable importance to the Confederates, as it was here that the Confederate Government had established





extensive works for the manufacture of heavy ordnance for the rebel army. And though General Wilson had burned and destroyed the machine shops and much of the city, there was enough left to show what they had been capable of producing. The guns here, in all stages of completion, were of the heaviest caliber, and the largest I had ever seen. There were two large artesian wells, from which there was a large and constant flow of water. At this place the Ninth Illinois Cavalry were very busy arranging their affairs, turning over all quartermaster stores, arms, and quartermaster property, horses, tents, etc., and making out necessary papers, all of which consumed much time. Finally, October 31, 1865, the Ninth Illinois Cavalry Volunteers, veteran regiment, in pursuance of the following orders, was formally mustered out of the service of the United States by Captain Howell, United States mustering officer, and marched for Springfield, Ill., November 3, for final payment and discharge.

HEADQUARTERS, DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, U. S. ARMY,  
WASHINGTON, D. C., October 27, 1865.

SPECIAL ORDER, No. 62—EXTRACT.

3. The Ninth Illinois Cavalry Volunteers, Colonel J. W. Harper commanding, will, after having turned over all land transportation and public stores to the Post Quartermaster at St. Louis, Mo., proceed without delay to Springfield, Ill., reporting to the Chief Mustering officer of the State for final payment and discharge.

The quartermaster's department will furnish the necessary transportation.

\* \* \* \* \*

By command of Major-General Henry E. Davies, Jr.

JAMES B. CONOVER.

Assistant Adjutant-General.

Official: JAMES B. CONOVER, Assistant Adjutant-General.

EIGHT DAYS' PAY DUE THE SIXTH.

At the time of final payment of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry Volunteer Veterans by Major Brightman, United States Paymaster at Springfield, Ill., November 18, 1865. It was thought that an injustice was done the regiment by not paying up for the period between our arrival at Camp Butler where the regiment was kept on duty and the day of payment. A justice was made by Colonel Joseph W. Harper, and many officers of the regiment.





at the time, as will be seen by reference to the following letter addressed by our Colonel to the Adjutant General of the State.

HEADQUARTERS SIXTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY,  
SPRINGFIELD, ILL., November 16, 1865.

GENERAL: I have the honor to acknowledge the following communications.

My regiment (the Sixth Illinois Cavalry) arrived at Camp Butler, Ill., for final payment and discharge, November 11, 1865. I reported to General Cullum in accordance with my orders, November 10th, with pay rolls of my regiment. Date of arrival November 11th was enclosed on 18th payroll and they were sent to Major Bridgeman, Paymaster United States Army. The rolls were returned to me for signature of him, November 11th, by Major Fildesman, and forwarded by me to Major Bridgeman with the enclosures of November 11th, November 12, 1865. I made the inquiry of Major Fildesman as to what date he would pay the regiment. Major Fildesman replied he could only ascertain on the evening of the 11th, and that we were entitled to pay on the 11th. If payment could be made on the 11th, it would be paid on the 11th. I would be obliged to pay a regiment that length of time without pay. I could get no reply from Major Fildesman, and only the reply that his orders would not permit him to pay rolls as late as the 11th.

After being shown the letter received by post from the Paymaster General, November 11th, 1865, I again went to Major Fildesman and asked him if he had been shown said letter. He said he had. I then asked him if he would pay my regiment. He said no, that that letter was not called to him upon that matter, more he considered it the commencement of payment of a regiment which came to figure the 11th roll, although it might be a week from that time before he actually began to pay the regiment.

My regiment has been paid to date November 11th, 1865, and only paid to date November 11th, this leaving eight days we have been ordered to remain here without pay.

Believing that injustice has been done my regiment by the Paymaster General, I ask you to investigate the matter and ascertain if he has Major Fildesman's orders from the Paymaster General.

I am, General, very respectfully, your most obedient servant.

[Signed].

JOSEPH W. HARRIS,

Colonel Sixth Illinois Cavalry.

To Brigadier General L. N. Hays, Adjutant General, Illinois.

Major Bridgeman was, however, so obstinate and continued his orders so strongly against us, that we were not paid for eight days' time, that we then felt and still feel, was and is due the members of the regiment. Officers of the Ninth and comrades who have inquired into the matter, have been informed that the only way that justice can now be done is by appeal to Congress, and to this end it is hoped and desired that a committee be



appointed, and that some member of Congress should be introduced and instructed to see that a measure be introduced before Congress for our relief. It is susceptible of proof that the regiment was mustered out of the service at Selma, Ala., October 1, 1865, was ordered to Springfield, Ill., for final payment and discharge, that the regiment arrived at Springfield November 1st, 1865, was assigned to quarters at Camp Butler, and were not allowed our freedom from compulsion by a "pass" from the military, and were not paid until November 18, 1865, when we accepted (under protest) such payment as Major Bridgeman was willing to give us, being anxious, after our four years' service, to be allowed to return to our homes.

#### FROM CAMP BUTLER.

As before remarked, the Ninth Illinois Cavalry Volunteers left Selma, Ala., November 5, 1865, and proceeding north by rail reached Cairo on the 9th, going from there to Springfield, Ill., arriving at the latter place on the evening of the 10th of November. Here we were to receive our pay and final discharge, and it was necessary for each company to make out and have signed by each member thereof nine muster-out rolls, and all officers, who had been, or were now responsible for Government property of any sort, were to arrange their accounts, and put everything in shape to enable them to make a settlement in full, and to receive an honorable and final discharge from the service.

The men and many of the officers were quartered in Camp Butler, and still under military restriction, the days passed wearily while waiting. Many of the boys put in a portion of their time in the tailor shops and clothing stores, obtaining apparel suitable for citizen life. Quite a number had their pointers taken, and exchanges were made between those who, in our years of service, had formed attachments that should last to the end of life.

On the 18th of November, 1865, we were paid by Major (Bridgeman) the United States Paymaster, and, receiving our discharges, we were again citizens. We were now to see home and friends once more. Conflicting emotions stirred up. In such short time we should be face to face with those from whom we had been







RANSOM HARRINGTON.

CHIEF CLERK.



separated for months and years. Glad eyes and joyful voices would greet us, fathers, mothers, wives, sisters, brothers, children and sweethearts, and among them pallid faces would look into ours, and husky voices would ask of those whose forms lay beneath the Southern soil, and we, in pity, must keep back half the dreadful truth. We were going home victorious, yet, at what a sacrifice; our thoughts would turn to those of our comrades, who lay behind, moldering in Southern soil. Our eyes would grow moist at the thought of brave, true hearts, stifled forever by rebel bullets, or hushed by the slow horror of a prison pen.

What had been gained by all this loss? What had been gained? An unshaken country, the power and supremacy of the Government established, the glorious banner of freedom, the stars and stripes vindicated; that bastard rag, the stars and bars, trampled into the dust out of sight forever, by the feet of the loyal, patriotic sons of America.

Thank God! This was what we had helped to gain.

"This Government of the people, by the people, and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

A hand-shake, a good-bye in a husky voice, and the record of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry Veteran Volunteers as a regiment was closed.

Its deeds are a part of the Nation's history.

#### BATTLES AND SKIRMISHES OF THE NINTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

Catch River, Arkansas, May 28, 1862; Wadell Farm, Arkansas, June 12, 1862; Stewart's Plantation, Arkansas, June 27, 1862; Cotton Plant, Arkansas, July 7, 1862; Marianna, Arkansas, October 17, 1862; La Grange, Arkansas, October 18, 1862; Oakland, Mississippi, November 6, 1862; Coffeeville, Mississippi, November 7, 1862; Coldwater, Mississippi, November 8, 1862.

Quinn's Mill, Tennessee, May 15, 1863; Panama, Mississippi, June 20, 1863; Coldwater, Mississippi, June 24, 1863; Cochran's Cross Roads, Mississippi, July 28, 1863; Byhalia, Mississippi, August 14, 1863; Grenada, Mississippi, August 18, 1863; Senatobia, Mississippi, August 20, 1863; Lockhart's Mill, Mississippi, October 6, 1863; Salem, Mississippi, October 8, 1863; Wall Hill, Mississippi, October 10, 1863; Wyatt, Mississippi, October 13, 1863; Saultsburg, Tennessee, December 3, 1863; Moscow, Tennessee, December 4, 1863; La Fayette, Tennessee, December, 26, 1863; Coffeeville, Tennessee, December 27, 1863.

West Point, Mississippi, February 20, 1864; Okolona, Mississippi, February 21, 1864; Ivy Hill, Mississippi, February 22, 1864; Memphis, Tennessee, February 23, 1864; Brice's Cross Roads, Mississippi, June 10, 1864; Ripley, Mississippi, June 11, 1864.



1864; Pontotoc, Mississippi, July 12 and 13, 1864; Tupelo, Mississippi, July 14 and 15, 1864; Oldtown Creek, Mississippi, July 15, 1864; Tallahatchie, Mississippi, August 11, 1864; Abbeyville, Mississippi, August 12, 1864; Hurricane Creek, Mississippi, August 13, 1864; Oxford, Mississippi, August 14, 1864; Savannah, Tennessee, October 14, 1864; Shiloh Creek, Tennessee, November 6, 11, and 19, 1864; Lawrenceburg, Tennessee, November 22, 1864; Paducah, Tennessee, November 22, 1864; Campbellville, Tennessee, November 23, 1864; Lynaville, Tennessee, November 24, 1864; Columbia, Tennessee, November 25, 26 and 27, 1864; Mount Carmel, Tennessee, November 27, 1864; Spring Hill, Tennessee, November 28, 1864; Franklin, Tennessee, November 30, 1864; Nashville, Tennessee, December 15 and 16, 1864; Brentwood, Tennessee, December, 16, 1864; Franklin Pike, Tennessee, December 17, 1864; Rutherford Creek, Tennessee, November 18 and 19, 1864; Sugar Creek, Tennessee, December 24, 1864; Big Creek, Tennessee, December 24, 1864; Ross' Farm, Tennessee, December 25, 1864.





## CHAPTER XXII.

### PERSONAL SKETCHES OF THE TIME AND STAFF.

#### SKETCH OF COLONEL BRACKETT.

ALBERT C. BRACKETT was born February 11, 1836, at Cherry Valley, N. Y., and removed to Indiana when a boy. He is a man of broad and varied military experience. Inspired by the noble spirit which animated his country at the prospect of trouble with Mexico, he in common with many young men of that day hastened to offer his services to the country.

Elected to the second lieutenancy of the company in which he volunteered, he was mustered into the service of the United States on the 1st of June, 1847, and was soon promoted to be first lieutenant, his regiment forming a part of General Lane's column in the march to the City of Mexico. He participated in all its skirmishes and engagements, seeing through the entire war with great credit and distinction.

The war having terminated, he returned to his home at Rochester, Ind., where he prepared and published the story of his campaign under the title of "General Lane's Brigade in Central Mexico." This work drew forth praise of the leading authorities on the Mexican War.

On the organization of the new second army Fifth United States Cavalry, he was appointed to one of the captaincies, and ordered to recruit and organize the regiment. He marched with his regiment to Texas in 1855, and during the following five years was actively engaged in various campaigns against the Indian tribes, mainly the Lipans and Comanches. On several occasions he distinguished himself in engagements, receiving on several occasions the thanks and highest commendations of the Department Commander, and General Smith, Commander in Chief. He also commanded a squadron of cavalry during the Mexican difficulties on the Rio Grande.

When the State of Texas was surrendered to the rebels he moved it back to his command to the coast, and sailed to the north where he lost no time in throwing himself into the struggle, heart and soul. At Blackburn's Ford and Bull Run, July 18th and 21st, 1861, he was in command of a squadron of the Second Cavalry, and was the guest of General McDowell, where his services were of the highest character, and his conduct and gallantry such as won for him again the praise of his superior officers. His company with others from the regular cavalry and infantry formed about all there was of the first guard.

On the 6th of August, 1861, he was authorized by the Secretary of War to raise a cavalry regiment at the west. To this object he set vigorously to work. Coming west, he was soon appointed aide-de-camp to Governor Yates, of Illinois, and soon thereafter to the command of Camp Douglas, at Chicago. During this



time the companies that were to form this magnificent regiment of cavalry were rapidly being recruited and on their way to the rendezvous at Chicago. The first to arrive, being Company A, recruited at Colonel Brackett's old home, Rock Island, Ill. Most of them having been enlisted by September 1st, they arrived in camp September 15th, with their full complement of men. Here the Colonel was established, and as company after company came into camp, they were immediately taken in hand and vigorously drilled in military matters. Colonel Brackett from the time of the final muster of the regiment, October 26, 1861, until the departure to the front, February 10, 1862, was indefatigable in his endeavors to bring the regiment to a high state of preparation in all that pertained to a well-drilled and thoroughly equipped cavalry regiment. He was with us through the long and tedious march through Missouri to Jacksonport, leaving under Major General Samuel R. Curtis.

June 12, 1862, a sharp skirmish took place between a portion of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry and a Confederate force, in which, under the leadership of Colonel Brackett, the regiment effected a small "glorious" capture of 600 men, and scattering the enemy. This was known as the "Walden Farm" affair.

June 26, 1862, the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, while Smith's division, commenced that long and terrible march across the State of Arkansas to Helena, on the Mississippi River, the 24th of June encountering a large force of rebels at what was known as "Sweet's Plantation." Here the Colonel, who gallantly headed his regiment, was severely wounded. In this engagement the regiment suffered severely, losing two men killed and thirty-five wounded. Colonel Brackett, though suffering greatly with his wound, continued with the regiment to Helena, Ark., arriving there on the 14th of July, 1862. The malarial atmosphere here was too much for a man suffering as he was, and the Colonel was soon sent South to mend his shattered health. Consequent to this, he was placed in command south as chief of cavalry to the Department of Missouri, with headquarters at St. Louis.

In this position he remained a long time, and resigned his command at Collierville, Tenn., about the 1st of January, 1864, and was in command of the Second Division of General Crook's Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, under Major-General S. A. Hurlbut.

Not long after this Colonel Brackett was again ordered on detached service, and did not again rejoin his regiment, being mustered out October 26, 1864. He then served as inspector general of cavalry of the Army of the Confederacy.

Since the close of the war Colonel Brackett has occupied many high military trusts; has been promoted in the regular army to the colonelcy of the Third United States Cavalry; has been superintendent of cavalry recruiting service, and is now in command at Fort Clark, Texas, his present address, May, 1888.

#### SKETCH OF COLONEL HARPER.

Joseph W. Harper entered the volunteer service at Freehold, Ill., where he had been active in recruiting men for the army, who became a part of Company I, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, and was mustered in as second lieutenant, October 23, 1861. He was promoted to be first lieutenant, November 17, and was again promoted captain on the discharge of Captain Chandler, October 20, 1862.





Captain Harper was one of our best officers. A brave man, a strict disciplinarian, he was always ready for duty, and during the expeditions and cruises in Arkansas, Company I did their full share in all the regiment was called upon to perform.

After the Ninth came up the Mississippi River to Memphis, Tenn., in the spring of 1863, Captain Harper was often at the front, and when the Veterans' organization of the Ninth was in progress, he was again active in collecting, and was sent north during the winter 1863-64, and was largely instrumental in collecting up the regiment again during the spring and summer. After the return of the regiment from veteran furlough, he was often in command of a battalion, and was always to be relied upon as a skillful, prompt, and efficient officer. When the Ninth Illinois Cavalry was with General Hatch, in the famous thirty-four day campaign on the border of Tennessee and Alabama, and while in front of Hood's army on Shoal Creek, Franklin and on to Nashville, Captain Harper was in command of the regiment, and right well and gallantly did he maintain himself and his splendid regiment he so ably commanded. In the fall and early winter of 1864. Then, after a brief rest at Nashville, the old Second Brigade moved west on the 15th of December, 1864. At Nashville, the tried veterans of the Ninth were still under the skillful leadership of Captain Harper, who, while gallantly leading the determined charge on the rebel works, was struck down by a painful wound in the arm, and was compelled to relinquish the command of the regiment to Captain Alcock. After this, Captain Harper was sent north, and when he returned the Captain's bars were repined by the eagles on his shoulders. Again he assumed command of the Ninth, marched through with the regiment to Montgomery, Ala., and from there to Chambersville, where Colonel Harper was placed in command of the Sub-District of Alabama, under Major-General Charles H. Woods.

But the war was over. The fighting Ninth felt that its mission was accomplished, and all were anxious to resume citizenship. Colonel Harper resolved to return to report with his regiment at Selma, Ala., to be mustered out of service, from there proceeding to Springfield, Ill., and his military career was closed. Since the war the Colonel has lived in Missouri, where he has large coal and real estate interests. His present address is Hamilton, Mo.

#### SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL SOLOMONS A. PADDOCK.

Lieutenant Colonel Solomon A. Paddock was born about 1821.

On the breaking out of the war, he left a large practice as a physician at Princeton, Ill., and went to work with energy and great ardor, accomplishing good work in recruiting and organizing troops.

He came with his company to Camp Douglas, and was mustered in as captain of Company E, in October, 1861.

December 2nd he was appointed Lieutenant Colonel, and was very active to all that pertained to military life.

Though a man of sturdy appearance, his health was not good, and being taken with a severe illness while *en route* to St. Louis with the regiment, he died suddenly on the 14th of February, 1862.

Lieutenant Colonel Paddock was a man of brilliant talents, and thoroughly patriotic, kindly and hearty in speech and manner, he was much loved by his



all with whom he came in contact. No doubt had he lived to this year and time, he would have made a splendid record.

### SKETCH OF GENERAL SICKLES

Hiram F. Sickles was about forty years of age when he joined the Sixth Illinois Cavalry; was commissioned by Governor Yates as one of the Major in September, 1861, having been in the United States Navy in 1858. Also served in the Topographical Department with Wilkes' expedition to the Rocky Mountains and with Captain Taylor's expedition. He left the navy in 1855.

On the death of Lieutenant-Colonel Paddock, in February, 1862, Major Sickles was promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of the Ninth, and filled in the organization of the regiment and was assigned the duty of obtaining marching orders for the command from camp brought to the field. When the command was well on the way toward Vicksburg, Colonel Sickles with a small detail was ordered back to Pilot Knob to draw a large sum of money for General Steele's command, and on this occasion encountered the first lot of the Yankee whacking scouts, and was fired upon several times, but reached the command in safety with the money entrusted in his care.

In the month of May Colonel Sickles, with a battalion of the Ninth, was ordered to Cotton Plant, Ark., to destroy the rebel telegraphic station communicating that part of Arkansas with Little Rock, with the intermediate stations at Des Arc and Fort Mill's Bluff, the distance being about one hundred miles and four days was the limitation of time named in the order to consummate this matter and return to camp.

At Village Creek, six miles from camp, the enemy had removed the planks from the bridge across the rapid stream and lay in ambush on the opposite side. The Colonel dismounted his men, and driving the rebels out, retold the stringers and led the horses over, proceeded on their way, having a running fight nearly the whole distance, and accomplished their mission, captured several prisoners. The expedition was performed within the four days' time specified in the order, having marched an average of fifty miles a day without the loss of a single man, and only three slightly wounded. This was regarded as a very rapid march and a successful expedition.

During his connection with the regiment, Lieutenant-Colonel Sickles was at times in command of the Ninth, remaining with them and sharing their hardships of field, march, and camp until the 22d of January, 1863, when he resigned on account of disability contracted while in the line of duty in the field.

In the early part of 1863 Colonel Sickles again entered the service, this time as Colonel of the One Hundred and Forty-seventh Illinois Infantry, leaving Camp Prye, Chicago, Ill., February 25, and proceeded to Louisville, Ky., in Nashville, and then to Chattanooga, Tenn., and Dalton, Ga., where Colonel Sickles assumed command of the post.

March 15th his regiment became a part of the Army of the Cumberland.

Colonel Sickles was, during a large part of his service, in 1863-60, either in command of a brigade or on detached service, and in all places acquired himself as a gentleman and soldier; was finally promoted Major-General, having previously been promoted to a Lieutenant-General.





Since the war General Shreve has been in the West. He has been comrade, hunter, and engaged in huge land and mining interests.

His address, April, 1885, Jaeger, Elko Grande County, Cal.

#### SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL HECTOR J. HUMPHREY.

Lieutenant Colonel Humphrey, a broad-shouldered man about forty-two years of age, when he came to the regiment, was born in Hartford County, Penn., and was here during the Black Hawk War; was a volunteer in some scouting parties in pursuit of the Indians; was in the lead mines in Wisconsin four years, and then attended a literary institution at Mount Morris, had been in the Methodist ministry fifteen years previous to the war.

He enlisted as a private in Henry County, Ill., and brought his regiment into camp in the month of September, 1861, was mustered in as Captain of Company B, September 10, 1861, promoted Major September 25, and promoted in October of 1861; was again promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy January 15, 1862, as the regiment "Y. L. S. and C. S. D. B. Co.," and served with the regiment till December 10, 1862, when he was discharged at Memphis, Tenn. After he left the service Colonel Humphrey made his home in Missouri and again entered the ministry, and died there about the year 1876.

#### SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL BURGIL.

Harry Beverley Burgh, Lieutenant Colonel Sixth Illinois Cavalry, was born in England of Irish parentage, April 22, 1825. His father was engaged in the shipping business at Liverpool. Circumstances connected with that business made Harry acquainted with officers of American vessels, and he became infused with an uncontrollable desire to visit the New World. At the age of fifteen he reached New York, where he immediately secured a situation as clerk in a shipping office and resided there three years. About this time he accidentally met an old friend and school-mate, Hubert Vesey, who was then in the Regular Army. Sergeant Vesey was six years older; he was stationed at Castle Barracks, Pennsylvania was then on a visit to New York City. He was a man of magnificent physique, the beautiful of a country soldier, and with his military air and bearing quickly captivated the youthful Harry, who immediately enlisted with the flashing dragon, and himself became a soldier. He was sent to the Cavalry School of Instruction, where he received a thorough course of training in horsemanship, sword exercise, manual of arms, and all the duties of a soldier. To his training he owed his success as an officer during the war. After a brief service of two years on the frontier, during which time he had been twice engaged with the Indians and promoted to Quartermaster-Sergeant, he grew tired of the monotony of garrison life, and made application for discharge, which was granted, as he was still under age.

In 1854 he married Carrie Samuel, of Mandeville, Penn., and soon afterward settled in Rock Island, Ill., where he has continued to reside to the present time. At the breaking out of the War of the Rebellion he was engaged in mercantile pursuits. At the earliest opportunity he disposed of his stock of goods, sacrificing a large percentage, and arranged his business so as to enter the army as a volunteer. This was in August, 1861, and about this time he received a letter from Col. A. C. Bragg, then at camp in the Regular Army, informing him that he was





empowered by the Secretary of War to raise a regiment of cavalry in the West for the service of the United States, and suggesting that a company be raised for said regiment in Rock Island County. The suggestion was acted upon and a company was raised at once, being filled and taken to Chicago within two weeks from the day of beginning. It was the pioneer company of the regiment, and was composed of one hundred fine looking athletic young men. On the arrival of the company at Chicago, September 15, 1861, it was received at the depot by Colonel Brackett, a number of the officers of the companies being raised in Chicago, and by a delegation of the Union Defense Committee, who escorted it to one of the principal hotels of the city, where breakfast was served to the men. Commencing September 1, 1861, companies were being raised for the regiment at various points in Illinois and Indiana, and the regiment efforts were made by those interested to take the first company into camp, so as to enable it to be the ranking company and the place of honor. Captain Burgh's company being the first to arrive was designated Troop A. The company was received much quicker than was expected, and its arrival anticipated the arrangements for its reception. No transportation by street car or otherwise was provided, so immediately after breakfast on the morning of arrival Captain Burgh marched his company to Cottage Grove, where he went into quarters in what was then called Camp Fremont. It was here that the military training received in the Regular Army some years before became useful, not only to the young captain and his company, but to the regiment. Requisitions were immediately made for camp and quarters equipage, guards were mounted, sentinels posted, and military life at once begun. Next day, Monday, the captain commenced to drill his company, and a few days later Colonel Brackett established his headquarters at Camp Fremont. On September 18 Company A was mustered into the United States service. On the 19th Companies B and C arrived from Henry County, and detachments came in from the several companies being raised in Chicago. Colonel Brackett's time being taken up with the many duties incident to the organization of a regiment of cavalry, appointed Captain Burgh to special duty as drill master of the regiment. Captain Burgh drilled the officers through the sword exercise, and the manual of arms. In an incredibly short space of time the officers became so proficient in the drill that they taught their companies, and the regiment at once became famous for its superior drill and discipline. Company A's exhibitions of drill in the manual of arms, sword exercise, and platoon movements were regarded in those days as simply marvellous.

From the time of Captain Burgh's arrival in camp, he was regarded as a first rank as a soldier of experience and ability. His company was always ready for duty, and thoroughly well prepared by their young Captain for anything in the way of military service. Captain Burgh was promoted Major August 16, 1862. In the fall he was in command of a battalion of the Sixth with General Washburn in Mississippi, where his little command performed excellent service at Oakland and Coffeyville, November 6 and 7, 1862, and on his return received the thanks of General Washburn for the handsome manner in which he handled his battalion.

After the Ninth moved up to Memphis, Major Burgh was very effective in securing arms and replenishing the stock of horses, and was the first Inspector-General for General Washburn at Memphis.

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May 15, 1863, in command of a battalion of the Ninth and a detachment of the Third Illinois Cavalry. He had a very lively night with and executed a very clever retreat from a large force of the enemy under the able command of officers.

In August, 1863, Major Burgh made a brilliant movement across the Tennesse hatchie, capturing Grenada, and aiding in the capture and destruction of a very large amount of property. While the regiment was at Paducah, Miss. Major Burgh was in command.

Major Burgh was promoted Lieutenant Colonel, December 30, 1863, and was in command of the regiment almost constantly till the time of his dismissal out.

In the great raid of General William Sweeny Smith and George Gettison to West Point, Miss., in February, 1864, Lieutenant Colonel Burgh commanded the Ninth, and his management of the movement was very fine, particularly in the skillful manner in which he ambushed the rebel General Forrest, who had been pressing us hard all day, but who later received a severe wound that was better more trouble than it did, and a much more dignified manner of the most successful retreat, for which useful action he received the highest praise from both Generals Smith and Gettison.

After the return to Germantown, Colonel Burgh was very active in reorganizing the regiment, and remained in the South with the Army of the Ninth.

April 30th, the regiment returned to Memphis with a large force of mules, and as they continued to join the regiment during the spring, Colonel Burgh took them to land, and with the ability that marked all his military career, proceeded to make good soldiers of them. It was at this time that his kind and generous and rare tact were shown in his efforts to provide for the soldiers' families, and outfit for the regiment, the Summer wardrobe, and horse outfit was a considerable part of his work.

In Colonel Burgh's first command of the 4th March 1864, approximately July and August, 1864, under General A. J. Smith against the Confederates, he brought great praise, not only to himself, but to the entire regiment he so ably commanded.

August 21, 1864, on the march, returning from the Expedition to Harts Creek, Miss., Colonel Burgh was overcome with the disease, the result of a prolonged illness, and over exertion. This was the last expedition on which Colonel Burgh commanded the regiment, and Harts Creek was the last battle in which he was engaged. In October following, when the regiment was ordered to take the field and cross the Tennessee River, Colonel Burgh, not having convalesced sufficiently for active duty, was left at Memphis in command of the detachment of the First Division, and later joined the regiment at Nashville, Tenn. Still suffering from the effects of sunstroke and receiving no encouragement from Surgeon Christy, in whose skill and treatment we all had great faith, and being disheartened by enforced inactivity, Colonel Burgh decided to go home and endeavor to recover his lost health, and December 4, 1864, he was mustered out of the service.

Colonel Burgh first came north to reside at West Island, Ill., to the present time.





## SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL MOCK

A. R. Mock was born in Randolph County, Ind., June 5, 1840, and came to Cambridge, Ill., in 1855, where he remained for a number of years, then traveled to Indiana to read law, and later went to Missouri and engaged in teaching, and was there when the opening scenes of the rebellion commenced. He was known as a Union man, and it was only through the aid and influence of some personal friends that he was saved from Mexico, and as the rebel army was already formed it was with some difficulty and danger that he found his way to the North.

Soon after his return to Cambridge, in the fall of 1861, he, in company with many of the patriotic young men of his town, caught the war fever and on September 19, 1861, in a company then being recruited by John S. Buckles for the cavalry regiment of Colonel Harker.

Arriving in camp with his company, he was appointed Third Sergeant of Company C, and in this position showed himself to be of some material as these soldiers are made from. A young officer in Company B, who was transferred to that company, and promoted to second Lieutenant, on the 1st of October was transferred back to Company C as First Lieutenant, and on the 26th of October was detailed as Regimental Quartermaster to cover the temporary absence of Quartermaster Price, on sick leave. On the return of Company C, Captain Mock rejoined his old Company C, and was now nominated to remain here long when he was again detailed to take charge of another company, and was placed in command of Company B, of which company he was made Captain June 11, 1863.

In all these changes and promotions the young soldier showed himself to be always ready and capable, gaining the commendation of his superior officers and the respect and love of his brother officers and countrymen, always courteous and even tempered, and possessed of good, hard common sense, he was a modest and good soldier.

Captain Mock was promoted to a Majorship the 2nd of September, 1863, and again promoted to be Lieutenant Colonel December 2, 1863, and was discharged out of the service October 31, 1864, on the final muster-out of the regiment.

Colonel Mock was with the regiment in all the years of its service, always ready to do his full duty as a soldier. In all the prominent battles and engagements that the regiment was in, he was with them, was wherever in command of a squad, a company, a battalion, of the regiment he was found equal to the occasion.

Since the close of the war Colonel Mock has been a successful practitioner at the bar, has been Prosecuting Attorney in his county, has twice represented his district in the Legislature, and was a delegate to the National Convention at Cincinnati, in 1876. His present address, May, 1885, is Cambridge, Ill.

## SKETCH OF MAJOR HOUGH

Major Rosell M. Hough, a Chicago man of prominence, who is known as a man of much perseverance and ability, always bringing a great deal and a large amount of energy to whatever he undertakes.

Major Hough, before his connection with the 2nd Ill. Cav., and before coming to



Black Water, Mo. He was wounded while in command of a body of cavalry guarding a baggage train, and four of his men were wounded also, but the enemy lost seventeen killed and seventy five taken prisoners. The Major was engaged with the Ninth, but was on the staff of General Hunter. He received a brevet commission in the Ninth Illinois Cavalry April 23, 1862, and was promoted to June 13, 1862, Colonel of the sixty-seventh Illinois Infantry; three months' more, which regiment suffered Veteran troops at Camp Douglas, until October, when the regiment was mustered out of service.

Colonel Haugh's present home is still in Chicago.

#### SKETCH OF MAJOR WALLIS.

William J. Wallis joined the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, in September, 1861, at Chicago, Ill., having previously been Major in a militia organization, the Washington Independent Regiment, No. 1, of Chicago. Yearning at Volusia, Florida, to take a cavalry regiment in Federal service, and on the successful endeavor to recruit a company, with these recruits together by L. Cowan and J. H. McMahon, he was mustered into the United States service as Captain of Company D, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, September 20, 1861.

The jolly Captain became a popular man, and was promoted to be Major by election when Major Smith was promoted Lieutenant Colonel, February 28, 1862.

At Benton Barracks, Mo., he was assigned the command of a battalion of the regiment with orders to assist the Quartermaster in the organization of hospitals, etc., and joined the two battalions that had preceded him at Pilot Knob about the 1st of March, 1862, and was again placed in command of the battalion while the main part of the regiment moved forward to the Little Black River, in Missouri, then, relinquishing the command, and shared with his battalion in the remainder of the advance, and on a scouting expedition reached the Green River and crossing was the first man of the regiment to get his foot on the Arkansas side of the river, a state of which the regiment afterwards spoke much and has good cause to remember. Soon after he was ordered to report to Colonel Edward Baker, of the First Indiana Cavalry, at Fayetteville, Ark., and, starting all night, reached Lead's Point, Ark., and fought a sharp skirmish with the enemy before entering Jacksonville. The regiment moving up, and later when the command crossed the Black River, Major Wallis was left with two companies in command of Jacksonville.

When the rebel gunboat "Mammoth" shelled the camp of the Ninth the regiment had already vacated and moved back toward Batesville. Major Wallis' battalion was sent out foraging, and in June quite a sharp affair occurred, in which the Major, while in the front during the action, received a shot in the leg, and when the fight was over was taken to the temporary hospital established by Dr. James Brackett, but, with his usual kindness and consideration of others, would not allow the surgeon to dress his wound until all those more severely wounded had received attention.

After the regiment reached Helena it was not long before the Major was again on duty, and was ever ready and active in the faithful performance of everything in the line of military life.





Major Wallis resigned January 3, 1863, returned to his old home, Tennessee, where he has continued to reside since, and which is his present address, May, 1888.

#### SKETCH OF MAJOR GIFFORD.

Ira R. Gifford entered the Ninth Illinois Cavalry as Captain of Cavalry, and was mustered into the service October 2, 1861.

Captain Gifford had enlisted a number of men at Tuscarora, Tenn., and was to Chicago expecting to go from the First Western Cavalry, but when it was found that it was to be an Illinois regiment he returned home to get more men. He was an indomitable worker, and of considerable military ability. Although a fine judge of horses he was appointed as one of the inspectors of the horses of the Ninth, as they were brought to him.

The gallant Captain was killed by a rebel bullet at Nashville, Tennessee, January 3, 1863, when he was commissioned Major in the regiment, and from that broader field of command he passed on to a larger one, and was commander of a brigade, and sometimes of the regiment.

The battalion commanded by him at Nashville, June, 1862, did good and excellent service, and the Major was commended for his bravery, and for many of his scouts in Tennessee and Mississippi during 1862. Major Gifford was always ready and managed his command with skill and ability.

He was mustered out at the expiration of his term of service at Memphis, Tenn., September 24, 1864, where he remained engaged in business until that time.

In later years he removed to the East and was twice engaged in teaching at Brooklyn, N. Y., for many years past, where he has been a well known and young gentleman, who remembers and gets old comrades of the Sixth with a keen and deep regard.

His address, 1888, is Brooklyn, N. Y.

#### SKETCH OF MAJOR BISHOP.

Linus D. Bishop was by profession a lawyer, and also of a literary taste, and was at one time editor of the *Henry County Advertiser* at Winchester, Ill., which position he successfully filled for a period of five years. In the summer of 1861 he threw down the pen, which he had so gracefully wielded for many years, and took up the mightier weapon of the sword. He was active in the recruiting of a company for the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, which later became Company H, and of which he was elected Captain, and commissioned October 17, 1861.

The Captain had served a two years' course at Captain Partridge's Military School, at Norwich, Vt., which training was valuable to him in the new role which he had chosen. A vacancy occurring in January, 1862, in one of the Majorships, Captain Bishop was commissioned to be Major in the Ninth. His social qualities and genial disposition won the new Major many friends, but his easy going and rather indolent qualities were against him on successful warfare.

While Captain of Company H, he was appointed Provost Marshal at Lakeport, Ark., and was on detached service there at different times, but spent much of the time, while holding residence in the latter.





He was mustered out in the fall of 1861, returning to Illinois, where he died a few years subsequently.

#### SKETCH OF MAJOR McMANNIS.

William McMannis joined the Ninth Illinois Cavalry from Princeton, Ill., and was mustered into the service October 23, 1861, at Second Regiment of Company K, and was promoted First Lieutenant October 1, 1862, was promoted to be Captain, December 31, 1863, and was commissioned Major in the Ninth September 23, 1864, and was mustered out October 31, 1865, at Selma, Ala.

Major McMannis served all through the war as a brave and gallant officer. He was ever on the alert and with his fine company, whose commander he was for a large part of his four years' service, his record was excellent by any. Especially at Clinton, Miss., and at Lawrenceburg and Campbellville, Tenn., this gallant officer gained laurels, and received high commendations from his superior officers for his gallant soldierly conduct, and again at Nashville, and in the pursuit of Hood's army to the Tennessee River, where he commanded his battalion, he showed himself to be a skillful leader of men. From Kosciusko, Miss., he was sent, in command of his battalion, to Tusculum, Ala., and was stationed at Gulesville, Ala., to administer the amnesty oath, and likewise president of a camp martial at Selma, where he, with the regiment, was finally mustered out.

Returning to his old home in Princeton, Ill., he was soon elected Treasurer of Bureau County, and engaged extensively in farming, and in 1870 later emigrated to Texas, where he is at this time engaged in stock raising on a large scale.

His present address, 1888, is Baird, Tex.

#### SKETCH OF MAJOR SHATTUCK.

Leander L. Shattuck enlisted in the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, September 18, 1861, at Spring, Ill., and on the muster in of Company L, October 27, 1861, was appointed First sergeant. He was commissioned to be Second Lieutenant November 17, 1861, promoted First Lieutenant October 9, 1862, and Captain December 14, 1863.

Serving well and faithfully with the company all those years, and having won the respect and regard of all with whom he came in contact, serving most of the time on General Court Martial and as Division Quartermaster in the staff of General Hatch, Captain Shattuck was promoted to be a Major in the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, May 10, 1865, serving with the regiment until the end of the war.

He was appointed by General Charles R. Woods to administer the amnesty oath at Tusculum, Ala., and was there stationed when the welcome order came to proceed to Selma for the muster out of the Ninth, then returned with the regiment to Springfield, Ill., for final payment and discharge.

After the war Major Shattuck was engaged in mercantile pursuits at Elgin, Ill., but in the year of 1869, took his way to the old fields of Pennsylvania. His address, May, 1888, is Tusculum, Penn.



## SKETCH OF MAJOR CLARK.

Atherton Clark enlisted in the volunteer service, September 11, 1861, at Princeton, Ill., and in the organization of Company B, 80th Illinois Cavalry, was mustered into the service as First Sergeant of his company. He was serving in that capacity until October 1, 1862, when he was promoted to the rank of Lieutenant.

December 3d, was promoted to the First Lieutenant, and on the same day, October, 1864, was commissioned Captain of his company, serving all these years as a brave, gallant, and faithful soldier, received by all his comrades with honor, the respect and confidence of all.

May 19, 1865, he was again promoted to the rank of Major and remained on duty constantly with the regiment until his discharge on October 3, 1865.

Of Major Clark it may be said that he was one of the most popular men in the regiment, ever courageous and prompt in action and conscientious in performing his full duty, his genial hearty nature made him a friend to all.

His present address, May 1898, is Princeton, Ill.

## SKETCH OF ADJUTANT KNOX.

Lieutenant Joseph H. Knox, the son of the Hon. Joseph Henry Knox, a graduate of Wisconsin College, and now just returned with the 1st Cavalry, joined the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, September 10, 1861. He was immediately commissioned Adjutant, which position he filled with credit to himself and gained the respect and esteem of all with whom he came in contact.

December 2, 1864, he was transferred to Company B with the rank of First Lieutenant, remaining on duty with the regiment until April 8, 1865, when he resigned at Black River, Mo., on account of disability caused by rheumatism, returning to his home in Illinois. He secured the postoffice there and remained here some years, attending some of his private business.

At a later date he became impressed with the idea that the Government offered superior inducements to a young man to be promoted and transferred to Lawrence, Neb., where he was at once assigned a leading position in the war, and before he died September 27, 1870, at the early age of thirty-two years, highly respected by all who knew him.

## SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT STEVENSON.

Thomas W. Stevenson joined the Ninth Illinois Cavalry September 10, 1861, and was mustered in with Company E, soon after was detailed as clerk at headquarters, where his ability was so marked that he was not long thereafter promoted to be Adjutant of the regiment, with rank of First Lieutenant, which responsible position he ably filled till the following April, when he was transferred to Company H, as First Lieutenant.

Lieutenant Stevenson remained with the regiment till October 1, 1863, when he resigned his commission and returned to the North.

## SKETCH OF ADJUTANT POWER.

William A. Power was born in Princeton, Mo., October 20, 1837, and from D. Henry County, Ill., in 1860, enlisted in Company E, 100th Illinois Cavalry.







GEORGE B. CHRISTY.

SENATOR.



September 1, 1861; served faithfully with his company till June 27, 1862, when he was wounded at the fight at Stewart's Plantation.

He re-enlisted as a Veteran and was promoted Sergeant at once; was again promoted to be Sergeant Major of the regiment, and September 29, 1864, was again promoted and commissioned Adjutant of the regiment with rank of First Lieutenant.

During the period of his service he was in all the engagements of importance that took place. He was captured by the enemy November 10, 1864, and escaped the next day.

He was one that was always ready for duty and equal for whatever demand were made upon him.

His bright and cheery nature made him a favorite with all. After his promotion to the Adjutancy, his ability and fine education made itself felt, and he was a valuable adjunct to the staff of the regiment.

He served with his regiment through the battle of Nashville, and in the pursuit of Hood was ever active and brave, and was always to be relied upon in the discharge of his regular duties as Adjutant.

He remained with the regiment constantly on duty till the final muster out of the command at Selma, Ala., October 31, 1865, then passed into peaceful land.

For many years he has been a resident of Dakota, where he is engaged extensively in raising fine stock and large farming operations. His present address is Power, Dak., May, 1888.

#### SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT WATERBURY.

Charles M. Waterbury enlisted at Chicago, Ill., September 10, 1861, in Company L, Ninth Illinois Cavalry; was soon thereafter promoted to be regimental Sergeant Major, but did not remain here long, when, in the battalion formation of the regiment, he was commissioned Adjutant of the First Battalion with the rank of First Lieutenant.

In this position he proved himself to be a brave and faithful officer, and, by his social manners and attention to duty, won the respect and friendship of all with whom he came in contact.

He was mustered out in the summer of 1862, under an order from the Adjutant-General discontinuing these positions, but remained with the regiment till the fall, acting as Regimental Adjutant.

From the army Comrade Waterbury came to Chicago, and later removed to New York City, his present address is 21 Park Row, New York, June, 1888.

#### SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT LOCKWOOD.

Samuel Lockwood enlisted September 12, 1861, at Belvidere, Ill., in Company I, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, January 1, 1862. He was promoted Battalion Adjutant and commissioned First Lieutenant, serving with the regiment in that capacity well and faithfully, till the order came to muster out the extra Lieutenants in the battalion organizations.

He resigned, on account of ill health, April 10, 1862. Lieutenant Lockwood died at Plum Creek, Neb., in 1884.



### SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT CASTELLO.

Frank Castello enlisted in Company B, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, at Quincy, Ill., September 1, 1861, was appointed Sergeant, and was commissioned, January 1, 1862, Battalion Adjutant with rank of First Lieutenant, remaining with the regiment much liked by all till the spring of 1862, when he was promoted one as the Battalion Adjutants were discontinued.

Lieutenant Castello's present address, 1883, is Peoria, Ill.

### SKETCH OF QUARTER MASTER PRICE.

Captain Samuel H. Price, Quartermaster of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, is a native of Virginia, a graduate of Amherst College, studied law in Connecticut, Vt., where he married, and practiced his profession at Windsor, Vt., until 1860.

His health failing, he abandoned his profession and entered mercantile business in the summer of 1860 at Chicago, Ill., from 1861 to 1862, and then in the insurance business till the summer of 1861, when, after his service in the war, he was commissioned Quartermaster of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry. In this position his fine business training and ability eminently qualified him for his duties devolving upon him.

Captain Price was always a gentleman, and faithfully performed all the duties of his (at times) trying position. A position which was of great personal responsibility.

The hardships of the service again undermined his health, which occurred during the long encampment at Helena, and he was forced to leave to secure to recruit his shattered health. Remaining longer he remained in the treatment at Helena, but was obliged to leave his patients. He died at Helena, Ark., in 1862.

### SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT ANGLE.

Daniel L. Angle joined the Ninth Illinois Cavalry at Quincy, Ill., 1861.

He was commissioned on the roster of Captains. He acted as the Quartermaster of the Ninth, and served with the regiment and was chief of the same.

Lieutenant Angle was a sturdy type of the man, serious and somewhat taciturn character, and was a man who filled his place well and faithfully, and was a hard worker doing with his hands what his hands found to do. He was respected by all who knew him.

Since the war Lieutenant Angle has been active in business, still is located in Kansas City, Mo., May 1883.

### SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT JOSEPH W. BRACKETT.

Joseph W. Brackett was born in Otsego County, N. Y., in the year 1815, and came to Rock Island, Ill., in the early history of the State, entered the military service of the Volunteer Army as Quartermaster of the First Battalion of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry with rank of First Lieutenant, January 1, 1862, and moved by rail with the regiment to St. Louis, Mo., February 27, 1862, and thence to Pilot Knob or Iron ton, Mo., February 28, and here they marched on the 7th of March to East Iron ton, and the 12th to the Big Black River at Benson's Station, crossed the river and went to camp.

March 23d, 1862, camped on the river at Benson's Station, Mo., and 24th, moved on to





of Lieutenant Colonel Hiram P. Sickles, marched for Pattersonville, Wayne County, Mo., Lieutenant Brackett having orders to gather supplies of provisions and forage from the surrounding country; and Colonel Sickles having orders to patrol the roads and to prevent the entrance of *spontanea liquor*, and to destroy the same when found; in April he was ordered north with the Hamilton Quartermasters, and was mustered out at St. Louis, Mo., on April 7, 1862, was again commissioned by Governor Richard Yates, of Illinois, First Lieutenant Company C, of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, at Bloomington, accompanied and returned immediately to the Department at Pattersonville, and again took up the duties of Quartermaster and Commissary.

Sunday, June 1, 1862, in accordance with orders received, the detachment of four companies began their march to rejoin the regiment at headquarters, at Jacksonport, Ark. June 14 the regiment and quarters removed to Fort-Quincy Barr, Fossil's Ferry, Black River; marched June 26 from Jacksonport with General Curtis' large army to Fort Mound and across expedition to Helena, arriving at the latter place July 11, 1862. In further service charge was made, and Joseph W. Brackett was taken from the "line," and commissioned Commissary of the regiment with rank of First Lieutenant, October 25, 1862. The duties of this position having been performed previously by him, the southern affiliate not getting along with him and his health failing, he resigned from Helena, Ark., sending his resignation to General Grant's headquarters, which was accepted as of date April 8, 1863.

While with the regiment Lieutenant Brackett was always a worker, and active in the performance of all duties pertaining to his position.

He then returned to Rock Island, Ill., his former address, and where he has been a resident for about forty years.

#### SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT MORRISON.

Thomas E. Morrison joined the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, and was commissioned First Lieutenant and Quartermaster at Pattersonville, where position he held and filled with responsibility during the march to Fort Mound, Jacksonport, until the regiment was on the line at Helena, Ark., when the independent commissary sent him the orders, when he was mustered out at St. Louis, Mo., and was then commissioned into his old Company E, Second Lieutenant, which place he filled the little time his health permitted him to do so satisfactorily. On that fearful march through Arkansas, from Jacksonport to Helena, he was taken sick, and growing worse, died August 20, 1862, at Helena, Ark.

Lieutenant Morrison was a cultured, pleasant gentleman, and was many friends during his brief stay with the Ninth.

His remains lie on a pleasant hill overlooking the mighty Mississippi at Helena.

"He sleeps his last sleep,

He has fought his last battle."

#### SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT SHELFIELD.

Frank Sheffield enlisted September 10, 1861, at Quincy, Ill., in what afterward became Company M, of the Ninth, was appointed Sergeant of his company and later was appointed Quartermaster and Commissary, and was

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This discovery led to a great influx of people to California, and the state became a free state in 1850. The second was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Nevada, and the state became a free state in 1864. The third was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1858. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Colorado, and the state became a free state in 1876.

The fourth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Idaho, and the state became a free state in 1890. The fifth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Montana, and the state became a free state in 1889. The sixth was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1863. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Arizona, and the state became a free state in 1909. The seventh was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1864. This discovery led to a great influx of people to New Mexico, and the state became a free state in 1906.

The eighth was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1865. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Utah, and the state became a free state in 1896. The ninth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1866. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Wyoming, and the state became a free state in 1890. The tenth was the discovery of gold in Oregon in 1867. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Oregon, and the state became a free state in 1859. The eleventh was the discovery of gold in Washington in 1868. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Washington, and the state became a free state in 1889.

The twelfth was the discovery of gold in California in 1869. This discovery led to a great influx of people to California, and the state became a free state in 1850. The thirteenth was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1870. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Nevada, and the state became a free state in 1864. The fourteenth was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1871. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Colorado, and the state became a free state in 1876.

was commissioned Battalion Quartermaster, and served as such to the satisfaction of all, until the spring of 1862.

April 8th he was mustered out, and was immediately recommissioned Second Lieutenant of his old Company M, serving with them till the 18th of October, 1862, when, his health being poor, he resigned and returned to Illinois, his present address being Englewood, Ill.

#### SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT DAVENPORT.

Edward A. Davenport was born in New York City, April 11, 1861, came to Illinois in 1837, with his parents, where his home has been since that time. He was engaged in mercantile business from 1872 to 1881, at which time, on the breaking out of the rebellion, he enlisted with the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, September 10, 1861; went with his company to Camp Douglas, September 16, and was soon after promoted Regimental Quartermaster *Sergeant*, was commissioned Regimental Commissary with rank of First Lieutenant, April 8, 1863, and served with his regiment till late in the fall of 1863, when he was placed on detached service on the staff of Colonel D. R. Chase, commanding the Second Division Cavalry Corps, where he served but a short time, when he was detailed as Division Commissary on the staff of General Edward Hatch, remaining in that position till the war was ended and the command of General Hatch was transferred. He rejoined his regiment at Gainesville, Ala., about September 1st, was mustered out of the service at Selma, Ala., October 31, 1863, came to Springfield, Ill., for final payment and discharge. The subject of this sketch was married February 12, 1866, to Miss Elenora A. Soule, formerly of Freeport, Me. They have three sons—Edward Arthur Soule, Francis and Paul D. He has been a resident of Chicago for the last twenty-two years, which is his present address.

#### HEADQUARTERS NINTH REGIMENT ILLINOIS CAVALRY, GERMANTOWN, TENN., May 11, 1863.

Sir: Herewith I have the honor to recommend for promotion First Lieutenant Anthony R. Mock, of Company C, Ninth Regiment Illinois Cavalry Volunteers, for Captain of Company B, same regiment, *vice* Captain Harrison Harrington, resigned.

Captain Harrington's resignation had been accepted on the 9th day of April, 1863. Lieutenant Mock has been in command of Company B for the last six months, and it is the unanimous desire of the company that he be appointed their Captain, including their First Lieutenant.

I also recommend for promotion Private Edward A. Davenport, of Company C, Ninth Illinois Cavalry Volunteers, to the office of Regimental Commissary for this regiment, with the rank of First Lieutenant, *vice* First Lieutenant and Regimental Commissary Joseph W. Brackett, who resigned on the 8th day of April, 1863. Davenport is a good soldier and fully competent for the position. It is the best I can do for the regiment.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant.

(Signed)

HUTTON J. REMFERY,

*Lieutenant-Colonel Commanding.*

*To His Excellency, Richard Yates, Governor of the State of Illinois.*

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ST. LOUIS, MO., May 16, 1862.

Approved and respectfully forwarded to Adjutant General, State of Illinois. Whether these nominations come under Paragraph II of General Order No. 89, War Department, A. C. O. I am unable to say. If so, I would recommend the appointment of Edward A. Davenport as Regimental Commissary, *vice* J. H. Avery, resigned, and let the other cases remain for the present.

Yours, etc.,

[Signed]

ALBION G. BLOOMERY,  
*Colonel Ninth Illinois Cavalry.*

To Allen C. Fuller, Adjutant General, Illinois.

HEADQUARTERS SEVENTH BRIGADE, FIFTH DIVISION C. C. M. D.  
KNOX, TENN., December 8, 1861.  
SPECIAL ORDERS No. 1.

The following named officers are hereby detailed for duty at these headquarters, and will report without delay:

First Lieutenant Edward A. Davenport, Regimental Commissary, Ninth Illinois Cavalry. By order of Daniel

L. COOK,  
*Colonel Commanding Regiment.*  
JOHN H. AVERY,  
*Lieutenant and A. A. A. G.*

*Commanding officer Ninth Illinois Cavalry.*

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH DIVISION C. C. M. D. M.,  
KANSAS CITY, MISS., March 10, 1862.  
GENERAL ORDERS No. 10.

II. First Lieutenant E. A. Davenport, R. C. S. Ninth Illinois Cavalry, is hereby announced as A. C. S. Fifth Division C. C. M. D. M., and will report at these headquarters for duty. By order of

Brigadier General FREDERICK HATFIELD,  
HARVEY M. COLVIN.

*Adjutant Tenth Tennessee Cavalry and A. A. A. G.*

To Lieutenant E. A. Davenport, A. C. S. Fifth Division C. C. M. D. M.

HEADQUARTERS DISTRICT OF TALLAHASSEE,  
TALLAHASSEE, FLA., August 27, 1862.

GENERAL ORDERS No. 2

The following named officers are hereby relieved from duty at these headquarters, and will be allowed ten days to settle their business, at the end of that time they will report to their Regimental Commanders for duty.

MAJOR E. T. PHILLIPS,  
*Ninth Illinois Cavalry, 14. 1st.*  
LIEUTENANT E. A. DAVENPORT,  
*Ninth Illinois Cavalry, 12. 1st.*

By command of

BRIEF MAJOR GENERAL EDWARD HATFIELD,  
HARVEY M. COLVIN.

*Assistant Adjutant General.*

To Lieutenant E. A. Davenport, Ninth Illinois Cavalry.



HEADQUARTERS, DEPARTMENT OF TENNESSEE,  
TALLADEGA, ALA., August 27, 1863.

*Lieutenant E. A. Davenport, R. O. S., Ninth Illinois Cavalry, A. C. S., Dictating Talladega.*

DEAR SIR: In compliance with orders received from Lieutenant-General C. S. Grant, I shall soon have the department in which your regiment is serving, and report for duty in the Department of Tennessee.

Existing orders are such as will not allow you to accompany me, and in view of the coming separation, I desire to express my entire satisfaction for the manner in which you have performed your duties in the responsible and all-important position of Commissary of Subsistence of my command.

You have been prompt, faithful and courageous, and will ever have my best wishes for your happiness, and an earnest recommendation for your kind consideration either in military or civil life.

I am very truly your obedient servant,

EDWARD HAYEN.

[Signed] *Major John Samuel A. S. V.*

#### SKETCH OF SURGEON BRACKETT.

Dr. Charles Brackett was born in Cherry Valley, New York, June 20, 1824, joined the Ninth as surgeon with rank of Major, February 15, 1862. He was a man of rare culture, and of that genial humor and disposition that won for him whom he came in contact a warm friendship. During our long and arduous march through Missouri he was active in his care of the sick, and during the great march of the Ninth with General Cates' army, through Arkansas, in the summer of 1862, Dr. Charles was a tower of strength to the sick, in addition to his high professional skill, the words of kindness, hospitality and cheer, to our sick and wearied soldiers, did much to keep many a poor fellow in heart, and from utter despondency; and in our hospitals at Helena, he was the kind, skillful surgeon, and friend of suffering humanity.

Some time after our arrival at Helena, the subject of this sketch by reason of overwork in the care of the many sick in the department, both in length and in severe sickness, failed. He applied for a furlough to go North, but was unable to secure it in time to save his life, and died February 19, 1863, at Helena, Ark. Dr. Brackett was one of the best beloved officers in the regiment and was unusually esteemed by both officers and men of the command.

#### SKETCH OF DR. CHRISTY.

Dr. George B. Christy was born January 20, 1830, and was reared in Canada West; succeeded, after a hard struggle, in mastering a good education, and finally decided upon the study of medicine and surgery for a profession; attended Yale College for a while, and finally graduated at the "Old Western Reserve College" at Cleveland, Ohio. Then came farther west and settled in Lee County, Ill., where he practiced successfully for a number of years. When the war broke out he soon caught the fever, and went in as First Assistant Surgeon of the Thirty-Second Illinois Infantry. On going to the front, it was his good fortune to be sent with General Grant's forces direct to Fort Johnson, where, after two days





of the most desperate fighting, the fort and some twelve thousand prisoners were taken, February 16, 1862. During that battle, Dr. Christy so won the confidence of Generals Grant and Sherman by his skill on the field of battle and in the hospitals that he was immediately taken upon the General staff as Surgeon-in-Chief of the whole army. Remaining at Fort Henry until about the 1st of April, 1862, Grant moved the army up the Tennessee River as far as Pittsburgh Landing, where, on the 6th and 7th of April, 1862, the battle of Shiloh was fought. Here again, Dr. Christy had the opportunity of serving on the field. All day Sunday, (the first day of the battle) and for one week subsequently, put in the time on the Steamer "Hannibal" in doing nothing but operating, the other surgeons on the boat preferring and agreeing to do all the dressing of wounds and caring for the sick, if Dr. Christy would act as exclusive "Saw Bones," which he consented to do, and it was just a week before they could stop for a night's rest. There is no doubt but that Dr. Christy did as much or more operative surgery during that one week alone, than is done in a life time of ordinary practice the world over.

Then came the siege of Corinth, fighting, skirmishing continuously. After taking that stronghold we moved westward across the country to Memphis, Tenn. In September moved east, and on October 3, 1862, fought the battle of the Hatchie. Our losses very heavy, with a larger proportion of wounds requiring surgical operation than was often witnessed even in larger engagements.

Though recommended for promotion, for his skill displayed at Shiloh and other "deeds," the promotion deserved by Dr. Christy did not come, and the surgeon of his regiment manifesting a disposition to "hang on," he resigned November 29, 1862, and returned to his home. Here the Doctor was not contented to stay and made application for a position in the army again, and was immediately full Surgeon, with the rank of Major, in the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, March 16, 1863, and immediately joined his regiment at Helena, Ark.

Of Surgeon George B. Christy, during his connection with the Ninth Illinois Cavalry till its final disbandment at Springfield, Ill., November, 1865, too much can not be said in his praise. He won the esteem and respect of all, and by his skill as a surgeon gained the confidence and respect of every one who was unfortunate as to require his professional attention. An indefatigable worker, thoroughly understanding the hospital service, he did much to alleviate and make easier to bear the pains and suffering of wounds and diseases. Ever courteous, kind, genial, and open handed, he was a gentleman of whom we were proud.

At the close of the war Dr. Christy established himself in Chicago, where he took rank as one of the first physicians in the city, but remained there only a short time, when he removed to Doulap, Iowa, his present residence, March, 1866.

#### SKETCH OF DR. HEMENWAY.

Stacy Hemenway was born in Pleasant Township, La Porte County, Ind., January 13, 1835. From there his parents removed to Wisconsin Territory, the same year, remaining there for a period of thirteen years. Then in Iowa for four years, and about 1853, crossed the plains to the Pacific Coast, and settled in the then Territory of Oregon.

The subject of this sketch while in Wisconsin and Iowa, was engaged in various





a fair English education, by attending district and school schools. Afterward he pursued his studies privately and taught school more or less for a period of five years in Oregon, when he began the study of medicine. In 1856 he returned to the Atlantic States via Panama, for the purpose of attending lectures on medicine in the Lind University, Chicago, Ill., now known as the Chicago Medical College, and graduated with the class of 1862. The War of the Rebellion then being in progress, he joined the National troops in the field in front of Corinth, Miss., as a medical officer under contract. He was commissioned second Assistant Surgeon of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, July 8, 1861, and promoted First Assistant Surgeon, January 1, 1862, serving with the regiment till December 19, 1862, when he was again promoted to be Surgeon of the Forty-first United States Infantry, Iowa, serving with that regiment till the close of the war.

Since that time he has served three years as physician for the Asylum for the Insane, at Stillacoon, Wash. Ty., and again as Acting Surgeon United States Army, for a period of nearly five years, at present is engaged at Linkville, Oreg., in private practice.

While connected with the Ninth, Dr. Hemenway was one of our most valued officers. Capable, faithful, courteous, he won the regard and esteem of all with whom he came in contact. He was a man always ready for duty.

In the memorable and disastrous Centown affair in June, 1861, he was the only medical officer present with General Grierson's Cavalry Command of three thousand, was at the front, when the pocket firing began, and was active in caring for the wounded, and planning them into the ambulances of the cavalry, which train was under his charge.

Dr. Hemenway is now one of the leading physicians and surgeons on the Pacific Coast, and is a highly respected citizen of Linkville, Oreg.

#### SKETCH OF ASSISTANT SURGEON BRACKETT.

Dr. James W. Brackett, of Rock Island, was commissioned Assistant Surgeon of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry from September 10, 1861.

Dr. Brackett was a man of large practical experience and a devout believer in quinine, which was administered to our soldiers in doses both large and small. As a surgeon, he thoroughly understood his business, and his fidelity in and care of our many wounded comrades at Stewart's Plantation and later at Cotton Plant, won him great praise.

Dr. James W. Brackett remained with the Ninth till June 3, 1863, when he resigned his commission, returning to his old home in Indiana, where he died about 1885.

#### SKETCH OF ASSISTANT SURGEON HALLIDAY.

Francis A. Halliday was born in St. Charles, Mo., October 16, 1842, entered in Company D, Ninth Illinois Cavalry on the 10th of September, 1861, at Chicago, Ill., and was immediately detailed as dispensing druggist in the Hospital Department, and was promoted to Hospital Steward, August 20, 1862, and held that position till the expiration of his term of service, September 23, 1864.

He was commissioned First Assistant Surgeon of the regiment, January 31, 1865, and again joined the regiment, serving till the close of the war, when



he was mustered out at Solom, Ala., and returned to Springfield, Ill., for final payment and discharge, which occurred November 15, 1865.

Since the close of the war Dr. Haliday was commissioned Surgeon in the Regular Army, serving five years, and later removed to Mariopolis City, Ill., and is now, 1888, engaged in the practice of his profession in that city, where he is highly respected as a fine physician and public-spirited citizen.

#### SKETCH OF CHAPLAIN BRIGGS

Rev. O. Winsor Briggs, Chaplain of the regiment, was a native of Maine, a man of fine education and an eloquent speaker. He was pastor of a Baptist church in Brooklyn, N. Y., and also of a church of the same denomination in Rock Island, Ill., prior to his connection with the Ninth Illinois Cavalry.

A man of excellent practical talent and a sincere Christian, with the conviction that he would find in camp ample scope and opportunity for the pursuance of his profession. Chaplain Briggs remained with the regiment, sharing the toils and privations that befell the soldiers of our regiment, and by his genial manner endeared himself to all.

He resigned February 23, 1863, and has been a resident of California for a number of years.

His present address, April, 1888, is Berkeley, Cal.

#### SKETCH OF CHAPLAIN BRAYTON

Gideon F. Brayton joined the Ninth Illinois Cavalry as Chaplain, October 25, 1863, while the regiment was stationed at La Grange, Tenn., and remained with us for about one year.

He was a kindly and helpful man of much piety, and was most willing and anxious to do all in his power in the way of temporal and spiritual comfort for the soldiers of the Ninth, for whom he always showed a kind and lively interest.

Chaplain Brayton was mustered out of the service September 23, 1864. His address, 1888, is Door Village, Ind.

#### SKETCH OF GEORGE A. PRICE

George A. Price was born in Vestal, Franklin County, N. Y., September 5, 1839. When twelve years of age he went to New York, and there learned the trade of a hatter. In April, 1861, he went with Company F, of the Seventh Regiment, New York S. M., to Washington, under the first call for troops, remaining with them until the regiment returned to New York in June.

In July he went to Illinois to visit his parents. November 9, he enlisted in Company M, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, and on the 19th was made Commissary Sergeant, of his company. January 13, 1862, he was appointed Regimental Sergeant-Major, and served in that capacity through the campaign in Southeast Missouri and Northeast Arkansas, until September 4, 1863, when he was discharged for disability at Helena, Ark.

In 1863 with health partially restored, he returned to New York, and the next year became a member of the firm of Bishop & Co., hatters and furriers, Brooklyn. In 1869 the firm was re-organized under the name of Hatch, Price & Co., and has continued the same to date. They are the leading hatters in their line in the city of Brooklyn, and widely known in the trade.

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Mr. Price joined the Grand Army of the Republic in 1881, and was soon afterwards appointed Adjutant of his Post, No. 327, Department of New York, and was largely instrumental in securing to it the name of "U. S. Grant," after the decease of the great General. He served as Adjutant for three years and is now (June 1, 1888), the Senior Vice-Commander.

He has twice been honored by the Commanders in Chief (Generals Kintzler and Rea), with the appointment of Aide-camp on their staffs. He is a member of the New England Society of Brooklyn (both his grandfathers having been born in New England), and has recently been elected President of the Union Society of Brooklyn. In February, 1867, Mr. Price was married to Miss Adelaide A. Wentz, of Binghamton, N. Y. They have two sons, Henry Allen and Frank Julian.

The subject of this sketch, though not long in service with the Ninth, did not fail to make his mark as a soldier, and while he was Sergeant-Major was often called upon to perform the duties of Adjutant, which he did thoroughly and well. He was a hard worker, and often volunteered to go out when no one was in order or any prospect of fighting appeared probable.

He was of delicate build, and his health failing, he was obliged to give up the idea of becoming a great soldier, and left the service in the fall of 1869.

He is now a member of one of the largest business houses in Brooklyn, a prominent figure in Grand Army circles and who has a highly honored in the old comrades of the Ninth. His present address is Brooklyn, N. Y.

#### SKETCH OF SERGEANT-MAJOR FITZPATRICK.

P. V. Fitzpatrick, Sergeant-Major of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, was born in Ireland July 17, 1840, arrived in America, August, 1856, resided for three years in Toledo, Ohio, removed to Chicago in 1859, taught a scholarship in Western Commercial College in 1859, and graduated March 1, 1861, and in order to earn the right to be an American, he enlisted in Company F, of the Ninth, September 10, 1861, and served with his company till November 1, 1862, when he was promoted to be Regimental Sergeant-Major, in which capacity he served faithfully and well, till at the battle of Moscow, Tenn., December 31, 1862, he was severely wounded by a shot in the head from a rebel force, from the effects of which he has suffered all the years since.

Comrade Fitzpatrick was one of our best soldiers, always prompt and reliable in the execution of orders, and exceptionally brave. He was discharged from the service April 16, 1864, for disability, caused by the wound received the 31st of December, previous.

He then came back to Chicago, where he has been engaged successfully in business for many years. He also has large mining and real estate interests in the West. Mr. Fitzpatrick is a thoroughly upright business man, highly esteemed by all who know him. His present address is 154 Twenty-second street, Chicago.

#### CURTIS L. KNIGHT

enlisted at Onarga, Ill., September 10, 1861, in Company M<sub>2</sub> of the Ninth, and was mustered in the United States service with his company November 20, and was promoted on the battlefield to sergeant on September 21, 1862.



the Third Battalion, and served through the campaigns of Missouri and Arkansas until October 17, 1862, when, his health failing from the hardships endured in the field, he received his discharge October 17, 1862.

Having in a great measure recovered his health he re-enlisted December 2, 1863, in Company M. He remained in service, faithfully serving his country until 1864, when his health again giving away he received his discharge for disability.

Comrade Knight has been placed on detached service with General Wylie, born at Memphis, and was one of those unfortunate individuals that was captured by General Forrest on his raid into Memphis, August 21, 1863.

After the war Mr. Knight returned to his old home in Illinois, but soon after took up his abode in the South, where he has been to find success as a merchant for many years. His present address is Fort Smith, Ark., 1865.

#### WILLIAM E. WALKER.

enlisted at Geneseo, Ill., September 1, 1861, in Company B, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, and was promoted soon after, as Regimental Commissary Sergeant, which position he filled faithfully during the whole term of his service, over four years.

"Will" was a general favorite, and there were but few expeditions made by the regiment in which he was not with them. He was brave and ready, and always to be relied upon to perform well all that was in the line of duty.

January 1, 1864, he re-enlisted as a veteran, and remained till October 27, 1865, when he was mustered out at Selma, Ala., and returned with the regiment to Springfield, Ill., for final payment and discharge.

Since the war Comrade Walker has been a resident of his old home in Decatur, Ill., where he engaged in business, which place is still his home.

#### JOHN J. SMITH.

the first Hospital Steward of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, enlisted at Decatur, Ill., September 1, 1861, and served faithfully with the regiment till the summer of 1862, when, his health failing, he was discharged at Haysport, Mo., August 20, 1862, on Surgeon's certificate of disability.

So weak Smith was that he could not do any more in the line of duty of the Third Battalion at Patterson, Mo., but his health was so poor he was obliged to give up hope of being a soldier.

Since the war he has drifted about somewhat, and is now engaged in business in Cincinnati, his address being 35 West Fourth street, Cincinnati.

#### NELSON J. FRITZON.

enlisted in Company A, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, September 1, 1861, as barber, and soon after was promoted to Chief Regimental Barber, serving acceptably in that position until the summer of 1862, when the order came to muster out all Chief Barbers in the cavalry service. (This place being filled by the most skillful of company barbers.) After his discharge from the service Comrade Fritzton settled in the South, and has been a successful merchant, for many years doing business in the cities of Helena and Hot Springs, Ark.

He has been prominently connected with the fire department of Helena, and has been in the fire department for over ten years. A member of the National F. A. M.





years, and is now holding the honorable position of mayor of the city for a term of two years, 1888. A successful, high-grade man, highly admired by all who know him. His address is Helena, Ark.

Sergeant Major Henry Laiz enlisted from Oregon, October 9, 1861, in Company D; promoted Sergeant Major of the First Battalion, January 1, 1862.

Sergeant Major John O. Ellis enlisted from Manchester, January 2, 1862, in Company I; promoted Sergeant Major, District of Columbia, August 1, 1862.

Sergeant Major Edgar W. Curtis enlisted from Bradford, October 5, 1861, in Company K, Veteran; promoted Sergeant Major, November 22, 1862.

Quartermaster Sergeant John P. Harvey enlisted at Chicago, September 11, 1861; was discharged for promotion as Captain from Company K, and died at Camp Butler in 1862.

Quartermaster Sergeant William G. North enlisted in Company A, September 1, 1861; promoted Quartermaster Sergeant of the Third Battalion January 1, 1862; resides at Angola, N. Y.

Quartermaster Sergeant James Edmunds enlisted in 1861, and promoted Regimental Quartermaster Second Grade.

Quartermaster Sergeant James Paley enlisted at Danisco, Ill., in Company B, September 1, 1861, Veteran; promoted Quartermaster Sergeant, mustered out October 31, 1865.

Commissary Sergeant R. Warren Chubbuck enlisted at Geneva, September 1, 1861, in Company B; promoted October 20, 1861, to Commissary Sergeant.

George B. Crawford enlisted at Ottawa, August 1, 1862, in Company A; promoted Hospital Steward; mustered out June 6, 1865.

Thomas Bennett enlisted at Geneva, September 1, 1861, Veteran; promoted Hospital Steward; discharged July 2, 1865, residence 22 Park street, Boston, Mass.

Otto A. Willis enlisted in Company D, January 13, 1862.

Jim Bloom promoted Hospital Steward; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Judson A. Root enlisted in Company A, November 15, 1861; promoted Hospital Steward; mustered out, October 31, 1865.

Jefferson Tappen enlisted at La Porte, Ind., the second of 1861, in Company G; promoted Company and Chief Clerk of the regiment, promoted to Company G, and mustered out, October 31, 1865, as Sergeant; resides at Holland, Pennsylvania.

Michael O'Brien enlisted from Toledo, Ohio, September 10, 1861, in Company D; promoted Company and Regimental Butler; mustered out, October 31, 1865.

Andrew Chalmers enlisted from Selby as Veterinary Surgeon; transferred to Company K, September 20, 1861; discharged December 1, 1861.

Stephen W. Hunter enlisted from Porter County, Ind., October 12, 1861, in Company G, Veteran; promoted Veterinary Surgeon, mustered out October 31, 1865; resides Custer, Ohio.

Adam Sholl enlisted at Chicago February 11, 1862, as Regimental Saddler-Sergeant, Veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865.

#### SKETCH OF GENERAL HATCH.

Edward Hatch, a lumber merchant of Muscatine, Iowa, recruited Company A, of the Second Iowa Cavalry, in the month of January, 1864, and with his com-





in of the regiment was made Lieutenant Colonel. He was a man of the military genius, and as a cavalry officer was not excelled by any. He served faithfully during all the years of the Rebellion and gained the well-earned reward for the valuable services rendered, by successive promotions to Colonel, Brigadier General and Division Major General in the Volunteer Army of the United States.

After the close of the war he was commissioned Colonel of the Ninth Illinois States Cavalry, and is still in the army, stationed at Fort Robinson, Neb.

Of General Hatch I should have to write much, for in addition to being a commander, he was my friend. Should I ever again, I do not know where I should stop. The members of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry all know him, and as military history has been written with pens far more able than mine.

#### SKETCH OF GENERAL COOK

Dennis E. Cook was editor of a paper in Cerro Gordo County, Iowa, at the breaking out of the war, and in August, 1861, transferred to the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, and in the summer of the following year he was promoted to Major.

The subject of this sketch was a brave, capable, and gentlemanly soldier.

On the re-organization of the Second Iowa Cavalry as a volunteer regiment he was made Colonel, and the roster was much of the time composed of his company, and to his untiring industry, skill and courage was largely due the excellent and splendid record made by the Second Iowa Cavalry and the old Second Brigade which he so long commanded. On many a hard fought field where I know and his regiment and brigade won high honors, and in many of these battles and themselves that promotion to Lieutenant Colonel, and in 1862 he was promoted to be Brigadier General. He was mustered out of the service in October, 1865. His present address is San Diego, Cal., where he is engaged in copper-rolling and enterprises.

#### SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT COLONEL HORTON

Charles C. Horton entered the service of his country as second Lieutenant of the Second Iowa Cavalry in September, 1861, and was soon after promoted Captain of his company. As a soldier and patriot and a brave and capable officer in the spring of 1861, when he was promoted Major, and later was again promoted to the Lieutenant-Colonelcy of his regiment, he was a brave, faithful and gallant officer until the final disaster of his regiment in Missouri, in October, 1865. Of Colonel Horton it may be truthfully said that he was a fine and brave commander, very popular in his regiment which he commanded a long time.

One notable instance of his sagacity and prompt action was at Black Creek, Tenn., November 19, 1863, when the Second Brigade, commanded by Colonel Campbell crossed the stream, and soon after found the mooves hemmed in, and the body attacked by Fenton's cavalry and a large force of Hood's army. Colonel Horton being in the advance discovered that they were completely in the trap set for them by the rebel General Forrest, and all the known facts guarded by the rebels. He quickly threw his regiment to the front, and there took the responsibility of ordering Lieutenant Hunt to charge at the peak of the hill to reach his objective—the old fort which he had seen from the day before, and which was the key to the



commanders as well as the enemy, then reported his action to Colonel Coan, who heartily approved his course and immediately ordered the whole train of the brigade to follow, and thus left the whole fighting force of the brigade free to cope with the large force of the enemy. This is only one of the many brilliant movements planned and promptly executed by this quick-witted officer.

Colonel Charles C. Huston is well known to a large majority of the officers and men of the Ninth, who have the highest esteem for him as a soldier and are proud to call him "Comrade."

Since the war the subject of this sketch has been in the revenue service of the Government, and was for many years stationed at Louisville, Ky., and later was at Athens, Tenn.





## CHAPTER XXIII.

### BRIEF SKETCH OF EACH COMPANY, AND COMPANY OFFICERS AND COMRADES.

**B**RIEF sketches of each company of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry and some of the members is here given. Your Historian would have been glad to have made these accounts more full and sketches of members larger, but as so many of the comrades have failed to respond with information, he could do no more.

The different companies of the Ninth Regiment, Illinois Volunteers, that had their full complement of men, were authorized to elect their commissioned officers by vote, and this had generally been done at the place where the majority of the company were recruited.

Each company was assigned its position in the organization of the regiment, in accordance with the date of muster into the service.

Company A was recruited at Rock Island, Ill., and vicinity on or about September 1, 1861, mainly by the three gentlemen who were elected to be their first commissioned officers, viz.: Harry B. Burgh, Captain; William C. Blackburn, First Lieutenant; William M. Benton, Second Lieutenant.

They arrived in camp September 15th, and were mustered into the service September 18, 1861, and was the senior company of the regiment.

Company A was one of which the regiment was always proud, their captain being a graduate of a military school, and possessing the rare qualification of winning the good will and respect of those under his command, as well as that of his superior officers. His two Lieutenants were always popular men, and well qualified for their positions. The general make-up of the company was excellent, always reliable, and I may truthfully say strictly military, and by their faithful attention to duty and every detail of camp and field service were looked upon as the model company of the regiment.

With the main body of the regiment and in all prominent



battles and engagements, it was often called upon for special service, and in all cases and at all times was to be found a brave and gallant set of men, and when the regiment organized as a veteran regiment, Company A came to the front with the largest number of veterans of any company in the regiment, and with the new men who were then promoted maintained the high reputation already established. The number of Company A at muster into the service was ninety-one, the whole number enlisted in the company was two hundred and seven.

#### SKETCH OF CAPTAIN HILLIER

David Hillier was born in Nova Scotia November 10, 1828. At the age of ten he removed with his parents to Rock Island, Ill., from which city he enlisted in Company A, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, September 1, 1863, and when his company was mustered in, September 18th, he was appointed First Sergeant, and served faithfully in that capacity until April 10, 1865, when he was promoted and commissioned Lieutenant of Company A. Again, in the spring of 1865, he was promoted Captain, but having previously tendered his resignation he was mustered out of the service to date from March 21, 1865.

Captain Hillier was a soldier of whom not only his own company, but all of the regiment was proud. A true soldier, brave as a lion, yet so kind and gentle in his manner that he was beloved by all. He served during all the years of the war, receiving a severe injury in the fall of his horse. An injury from which he suffered for over twenty years, and one which finally caused his death, June 10, 1887, in the prime of a glorious manhood.

He was conspicuous in the army for his cool and daring bravery and good judgment, an instance of which was displayed at Moscow, Tenn., December 4, 1863, when in the hottest of the battle he, while in command of his Company, A, found our Sergeant-Major Philip Patrick severely wounded and killed from the effects of a shot in the head. He went down the river bank, under a shower of rebel bullets, and carried his wounded friend and comrade on his back to a place of safety; and again, at La Fayette, Tenn., December 26, 1863, when he, with a little detachment of only about fifty men, mostly from Company A, held back the larger part of Forrest's command of four thousand men at Wolf River, and stubbornly fought them from early in the afternoon well into the night, thereby saving a train of cars on the Memphis & Charleston Railway from Corinth to Memphis from capture, and the small garrison at Collierville from being gobbled up by Forrest's cavalry. These are but a sample of many deeds of daring performed by brave, big hearted Dave Hillier.

After the war he returned to Rock Island, Ill., and was married in 1868 to Miss Kate H. Lingle, of Rock Island. In 1871 he removed to Milwaukee, and engaged in the livery business, and returned to Rock Island in 1873, and engaged in the boot and shoe business. This was his occupation up to the time of his death. He was highly esteemed while living, and at the time of his death was much regretted by the people among whom he had lived for nearly thirty years, and by his army comrades throughout the country.





## SKETCH OF CAPTAIN BLACKBURN.

William C. Blackburn joined his fortunes with the Ninth Illinois Cavalry from Rock Island, Ill., September 18, 1861, as First Lieutenant of Company A. He was a splendid specimen of a soldier. Brave, daring and ambitious, he entered into his new field with valor. April 19, 1862, he was transferred to the staff of the regiment as Adjutant of the Second Battalion, which position he filled acceptably, and while in command of Company H, at Gray's Bridge, Ark., May 28th received a slight wound while endeavoring to force a passage over the Cache River.

On the promotion of Captain Dugh to a majorship, August 15, 1862, Lieutenant Blackburn was promoted Captain of his old Company A, and served with them in many a fight and skirmish. In the fall of 1864 when many of the officers were being mustered out of the service, Captain Blackburn remained, and when the cavalry expedition of General Hatch left Memphis, Tenn., September 30, 1864, he was the senior officer and was in command of the the regiment. November 24th, at Campbellsville, Tenn., he was taken prisoner, by the enemy and suffered at Meridian, Cahaba and Andersonville, prisons all the horrors that fell to the lot of our unfortunate captured soldiers. He rejoined the regiment again at Eastport, Miss., April 27, 1865, and mustered out of the service May 8, 1865.

Captain Blackburn was a very impetuous officer, brave to rashness, and of that imperious nature that could not well brook restraint.

After the war he returned to his old home in Rock Island, and later was engaged in business in Chicago and then went West, where he died a few years since.

## SKETCH OF CAPTAIN DACK.

Christopher G. Dack enlisted from Camden, Ill., September 1, 1861, in Company A, of the Ninth, and in the organization of the company was made Sergeant. He served as a good, faithful soldier until January 1, 1861, when he re-enlisted in the Veteran organization, and was promoted to be First Sergeant of his company, and was promoted and commissioned First Lieutenant March 28, 1865, and May 23 following, was promoted Captain of Company A, serving with them to the end of the war, and was mustered out of the service October 24, 1865, at Selma, Ala.

Captain Dack was an excellent soldier, a brave man, and one who had the confidence and respect of his comrades, always on duty in his company, prompt and efficient. His bearing was that of the tried veteran.

After the war he returned to his old home at Rock Island, Ill., which is his present address.

## SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT BENTON.

William M. Benton at the opening of the War of the Rebellion was attending school at Knox College, Illinois, and in June, 1861, having finished his three years' course at that institution, he went back to Rock Island County, where he had been teaching school during vacations. Here he enlisted for the war, and aided in recruiting a company for the cavalry service.

At the appointed time the boys met at Rock Island, Ill. to begin their service.





chosen Captain of the company. Messrs. Benton and Blackburn were candidates for the position of the Lieutenants. Neither wished to take first place to the detriment of the other, so it was left to the "hazard of a die." Blackburn won, and was elected First Lieutenant, Benton, Second. This company, from Back Island was the first to arrive in Camp Fremont and became Company A.

Lieutenant Benton was very much liked by his associates, and his cheerful disposition and frank, hearty manner made him a favorite with all, and he took hold with much enthusiasm in perfecting the drill of his company, and the various duties incident to camp life, until the regiment was thoroughly equipped and ready for the field. He accompanied the Ninth to St. Louis, thence to Pilot Knob, Mo., finally uniting with General Curtis, started on his memorable march to the Mississippi river. Lieutenant Benton was selected to carry dispatches from General Curtis to the Commander of the Department at St. Louis, leaving General Curtis' tent at 4 p. m. in company with Peter Hefron as orderly, and Sergeant Humer, on a night and day ride of two hundred and twenty-five miles through an enemy's country. This ride was made rapidly, and Lieutenant Benton reported at St. Louis with his dispatches in safety, having skillfully evaded many dangers that beset him on this important mission.

Later when it became known that General Curtis' army had reached the Mississippi River, they rejoined the command at Helena.

Shortly afterward General Benton, of Indiana, who had recently been given a General's commission for gallantry at Pea Ridge, offered Lieutenant Benton a position on his staff. This would take him out of the line of promotion but he cared less for that than leaving the boys, who had joined the service with him in Company A, but after numerous conferences, finally decided that duty leading in that direction, he accepted the position, and for the next two years he sought the fortunes of war as Aide-de-camp, Quartermaster and Ordnance Officer in a position required with General Benton.

First in an expedition down the river to Laconia in Southern Arkansas and west to the borders of Southern Texas, returning to Helena. It was found that St. Louis had become alarmed, fearing an invasion by the rebel General Maury.

General Curtis dispatched some fifteen thousand troops under General Davidson, General W. P. Benton commanding one of the brigades to Greenville on the river below St. Louis, thence west almost to the Kansas line.

Returning to the Mississippi, the command was ordered to report to General Grant at Milliken's Bend above Vicksburg, where it became merged in the Thirteenth Army Corps.

Lieutenant Benton went through that entire campaign, participating in nearly all the battles in Mississippi, including the assault on and the siege of Vicksburg.

The Thirteenth Army Corps was transferred to the army of General Hooker, General Benton in the meantime having been promoted to the command of the First Division, formerly under General E. A. Carr.

At New Orleans Lieutenant Benton was detailed on a commission for the exchange of prisoners, and with General Franklin met a like commission from General Dick Taylor, near New Iberia, where, after considerable labor, a satisfactory exchange was effected.



Returning to New Orleans, crossed the Gulf of Mexico, and Ingham at the western end of Matagorda Bay on the southern coast of Texas, was stationed here some time, thence to Brownsville on the Rio Grande, back to New Orleans and took part in the Red River campaign under General Banks, after which General Benton was placed in command of East and West Baton Rouge. Here Lieutenant Benton was placed in charge of the cotton going in and out, and was of the pass department over some seventeen roads, leading out from the delta and down the river to New Orleans and up as far as Vidua. He had here twenty detailed assistants.

At this place Lieutenant Benton had the opportunity to make a "bundle of money," but like a true soldier he resisted the temptation and came away with clean hands and an honest conscience.

While at Baton Rouge, he was offered the colonelcy of a colored regiment that was being organized at Port Hudson, but his health being impaired by the constant exposure in the line of duty, he declined the honor.

He also received a very warm personal letter from General Benton to his friend, Governor Yates, recommending the Lieutenant to a field office in any of the Illinois regiments where there should be a vacancy, but he never presented it, preferring if he served his present connection to return to his own regiment and company.

After serving something over three years he was mustered out at Memphis, Tenn., October 19, 1864, where he remained in business till 1865, when he removed to Chicago, where he has since resided.

His present address, 1888, is Michigan Avenue Station, Chicago, Ill.

#### SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT EBERHART

John R. Eberhart enlisted at Rock Island, Ill., September 1, 1861, and was assigned to Company A, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, under Captain H. B. Bugh, serving constantly with the regiment until January 1, 1864, when he was discharged with the rank of Sergeant; re-enlisted as a veteran in Company A, was promoted to be First Sergeant, and commissioned Second Lieutenant, May 1864, and again promoted to be First Lieutenant of Company A, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, May 26, 1865.

Lieutenant Eberhart was constantly with the regiment during the whole period up to September 8, 1865. Having tendered his resignation July 14, 1865, the same was accepted September 8, 1865. He was in all the engagements of his company, ever ready for duty, and brave and active in the discharge of the same. He won the respect and esteem of all with whom he came in contact.

After his discharge from the service, he returned to Illinois. His address, May, 1888, is Reynolds, Ill.

#### SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT WEBSTER

George P. Webster enlisted into the United States service, September 1, 1861, at Edgerton, Ill., in what afterward became Company A, Ninth Illinois Cavalry. He served till January 1, 1864, when he re-enlisted as a veteran, and was promoted Sergeant of his company, and was again promoted and commissioned to be Second Lieutenant, May 22, 1865, and October 19, 1865, was assigned to the Post Company of his company, and was mustered out at Memphis, Ark. March 24, 1866.





Lieutenant Webster was with the regiment, from first to last, over four years, and was a brave, reliable soldier, ready for duty at all times, and with his company in all skirmishes and battles in which they were engaged. A man who was esteemed and liked by all.

Since the war he has been in the vicinity of his old home, and his present address is Des Moines, Iowa, 1888.

#### SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT CASTOR.

Henry H. Castor enlisted from Mercer County, Ill., September 1, 1861, in Company A, of the Ninth, and re-enlisted as a veteran, January 1, 1864, was promoted Sergeant, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant of his company, October 4, 1865, and was finally mustered out at Selma, Ala., October 31, 1865, and returned to Springfield, Ill., with his regiment, where he received his final payment and discharge.

Lieutenant Castor was one of the bravest soldiers in our regiment. A man afraid of nothing, always anxious and eager to be on duty, and with his company constantly in all the scouts, skirmishes and battles. A notable incident is related, when on the 22d of February, 1864, he had a hand-to-hand encounter with a rebel Major in which he succeeded in wounding his enemy, and captured the Major with horse and equipments.

Since the war Lieutenant Castor has made his home in the West, and his address is Stromsburg, Neb., 1888.

#### WILLIAM F. CRAWFORD.

was born July 17, 1835, in Utica, Ind., and came with his parents to Illinois in 1843. On the death of his father he went back to Indiana, and there earned money by working on a farm to secure a good common-school education, and in the year 1853 again came to Illinois and settled in Edgington, Rock Island County, where he engaged in farming.

He was married in October, 1856, to Miss Mary E. Pierce and has six children—one daughter and five sons, three of whom will cast their first vote for President this fall, 1888. He enlisted at Edgington, Ill., September 1, 1861, and in the muster-in of Company A, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, was appointed Sergeant of his company, serving as a true and faithful soldier until the expiration of his term of service, when he was mustered out as First Sergeant.

Comrade Crawford was always well thought of by his comrades and all who knew him. He was brave, and ready at all times to perform his full share of duty, and was ever in the front rank when fight or hard service was to be performed. After his muster-out, September 23, 1864, he returned to Illinois and engaged in his old-time occupation of farming, and has been for many years, in addition to his large farming operations, handling stock and in the grain business both at his farm and at the railroad station. He is also a member of the State Legislature, and has the Republican nomination for a second term, which is equivalent to an election in his strongly Republican district. He has also been for many years superintendent of the Sabbath school in his town, and receives and maintains the esteem and respect of all those with whom he comes in contact. This influence is always on the side of that which he considers the right.



Comrade Crawford's residence has been for many years at Taylor Ridge, Ill., which is his present address.

#### SAMUEL R. VANSANT

enlisted in the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, Company A, September 1, 1861, at Rock Island, Ill., at the early age of seventeen, and as he was a minor and his father was desirous of his receiving a first class education, young Samuel had considerable difficulty in gaining his father's consent to his joining the army, but when Captain Burgh raised his company he reluctantly consented to let him go.

Comrade Vansant was one of our brave, reliable, conscientious soldiers, who carried with him in his army life the same noble habits that were natural to him at home.

When he returned, after three years' service in the ranks of his country, having been promoted Corporal of his company, he came back with the same honest, truthful, honorable nature, only broadened and deepened by his contact with others and the experience of the world. After his return home he was enrolled at the American Business College at Hudson, N. Y., and there attended three College at Galesburg, Ill., during his sophomore year.

Soon after leaving college he went into business with his father at Le Claire, Iowa, building and repairing steamboats, then built a number of raftboats, and has been operating them ever since. They built the first boat with large power, exclusively for the business, and named her the "J. M. Vansant." He has then interested in some fifteen steamboats, and is at the present time president of the "La Claire Navigation Company," and the "Vansant & Mower Towing & Navigation Company," and in that large business keeps up with the times, and all modern improvements.

Comrade Vansant is a strong Republican, and represents his ward in the Democratic city of Winona in the council, and was the candidate of his party for mayor last spring, when he reduced the Democratic majority by several hundred.

He was married in 1869, and has one son named Grant, and says "As I grow older I think more of old army friends. Nothing is too good for the old soldier in my opinion."

He has been for many years a resident of Winona, Minn., where he leads an active, busy life, highly respected by all who know him.

#### N. G. VANSANT

enlisted in the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, Company A, at Rock Island, Ill., February 9, 1864, and served with his company as a good soldier faithfully until the close of the war, and was mustered out with the regiment at Selma, Ala., October 30, 1865.

Soon after his return from the war he entered college and graduated with good standing in 1870.

For eight years he engaged in mercantile pursuits, and then purchased a farm near Sterling, and has been engaged in farming operations for a number of years.

He is now, 1888, president of the Whiteside County Sunday-school Association, and Junior Vice Commander of "Will Robinson Post No. 274," of Sterling, Ill. A man of blessed life, and highly esteemed by all who know him. His present address is Rock Falls, Ill.

The first part of the history of the United States is the history of the colonies.

The second part of the history of the United States is the history of the Revolution.

The third part of the history of the United States is the history of the Constitution.

The fourth part of the history of the United States is the history of the Civil War.

The fifth part of the history of the United States is the history of the Reconstruction.

The sixth part of the history of the United States is the history of the Gilded Age.

The seventh part of the history of the United States is the history of the Progressive Era.



## S. D. CLELAND.

was born January 29, 1842, and emigrated with his parents to the West in the fall of 1842. His father was a minister, and was pastor of the Presbyterian church in Davenport one year, and at Rock Island for the next four years; then removed to Edington township of Rock Island, where young S. D. put in his time doing chores, and the usual things that fall to the lot of the wood, but ambitious boy on the farm, and attended the district school, and later attended a select school, and in 1861, was preparing to enter college, when the call for volunteers caused him to enlist in Company A, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, where as a good soldier, and one that faithfully performed his every duty, he was promoted to sergeantcy, and re-enlisted as a veteran, January 1, 1864, serving with the regiment but a short time, when he was placed on detached service. March 19, 1865, was discharged by special order of General E. R. S. Canby, and mustered as Sergeant-Major of the sixty-first United States Colored troops, and on examination was promoted to be Second Lieutenant of Company A, of that regiment on September 7, 1865, and was Acting Adjutant the most of the time till December 30, 1865, when he was mustered out at Baton Rouge, La., and was sent to Memphis, Tenn., for final payment and discharge, being paid to January 2, 1866, when he left the United States service, and returned to the old farm.

Mr. Cleland was married January 27, 1864 to Miss Sabanda E. Fisher, and they have three children, Fanny E., Paul C. and Blanche.

He spent several years on the farm, then went to Muscatine, Iowa, in business for two years, and for many years has been a traveling salesman.

Comrade Cleland is and always has been a strictly, moral upright man. He has many friends, and the confidence and esteem of all who knew him.

His present home and address, June, 1888, is Rock Island, Ill.,

## GEORGE M. KELLER

enlisted in Company A of the Ninth, September 1, 1861, as bugler, and served one year in that capacity, when on account of broken health he was detailed to the regimental hospital, where he remained as assistant till the close of his three years' service.

Returning to Rock Island county, Ill., in 1864, he engaged in farming, at the same time pursuing the study of medicine.

In 1870 he was appointed enumerator, and took the United States census for Rock Island county. He was married in 1871 to Miss M. K. Hoyer, and in 1874 graduated in medicine at the Iowa State University; practiced his profession in Rock Island till the fall of 1878 when he moved to Anthony, Harper County, Kan., where in the fall of 1879 he lost his wife, leaving him with one child, Harry W. Keller, then six years old.

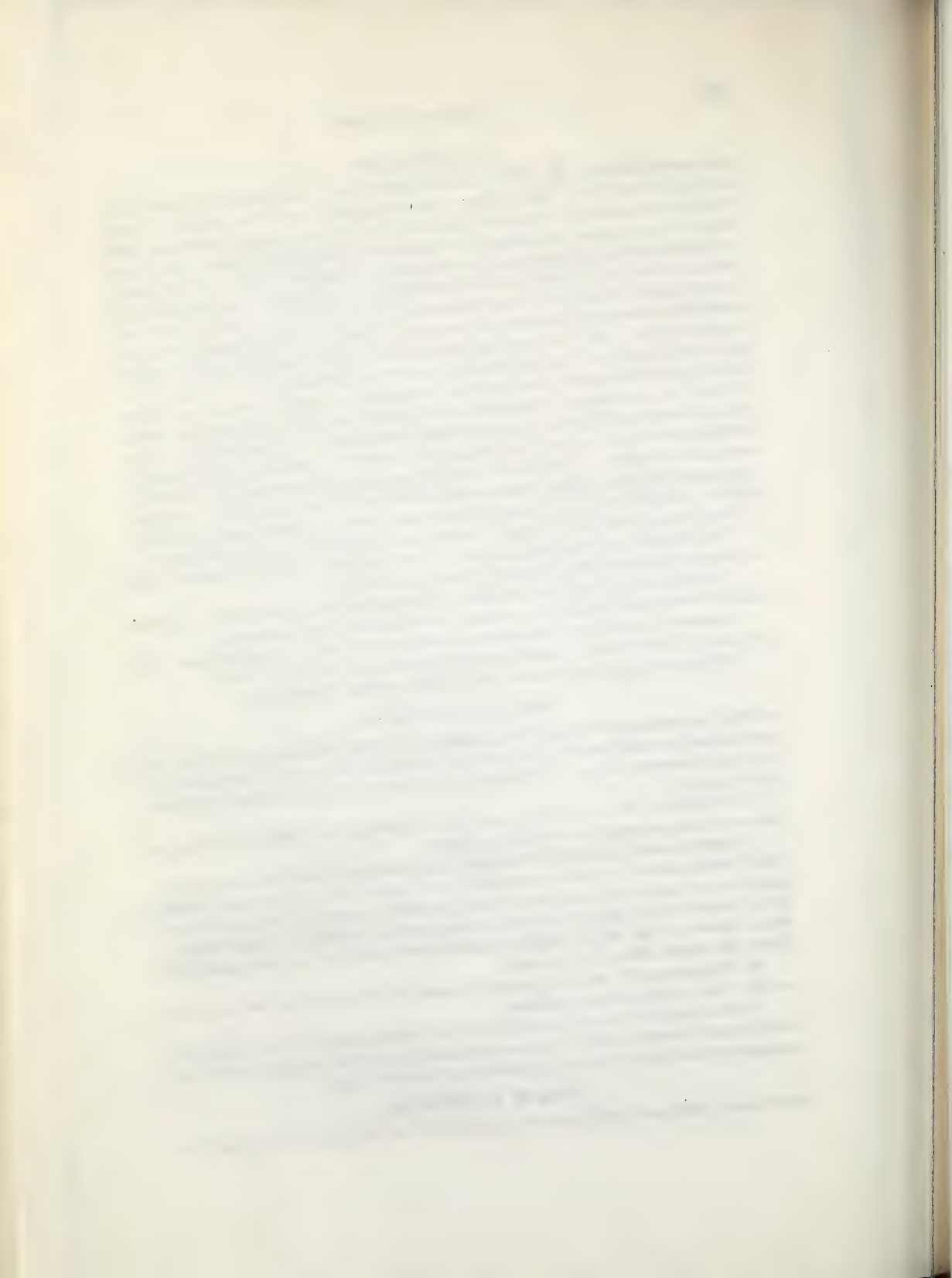
In the spring of 1886 he moved to Santa Fé, Kan., where he has since resided, having an extensive practice.

He was elected in the fall of 1887 the first Representative in the Legislature from Haskell county, and is now, in connection with his practice, editor and manager of the *Haskell County Republican* at Santa Fé, Kan.

## FRANK C. BRUNER

was born in 1843, and emigrated with his parents to Rock Island, Ill., when from





years of age, and at the age of sixteen enlisted in Company A, of the Ninth, being the youngest soldier in the company, and perhaps in the regiment.

He participated in the battle of Guntown, Miss., June 10, 1864, and of Hurricane creek, Tupelo and Nashville, Tenn., and was promoted Corporal, having served with his company as a brave and competent soldier from the time of his enlistment to the muster out of the Ninth. He was discharged at Springfield, Ill., November, 1865.

Since the war Comrade Bruner has chosen the ministry for his profession; was educated at Westfield College, Illinois, and united with the Illinois Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church in 1874, was stationed at Monticello, Ill., for some years, and (June, 1888) is pastor of the Methodist Episcopal Church at Beardstown, Ill.

He received the degree of A. M. from his *alma mater* in 1886, and is a young man of fine intellect, uncommonly brilliant as an orator, and of pleasing address: "Long may he wave."

Sergeant George Ferguson enlisted at La Moine, September 1, 1861; mustered out September 23, 1864; resides at Eldon, Iowa.

Sergeant Richard B. Hubbard enlisted from Elipington, September 1, 1861; mustered out September 23, 1864; address, Pasadena, Cal.

Corporal Wilford Shadrack enlisted at Drury's Landing, September 1, 1861.

Corporal James Kinney enlisted Rock Island, September 1, 1861; mustered out September 23, 1864; address Rock Island, Ill.

Fritz Gall enlisted Rock Island, September 1, 1861; promoted Ferrier; discharged May 1, 1862.

Corporal Alfred Axtell enlisted from Drury's Landing, September 1, 1861; veteran; mustered out July 29, 1865; prisoner of war, address, Illinois City, Tex.

Hiram Barlow enlisted Rock Island, September 1, 1861; mustered out September 23, 1864.

William H. Bates enlisted Rock Island, September 1, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Lewis Banchner enlisted at Rock Island, September 1, 1861; discharged 7, 1863.

Isaac S. Bean enlisted at Edgington, September 1, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Henry Bedford enlisted at Rock Island, September 1, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865, as Sergeant.

James Bedford enlisted at Rock Island, September 1, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865, as Corporal.

Clement Bradshaw enlisted at Rock Island, September 1, 1861; veteran; promoted Saddler Sergeant; mustered out October 31, 1865.

William Brown enlisted at Drury's Landing, September 1, 1861; rejected.

Thomas Brown enlisted from St. Louis September 1, 1861.

William Brigham enlisted from Carbon Hill; died at Memphis, Tenn., September 5, 1864, of wounds.

Finley J. Broderick enlisted at Rock Island, September 1, 1861; mustered out September 23, 1864.

Jacob Burkett enlisted from Drury's Landing, September 1, 1861; rejected November 3, 1861.



William Bysant enlisted from Carbon Cliff, September 1, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Thomas Clinch enlisted from LaSalle, September 1, 1861; veteran; mustered out July 8, 1865; prisoner of war; address, Peru, Ill.

Andrew Coderbury enlisted from Geneseo, September 1, 1861; mustered out September 24, 1861.

Edward Gomers enlisted from Geneseo, September 1, 1861; veteran; died, St. Louis, Mo., April 1, 1864.

Charles H. Cole enlisted September 1, 1861; died Hovey's station, Mo., April 14, 1862.

John Dairz enlisted at Rock Island, September 1, 1861; mustered out July 12, 1865, as sergeant.

John Dougherty enlisted from New Laire, September 1, 1861; veteran; promoted Sergeant; deserted July 8, 1862.

Owen Fullam enlisted from Carbon Cliff, September 1, 1861; veteran; promoted sergeant; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Richard W. T. Gales enlisted from Coal Valley, September 1, 1861; mustered out September 27, 1864; address, Moline, Ill.

William Gilmore enlisted from Dixon, September 1, 1861; discharged September 12, 1862.

Theodore Halbig enlisted from Drift's Landing, September 1, 1861; veteran; promoted Corporal; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Edward C. Horn enlisted from Millersburg, September 1, 1861; deserted November 20, 1861.

Martin D. Humer enlisted from Coal Town, September 1, 1861; promoted sergeant; mustered out September 23, 1861.

Henry Hummel enlisted from Edgington, September 1, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Frederick H. Hoyerling enlisted from Camden, September 1, 1861; mustered out September 23, 1864, as Wagoner; address, Moline, Ill.

Peter J. Hovring enlisted from Camden, September 1, 1861; mustered out September 14, 1864; address, Milan, Ill.

Hugh Johnson enlisted September 1, 1861.

Joseph Kell enlisted from Edgington, September 1, 1861; discharged for disability, July 7, 1864; address, Edgington, Ill.

Thomas C. Lewis enlisted from Edgington, September 1, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865; address, Prosser, Kan.

Joseph J. Littlefield enlisted from Newburyport, September 1, 1861.

Joseph McCauley enlisted from Camden, September 1, 1861; veteran; promoted Company Quartermaster Sergeant; mustered out, October 31, 1865; address, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

William McAlligott enlisted September 1, 1861; veteran; mustered out July 20, 1865; prisoner of war; address, National Soldiers' Home, Milwaukee, Wis.

Daniel Mehan enlisted from Rock Island, September 1, 1861.

James Moore enlisted from Coal Valley, September 1, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1864, as Sergeant; address, Thornburg, Iowa.

John Moore enlisted from Coal Valley, September 1, 1861; veteran; mustered out July 8, 1865, as prisoner of war; address, Thornburg, Iowa.





Francis H. Mills enlisted from Rock Island, September 1, 1861; veteran; mustered out July 8, 1865, prisoner of war, address, Stuart, Neb.

James McGuire enlisted at Chicago, September 1, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1861.

Beart Nelson enlisted at Chicago, September 1, 1861.

Edward Newell enlisted from Philadelphia Penn., September 1, 1861; veteran; promoted Bugler; mustered out October 31, 1861.

Frank A. Olson enlisted from Andover, September 1, 1861; mustered out September 23, 1861.

James Platt enlisted from Minorsville, September 1, 1861; discharged September 3, 1862.

William Pugh enlisted from Carbon Cliff, September 1, 1861; veteran; promoted Corporal; died Nashville, Tenn., November 12, 1865.

Edward R. Price enlisted at Chicago, September 1, 1861; transferred to Company L.

Michael E. Rollard enlisted from Secor's Company, September 1, 1861.

John Rice enlisted from Coal Town, September 1, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1861, as Wagoner.

Russel Rogers enlisted from Illinois City, September 1, 1861; discharged May 28, 1862.

David Riddig enlisted Rock Island, September 1, 1861.

Peter Swanson enlisted from Galesburg, September 1, 1861; mustered out September 23, 1861.

Swan Swanson enlisted from Moline, September 1, 1861; discharged June 1, 1861, for disability.

James Stone enlisted from Carbon Cliff, September 1, 1861; mustered out September 23, 1861.

John M. Sanders enlisted at Chicago, September 1, 1861; mustered out September 27, 1861.

Neah Smith enlisted from Illinois City, September 1, 1861; veteran.

Charles Slosser enlisted from Rock Island, September 1, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1861, as Farrier.

Peter Strupp enlisted at Rock Island, September 1, 1861; veteran; mustered out July 8, 1865.

Joseph Shwabeck enlisted at Rock Island, September 1, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1861, as blacksmith.

Philip Sechrist enlisted at Rock Island, September 1, 1861; discharged September 19, 1861.

Adam Stewart enlisted from Carbon Cliff, September 1, 1861; discharged March 18, 1862.

Charles Tenterington enlisted at Edgington, September 1, 1861; mustered out September 23, 1861; address Edgington, Ill.

William Walsh enlisted from St. Louis, September 1, 1861; mustered out November 16, 1861.

Andrew B. Welch enlisted at Rock Island, September 1, 1861; mustered out September 23, 1861 as Corporal.



John A. Wyfest enlisted at Minnola, September 1, 1861; transferred to Company K.

Henry Wing enlisted from Mercer County, September 1, 1861; veteran; promoted Corporal; deserted August 1, 1865.

James Walker enlisted from Drury's Landing, September 1, 1861; deserted September 25, 1861.

Frederick Wells enlisted from Coal Town, September 7, 1861; promoted Corporal; mustered out September 25, 1861.

Jacob Wagener enlisted from Mount Pleasant, Iowa, September 1, 1861; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Thomas Ward enlisted at Rock Island, September 1, 1861; transferred to Company L.

#### RECRUITS.

John Arnold enlisted at Rock Island, November 21, 1861; veteran; mustered out July 8, 1865; permanent address: 307 West Superior Street, Chicago.

Henry Adamson enlisted from Rock Island, March 1, 1862; mustered out August 31, 1865.

Bradley Armet enlisted from Rockfield, March 28, 1862; mustered out August 31, 1865.

James E. Burton enlisted at Rock Island, November 27, 1861; veteran; deserted September 11, 1865.

James M. Bruner enlisted from Lexington, October 31, 1861; mustered out September 22, 1864.

Abi L. Bailey enlisted from Burlington, September 28, 1861; promoted Sergeant; mustered out June 5, 1865, as Sergeant.

Patrick Bailey enlisted at Chicago, January 15, 1862; veteran; deserted April 18, 1864.

Hugh M. Bell enlisted from Drury's Landing, April 21, 1862; mustered out July 8, 1864, as prisoner of war.

Charles M. Blythe enlisted from Springfield, January 25, 1862; promoted Corporal; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John M. Barker enlisted at Chicago, January 26, 1862; mustered out January 25, 1865.

Francis W. Bulow enlisted at Chicago, April 1, 1862; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Lewis G. Bailey enlisted from Black Hawk, March 9, 1862; mustered out October 31, 1865.

P. Burdoo Bordman enlisted from St. Ann, March 25, 1862; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John Barney enlisted at Chicago, February 25, 1863; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Orris A. Partow enlisted at Chicago, February 25, 1863; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Jacob S. Bradley enlisted from Lenox, March 31, 1863; mustered out October 31, 1865.

H. Bruner (or Assumer) enlisted at Chicago, April 2, 1863; mustered out October 31, 1865.



John Bristol enlisted from Olney, March 28, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

James S. Brooks enlisted from Fulton, March 28, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Jacob Barker enlisted from Chicago, January 25, 1862; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Enoch B. Cosper enlisted from Mercer County, November 16, 1861; died at Keokuk, Iowa, October 16, 1862.

John E. Crabtree enlisted at Rock Island, April 21, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

David H. Colanore enlisted from Dixon, February, 1865; deserted August 1, 1865.

Augustus C. Chase enlisted from Columbus, April 4, 1865; mustered out September 8, 1865.

James T. Craig enlisted at Chicago, March 1, 1865; deserted July 18, 1865.

Hyatt M. Campbell enlisted at Chicago, October 1, 1865; mustered out September 24, 1865.

Alexander Campbell enlisted from St. Ann, April 4, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Cornelius Casey enlisted at Chicago, February 24, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865; address 2522, 5th avenue, Chicago.

Delphin Chaffree enlisted from Malin, January 18, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

James Chaffree enlisted from Malin, January 18, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Theodore Collier enlisted at Chicago, March 21, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Seymour E. Comstock enlisted at Chicago, February 25, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

William Currenish enlisted from Litchington, October 15, 1864; mustered out October 26, 1865.

William Ellingsworth enlisted from Chicago, February 25, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865; address 1141 Maple, Neb.

Frank Pulsinger enlisted at Rock Island, October 3, 1861; discharged October 23, 1862.

Henry Fowler enlisted at Jefferson, January 23, 1865; deserted July 18, 1865.

Wesley A. Giles enlisted from Coal Town, October 1, 1864; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865; address Moline, Ill.

Richard E. Graham enlisted from Fort Wayne, February 9, 1864; deserted April 14, 1864.

Levi O. Gray enlisted from Cordova, March 31, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Moses Garland enlisted at Chicago, February 25, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

W. Grant.

James L. Grant enlisted at Chicago, October 11, 1864; mustered out October 26, 1865.





Alonzo Howard enlisted at Chicago, September 27, 1861; died at Nashville, Tenn., December 18, 1861.

Patrick Hobb enlisted at Chicago, April 12, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Edward Hodge enlisted at Chicago, April 11, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Edward Hord.

Jackson Harris enlisted at Chicago, March 6, 1865; mustered out July 17, 1865.

Joseph J. Johnson enlisted from Cardova, October 1, 1861 (discharged) August 25, 1862; address, Omaha, Neb.

William H. James enlisted at Chicago, February 5, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Alexander Jamerson enlisted from Cleveland, March 3, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Charles M. Kimball enlisted from Meriden, November 10, 1864; Veteran, promoted Corporal; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Charles M. Kleider enlisted from Cleveland, March 3, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Leander W. Kelly enlisted at Chicago, February 25, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

P. C. Kirtidge enlisted at Chicago, February 23, 1865; deserted August 1, 1862.

Charles M. Littlefield enlisted from Newburyport, December 1, 1861.

John H. Loring enlisted from Cardova, March 25, 1861; mustered out October 31, 1865.

George A. Lawson enlisted at Rock Island, September 27, 1864; mustered out June 11, 1865.

William Ladley enlisted at Helena, Ark., August 7, 1862 (discharged) May 17, 1865.

H. Laddow or Ladden enlisted at Chicago, February 25, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Henry Liverman enlisted from Chicago, January 25, 1865; mustered out February 11, 1865.

George Melvin enlisted at Rock Island, September 20, 1861; mustered out September 23, 1864.

John Madden deserted November 19, 1861.

Michael Murphy enlisted at Rock Island, March 30, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John H. McKay enlisted at Rock Island, September 22, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Hibbard Moore enlisted at Chicago, October 19, 1864; mustered out October 26, 1865.

H. McMillen.

George Melvin enlisted at Edgington, October 18, 1864; mustered out October 26, 1865.

Cyrus Montague enlisted from Prophetstown, October 12, 1864; died at Lake Miss., June 15, 1865.



William McCulloch enlisted from Greveland, March 2, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Ezekiel Miller enlisted at Chicago, February 25, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

James Muzzy enlisted from Black Hawk, March 2, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

William J. McMillen enlisted from Hampton, October 4, 1864; mustered out October 26, 1865.

William P. Neely enlisted at Rock Island, March 20, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Henry Wickerson enlisted from Galva, January 23, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Caleb Othick enlisted Rock Island, March 20, 1864; promoted Corporal; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Christy Patton enlisted from Cordova, March 25, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Henry Parsons enlisted at Chicago, January 22, 1864; promoted Sergeant; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Henry Perry enlisted from Barrington, September 24, 1864; mustered out June 11, 1865.

Levi J. Palmer enlisted at Chicago, February 25, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Homer D. Rathburn enlisted at Rock Island, December 1, 1861; discharged April 7, 1862, for disability.

John M. Renfro enlisted at Rock Island, March 26, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Alfred H. Russel enlisted at Rock Island, September 27, 1864; mustered out June 11, 1865.

James F. Russell enlisted from Bureau County, October 12, 1861; mustered out October 26, 1865.

Levi Russell enlisted from Bureau County, October 12, 1861; mustered out October 26, 1865.

Andrew Robb enlisted at Rock Island, September 27, 1864; died, Paducah, Ky., May 1, 1865.

J. A. Root enlisted from Moline, November 15, 1864; promoted Hospital Steward.

George E. Renfro enlisted from Black Hawk, March 20, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Edward Rhodes enlisted at Chicago, February 25, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

James H. Stackhouse enlisted at Rock Island, October 31, 1861; mustered out November 1, 1864; address, Carroltown, Neb.

George W. Stackhouse enlisted at Rock Island, October 31, 1861; discharged November 14, 1862.

Peter Shurb enlisted at Chicago, November 21, 1861.

Nathaniel Smith enlisted at Cordova, March 11, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865.





Perry Strickland enlisted at Rock Island, September 27, 1864; mustered out June 11, 1865.

M. V. B. Sanderson enlisted from Peapack, N. J., October 15, 1864; mustered out October 26, 1865.

John W. Strahl enlisted at Chicago, April 11, 1865; mustered out October 27, 1865.

William C. Thomas enlisted at Chicago September 1, 1864; rejected November 21, 1864.

George L. Turner enlisted at Rock Island, March 26, 1864; promoted by age; mustered out October 31, 1865; address, Port Jervis, N. Y.

Job M. Tobols enlisted from Detroit, January 18, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Hudson R. Taylor enlisted from Channahon, Miss., in 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Caleb H. Thayer enlisted at Chicago, October 11, 1864; mustered out January 26, 1865.

William Triens enlisted at Rock Island, February 11, 1865; address, Leavenworth, Mo.

Alfred Wallace enlisted from Illinois City, October 31, 1864; mustered out September 22, 1865.

Colburn H. Way enlisted from Canton, October 1, 1864; voluntarily mustered out July 15, 1865, as prisoner of war.

Robert Wilson enlisted at Rock Island, December 1, 1864; killed at Tuckerman's Creek, Miss., June 10, 1865.

James Wells enlisted March 25, 1865; discharged for age, June 1, 1865.

Joseph H. Wellmer enlisted at Rock Island, November 1, 1864; promoted captain October 21, 1865.

Philip F. Williams enlisted at Rock Island, September 27, 1864; mustered out June 11, 1865.

William J. Wood enlisted at Rock Island, September 22, 1864; mustered out June 22, 1865.

David C. Williams enlisted at Chicago, February 21, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

James W. Woods enlisted at Chicago, February 29, 1865; died at Hardensville, Ala., July 15, 1865.

#### COMPANY B.

Company B, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, Volunteers was recruited in Geneseo, Henry county, Ill., and vicinity, mostly by H. J. Humphrey, T. W. O. Bradford, and Emanuel Harrington, the three first commissioned officers of the company. The full complement of men was made up in less than three weeks, and an election of officers was held at Geneseo, September 18, 1864, and the three gentlemen named above were elected to fill the positions respectively of Captain, First and Second Lieutenant.



The company immediately started for camp, arriving at Camp Fremont, Chicago, on the morning of September 19, and mustered in the same day. Of Company B it may be said that the standing and character of the men was unsurpassed by any that entered the service of their country, and though many changes took place in the ranks and in their officers it was always to be relied upon to do its duty, whenever and wherever it was called upon to act.

It may truthfully be said that this company or some part of it was in active participation in every prominent engagement of the regiment, to say nothing of numberless company scouts, picket duties and detached services.

This company was particularly fortunate in the fact that there was always the best of feeling and confidence existing between both officers and men. They seemed as a family to their organization of the regiment in March, 1864, when a large proportion re-enlisted as veterans and a new set of tried comrades came to the front as their leaders, the most of whom remained till the final muster out October 31, 1865.

The number of men in Company B at muster in was ninety-two, the whole number borne on the company rolls during their term of service, was two hundred and thirty-four.

#### SKETCH OF CAPTAIN HARRINGTON.

Ransom Harrington, born at Honesburg, N. Y., February 18, 1802, of Amariah B. and Rebecca M. He enlisted October 13, 1847, in the regular army and served five years in the regiment commanded by Colonel afterward General Worth.

The regiment was sent to Sackets Harbor, remaining there until the spring of 1849. His Captain Montgomery and Captain Harrington went to Cananigua, N. Y., and passed the winter there enlisting one hundred and two men. In the spring he went to Green Bay, Wis.; soon after they were transferred to Fort Winnebago (now Portage) and participated in the removal of the Indians to Iowa. The regiment then proceeded to Rock Island, where it remained through the excitement of the payment to the Indians by the United States Government, thence to St. Louis, Mo., and soon after to New Orleans, La., thence across the gulf to Tampa Bay. The Seminole War was then in progress. The regiment remained until 1849, when Mr. Harrington was discharged.

He was married at Massena, St. Lawrence county, N. Y., February 22, 1845, to Martha E. Campbell, and removed to Geneseo, Henry county, Ill., in 1850. When the Civil War convulsed the Nation he enlisted and was mustered into Company B, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, as second lieutenant, September 19, 1861, and eight days after was promoted to the first lieutenancy. He led his company





aided largely in recruiting Company H. He was promoted and commended as Captain January 16, 1863, remaining until April 9, 1863, when he resigned on account of myopia (nearness of sight) which made his service impracticable in the army.

While in the regiment Captain Harrington was one of the workers of the regiment. He was on duty with his company at Chapin Douglas, and on the removal of the regiment to Bouton Barracks, Mo., February 18, 1862, and at Pilot Knob; March 6, marched to Patterson, Mo. After arriving there Captain Bruffet being on the sick list he was placed in command of his company, and later followed the command to Jacksonport, Ark.

In the latter part of May, 1862, he marched with Lieutenant Colonel Sickles in command to the Cache River, and when near the objective point, Gray's Bridge, Colonel Sickles sent him with Company B in the Augusta road to reconnoitre. Captain Harrington had not gone far when he met a citizen, and inquiring "where Gray's Bridge was?" the man said he did not know. Captain Harrington did not believe the man spoke the truth, so he placed him between Chaffrey & Salls and another soldier with instructions to "shoot him if he attempted to escape," then moving on soon came to the bridge, when they saw a woman on a stump waving a flag as a signal to some one on the other side of the stream. Company B was the first to reach the bridge when Captain Harrington deployed his company, and found that the rebels had taken up a part of the planks and made the bridge unsafe to cross and were then in ambush on the other side. Some firing took place, and soon Captain Blackburn came up with Company H and insisted on crossing over, when he was fired upon by the enemy and receiving a slight wound came back. Frank Tift, of Company H, was wounded in the hand. The rebels had set a trap here for our boys, and were lying in ambush across the river. It was not long before Colonel Sickles came up, and Captain Harrington suggested and urged him to allow Company B to go round on the Augusta road and attack the rebels in the rear, but Colonel Sickles having accomplished his mission (that of cutting the telegraph lines) did not feel like taking the responsibility of another advance, and after a short skirmish across the river, fell back half a mile, and went into camp, and the next day started back to camp. Captain Harrington was ordered by Colonel Brickett, June 24th, to get an escort to the United States Paymaster to Batesville, and asked permission to send the wounded soldier, Frank Tift, with the Paymaster's party to St. Louis, which request was granted.

June 26th he returned with Curtis' army from Batesville, and was with the regiment in command of his company at Stewart's Plankroad, January 27, 1863, and when Company M fell back with Captain Knight badly wounded, took their place with Company B in the front, gallantly holding the rest, and was the last to leave the field, then marched to Helena with the command. The night before reaching Helena a negro informed Captain Harrington's cook that one Emile had secreted a lot of meat in the ceiling of his house. This matter was reported to Colonel Brickett, who ordered Captain Harrington to bring it in; this he proceeded to do. He found the planter had in his smokehouse about twelve hundred pounds of bacon, which he stoutly averred was "all that he had." After considerable parleying Captain Harrington told the old fellow that he would be willing to leave him all the meat in the smokehouse, and take for himself the





choice bacon he knew was secreted in the ceiling of the house." Smiley said "those negroes have given me away." Captain Harrington finally told him he "would take the meat in the smokehouse, and not tear his house down."

The subject of this sketch was taken sick at Helena about the 1st of August, and his eyes were so bad that on one occasion he came near firing upon some of our own soldiers. He then had a special examination by a skillful surgeon who declared "that if he was a private soldier, he should recommend his discharge." Captain Harrington said, "if that was the case he would resign," which he soon after did.

Lieutenant A. R. Mock, of Company C, was placed in command of Company B, and on the acceptance of Captain Harrington's resignation he was, at the request of the whole company, made their captain.

Captain Harrington remained with the company until some time in May, 1863, at Memphis. He always treated his men well, shared their toils and privations, always willing to share with them the good as well as the hard lot of a soldier.

The subject of this sketch returned home in the summer of 1863, and as soon as his health was sufficiently recovered was appointed special agent in the Provost-Marshal's office under Captain James M. Allen in the Fifth District (now the Seventh), occupying this position nearly two years, when he resigned, and engaged in the recruiting service for the State.

After the close of the war he engaged in the real estate and loan business, which he still continues, and has large land interests in Iowa and Kansas, and is interested with Major Showalter in the Southern Kansas Mortgage Company at Wellington, Kan.

Captain Harrington is a thorough-going business man, much respected by a large acquaintance through the West. His home and address is where he has been living for the past thirty-two years, Geneseo, Henry County, Ill.

#### SKETCH OF CAPTAIN BRAFFETT.

Thaddeus W. O. Braffett enlisted to Company B, of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, September 1, 1861, as a private, and was promoted to Sergeant-Inspector and Captain of his company, and after five months service in Camp Douglas, when his company, was ordered to St. Louis, and later to Pilot Knob, Mo. At this place the regiment received its initiation in war, having one man wounded here. Company B, Captain Braffett in command, and one other company were ordered to Patterson, Mo., for guard picket and scouting duty, soon after moving to the Black River, where the Captain and his son came near being drowned while crossing the Black River, and the command was almost daily attacked by guerrillas or bushwhackers. The command here received orders to join General Frank Seigel at Pea Ridge, but the battle under General Curtis was fought and won before we arrived.

Captain Braffett was taken sick on the march to Jacksonport, and almost died; was removed to Batesville, and under the care of careful surgeons recovered so as to join his regiment at Jacksonport in time to take up the hot and tedious march for Clarendon, and then into Helena, when Captain Braffett was again taken sick, contriving first to make a canoe that carried a heavy load, and then rallied sufficiently to go to his home at New York, N. Y.



After a short furlough he again returned to his regiment, but the old ailment again took hold of him, and prostrated him lower than ever. On account of this disability he reluctantly tendered his resignation, and was honorably discharged January 16, 1863, his home time being in Richmond, Ind.

In 1865 the subject of this sketch was elected Assistant Clerk by the Representatives of the Indiana House of Representatives, and Journal Clerk of the Senate in 1869. In 1880 was Deputy Clerk of Wayne County Court and Auditor of Wayne County for four years, from 1884 to 1887. His present address, June 1890, is Richmond, Ind.

#### SKETCH OF CAPTAIN MCNAUL

Captain McNaul enlisted at Geneseo, Ill., September 1, 1861, in Company D, of the Ninth; was promoted to Privet, Sergeant, February 8, 1862, Company Commissary Sergeant the July following, and First Sergeant of Company D, September 12, 1862; was commissioned First Lieutenant, but did not muster as such, as he was promoted to be captain of his company before from September 30, 1861.

As will be observed, Captain McNaul was with his company from the 31st to the last and final muster out at Selma, Ala., October 31, 1865, and throughout commissioned till late, had been in command of his company most of the time, and bravely, gallantly led them in many a scout, skirmish and battle. Always ready for duty, having the confidence and respect of his comrades, and all with whom he came in contact. It may with truth be said that he was a soldier and an officer that could be relied upon to perform his duty.

Captain McNaul commanded his company at the hard fighting at Nashville, and on to the Tennessee River, and was in command of a battalion at Knoxville and Denopolls, Ala., in the summer of 1865.

Captain McNaul was discharged out of the United States service, October 31, 1865, and later went West, where he engaged in large farming operations.

His present address is Sumner, Neb., where he is widely known and respected as a successful business man.

#### SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT MANYILLE

Charles P. Manyille enlisted in Company D, of the Ninth, September 1, 1861. He was appointed Sergeant of his company, and on the 23d of January, 1862, was commissioned First Lieutenant and served well and faithfully with his company and regiment till the close of the war, when, his health failing, and feeling that the country no longer needed his services, he was mustered out October 11, 1865.

After the close of his service in the army, Lieutenant Manyille pitched his tent in Chicago, where he remained in business a number of years, and then struck out West which is his present home. His address, April, 1887, is Alma, Neb.

#### SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT SHOWALTER

John T. Showalter enlisted at Geneseo, Ill., September 1, 1861, in Company B, Ninth Illinois Cavalry. He was promoted to Corporal, Sergeant and Lieutenant, having received his commission as Second Lieutenant, November 11, 1862, and was brevetted First Lieutenant "for gallantry and for distinguished service."





during the war." He was finally mustered out with the regiment at Selma, Ala., October 31, 1865.

Lieutenant Showalter was one of the brave, faithful soldiers and officers on whom one could always rely. Quick of perception and always ready, he gained the confidence and respect of all his associates. He was a participant with and leader of his comrades, and was engaged with his company actively for over four years in the service of his country. He was appointed by General Charles R. Woods as one of the officers to administer the amnesty oath in Alabama during the summer of 1865.

After the war he returned to Illinois, read law, and was admitted to the bar in Washington County, Ill., in 1849; moved to Kansas in 1873, where he has held several important positions of trust, among them that of register of deeds of his county (Sumner), and is now Major in the Second Kansas National Guard.

Major Showalter is eminently a self-made man. Since his removal to Kansas was for a number of years engaged in the practice of his profession, and has been for several years engaged in large financial and loan interests at Wellington, Kan., which is his present address.

#### SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT KINZIE.

Arthur M. Kinzie was born March 24, 1841, in Chicago, in one of the first brick houses built in the city, his father John Kinzie, having been brought here in 1804 by his parents.

After attending the public schools here, was sent to Jubilee College about fourteen miles from Peoria, was then sent to Racine College, remaining there four years after which he went to Kenyon College, Ohio, there met Comrade J. H. Carpenter from Chicago, and both remained until a difference between the two, why and themselves became so serious that *either the faculty or the students had to leave, and as the former had their families all settled there, these two young men came home.*

Young Kinzie continued his studies at Douglas University, and then proceeded toward returned to Kenyon, where he remained until January, 1861, when the political affairs of the country looked so equally that he did not return.

April 19, 1861, he entered the three months' service under the President's first call in Battery A, First Illinois Light Artillery, and served at Cairo for three months. After his return to Chicago he joined the Ninth Illinois Cavalry as Second Lieutenant of Company B, September 25, 1861, and was immediately assigned to duty as Aide-de-camp to Major-General David Hunter, and was with him for many months. General Hunter's division forming a part of General Fremont's army was engaged in Missouri campaigns after the rebel General Sterling Price, then spent the winter at Fort Leavenworth, Kan. In the spring March accompanied General Hunter when he was appointed to the command of the Tenth Army Corps, headquarters at Hilton Head, took part in the siege and capture of Fort Pulaski, under General Q. A. Gilmore.

General Hunter here conceived the idea of arming and organizing the negroes for garrison duty, and thus relieved a corresponding number of white troops for offensive operations. The command of this body of men, named "colored troops" was given to Lieutenant Kinzie, which he called "The First South Atlantic



lina Union Volunteers." For this act both General Hunter and Lieutenant Kinzie were outlawed in general orders by the rebel government, and were to be shot without trial, when caught.

This was the first body of black troops organized during the war, but their use was not authorized till several months afterward. Lieutenant Kinzie was the only commissioned officer connected with the organization, all the other officers being appointed from the best of non-committed soldiers and privates of the command, and he was obliged to receipt for all the arms, uniforms, gunpowder, equipage, commissary stores, etc., and was never able to obtain any responsible receipts for the same up to the close of the war, then he received notice that he was indebted to the Government in the sum of one hundred and three thousand dollars, which they would be pleased to have him remit, which he said—*no!*

After the order of outlawry was made known, General Hunter gave the Lieutenant charge of the Flag of Truce Department "in order that they might know him when they saw him."

Lieutenant Kinzie was furnished with a fine little steamer, well armed with ordnance with which, when not going up the Savannah River under flag of truce to deliver and receive dispatches, he used to cruise around the islands along the coast, shelling at the enemy's light batteries, which they would place at advantageous points, and among our transports and unarmed vessels.

While thus engaged he reported to Lieutenant Worden, United States Navy, and was assigned a position in line, and with the other naval forces took part in an attack on Fort McAllister on the Ogeechee River, captured by General Sherman's army.

In July, 1862, he was appointed Captain by President Lincoln, under the act of July 17th. General Gilmore having relieved General Hunter, retired with his chief to Washington, remaining there all winter, and any active duty now being unobtainable, he asked to be sent to his regiment, and joined them at La Grange, Tenn., but remained with them but a short time, when he was appointed Adjutant to Brigadier General E. A. Carr in command at Cairo. Some time went with him to Little Rock, Ark., remaining there all winter doing nothing, and again resigned his appointment, and rejoined the Ninth, but remained with them but a few days, when he was appointed aid to Major-General Washburn, remaining with him at Memphis till August 26, when General S. B. Forrest C. S. A. entered the city between 2 and 4 o'clock in the morning, and extended so urgent an invitation to accompany his men out again, that he could not refuse and was accordingly marched out in charge of a dray loaded on a white mule. About one hundred unfortunates which they had gathered up were marched seventy-two miles, when they were loaded into box-cars at Meridian, Miss., thence to Demopolis, Ala., and then to Cahaba, twelve miles below Selma on the Alabama River. Here the men were put in a regular pick-up pen, and the officers first giving their parole not to escape or talk to the officers were allowed the limits of four squares in the town, and were quartered in some rooms over a store; after about three months were exchanged, having been treated as well as possible under the circumstances.

The Provost-Marshal in charge was so thoroughly steeped in his duty that he was in his power to make the prisoners as comfortable as he could. The prisoners were but a pint of meal a day, about the same as the army soldiers received.





Lieutenant Kinzie mustered out at the expiration of three years, again joining the Hancock Veteran Reserve Corps, but left that the spring of 1865, returning to Chicago. His present address, 1868, is Riverdale, Ill.

#### SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT KILMER.

Jeremiah C. Kilmer enlisted at Geneseo, Ill., September 1, 1861, in Company B, Ninth Illinois Cavalry. He reenlisted as a veteran, January 1, 1864, and was appointed First Sergeant, March 28, 1865, was commissioned First Lieutenant of his company, serving well and faithfully till the close of the war, when he was mustered out at Shiloh, Miss., October 21, 1865.

Lieutenant Kilmer since the close of the war has been in the West and his address, 1888, is Rock Island, Ill.

August D. Anderson was born in Gelle Borg Len, Sweden, May 10, 1821, emigrated in 1844 to Henry County, Ill. His parents both died on the passage from Sweden, leaving him an orphan alone among strangers, without money, and unprotected for his passage, but he was a plucky, enterprising boy, and on arrival at Cambridge he went to work on a farm at \$3.00 month, and from his savings paid his passage to this country. After this he bound himself out for five years, the consideration being board and three months' schooling each year, and \$100 to be paid him when arrived at the age of twenty years. With that \$100 he purchased forty acres of land, and commenced farming on his own account, in which occupation he continued till September 1, 1861, when, inspired with that patriotism and devotion to his adopted country with which the whole loyal North was then ablaze, he enlisted in Company B, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, was promoted Corporal February 1, 1862, and Sergeant November 20, 1862, and honorably discharged from the service, March 27, 1864, for injury and disability received and incurred while in the line of duty in the Swamp of Arkansas, and he is still a sufferer from the disease contracted in the service of his country, and was with his company and regiment on all its marches, skirmishes and battles during the period of his service.

On his return to his home in Henry County, Ill., he again took up the occupation of the tiller of the soil, and by an industrious, upright life, increased the extent of his possessions, and has accumulated a considerable property, and has a well-stocked farm of two hundred acres within one and a half miles of Cambridge, Ill., and is one of the active, influential citizens of his county. He is a devoted Christian, an active worker in the Methodist Episcopal Church, in which he has been a deacon for many years.

Mr. Anderson is a member of A. A. Dunn Post 406, G. A. R., of Cambridge, Ill., which is his present address.

#### ROSTER OF COMPANY B.

First Sergeant Ashbell G. F. Jones enlisted September 1, 1861.

Sergeant John Buterick enlisted from Henry County, September 1, 1861, rejected November 14, 1861.

Sergeant James L. Morrow enlisted at Geneseo, September 1, 1861, mustered out September 23, 1864.

Corporal Augustus M. Tringey enlisted from Macomb, September 1, 1861.





Corporal Jacoby Markland enlisted at Geneseo, September 1, 1861; discharged February 18, 1862, for disability.

Corporal Thomas Morris enlisted at Geneseo, September 1, 1861; promoted sergeant; died at Camp Douglas, January 22, 1862.

Corporal John C. Stewart enlisted September 1, 1861; residence, Geneseo, Ill.

Eugler Oliver C. Bouce enlisted September 1, 1861.

Bugler Richard A. Kinsey enlisted Geneseo, September 1, 1861.

Charles Andrews enlisted September 1, 1861; transferred to Company E.

Edward D. Ayers enlisted at Geneseo, September 1, 1861; from 1862-4 in invalid corps in 1863; residence, Ellettsville, Ind.

Edwin A. Anderson enlisted Geneseo, September 1, 1861; discharged September 25, 1862, for disability.

Alpheus E. Baxter enlisted Geneseo, September 1, 1861; transferred to Company E.

Thomas or Henry Barrett enlisted Geneseo, September 1, 1861; promoted Hospital Steward; address 425 Paris st., East Chicago, Ill.

Oliver C. Budweh enlisted Geneseo, September 1, 1861; died at Camp Douglas, January 15, 1862.

David C. Burdett enlisted Geneseo, September 1, 1861; died, Helena, Ark. October 29, 1862.

Edward H. Chamberlain enlisted Geneseo, September 1, 1861; transferred to Company E.

Miner Chavegger enlisted Chicago, September 1, 1861; veteran; promoted Sergeant; mustered out October 31, 1865.

George B. Davis enlisted Geneseo, September 1, 1861; discharged February 18, 1862.

Sanford P. Dow enlisted September 1, 1861, Geneseo; transferred to Company E.

Simon Elliott enlisted Geneseo, September 1, 1861; veteran; died New Albany, Ind., January 6, 1865.

William H. Ellis enlisted at Geneseo September 1, 1861; discharged June 25, 1862; disability.

William W. Fornote enlisted at Geneseo, September 1, 1861; veteran; promoted saddler. Sergeant; mustered out October 31, 1865; address, Farmington, Ill.

Thomas Fausch enlisted at Geneseo, September 1, 1861; veteran; died at Canada prison January 13, 1865.

James Fabey enlisted at Geneseo, September 1, 1861; veteran; promoted Regimental Quartermaster Sergeant.

Milton Fries enlisted at Geneseo, September 1, 1861; promoted Corporal; mustered out September 25, 1864.

Horace E. Fisher enlisted at Geneseo, September 1, 1861.

John Fones enlisted at Geneseo, September 1, 1861; mustered out September 23, 1864.

William Fisk enlisted September 1, 1861.

Charles N. Gibbs enlisted at Geneseo, September 1, 1861.

Warren Hart enlisted at Geneseo, September 1, 1861; promoted Corporal; mustered out September 25, 1864.



Daniel S. Hubbard, enlisted Geneseo, September 1, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1862.

Henry Hardesty enlisted Geneseo, September 1, 1861; veteran; promoted Sergeant; mustered out October 31, 1862; address Virginia City, 2150 E.

Felix Hirt enlisted Geneseo, September 1, 1861; transferred to Company F.

Henry C. Hill enlisted Geneseo, September 1, 1861; promoted Private; discharged out September 29, 1861.

George W. Hill enlisted Geneseo, September 1, 1861; transferred to Company E.

George B. Houghron, enlisted at Geneseo, promoted Sergeant; discharged October 13, 1862.

Joseph Hunt enlisted Geneseo, September 1, 1861; promoted Sergeant; mustered out September 29, 1861; residence, Wilmet, Iowa.

Edward Hazell enlisted Geneseo, September 1, 1861.

Joseph Ireland enlisted Geneseo, September 1, 1861; mustered out October 31, 1862.

John G. Jacobs enlisted Geneseo, September 1, 1861; died at Helena, Ark., August 4, 1862.

John M. Kloetner enlisted Geneseo, September 1, 1861; residence, Humboldt, Neb.

William H. H. Keeler enlisted Geneseo, September 1, 1861; veteran; promoted Corporal; mustered out July 8, 1863; prisoner of war; address, Canton, Kan.

George H. Lambert enlisted from State of New York, September 1, 1861; transferred to Company E.

Jacques Lysiers enlisted Geneseo, September 1, 1861; discharged Geneseo 28, 1862; disability.

Frederick Lawson enlisted Geneseo, September 1, 1861; veteran; promoted Sergeant; mustered out October 31, 1862.

Frank McCartney enlisted Geneseo, September 1, 1861; veteran; promoted Sergeant; mustered out October 31, 1862; address, St. Louis, Mo.

Robert McChesney enlisted Geneseo, September 1, 1861; veteran; promoted Sergeant; mustered out October 31, 1862.

Jacob Masland enlisted Geneseo, September 1, 1861.

Ezekiel Morrey enlisted Geneseo, September 1, 1861; discharged March 10, 1862, for disability.

Freelin W. Manville, enlisted at Geneseo, September 1, 1861; address, Omaha, Neb.

Samuel N. Munson enlisted at Geneseo, September 1, 1861; veteran; promoted wagoner; mustered out October 31, 1862.

Sepdinus Manville enlisted at Geneseo, September 1, 1861.

Alexander Morrow enlisted at Geneseo, September 1, 1861; died in St. Louis, Mo., 1862.

Walter H. Morrow enlisted at Geneseo, September 1, 1861; died at Keokuk, Iowa, October 28, 1862.

William Morrow enlisted at Geneseo, September 1, 1861.

Samuel Morrow enlisted at Geneseo, September 1, 1861; promoted Sergeant; mustered out September 23, 1864; address, Webster, Kan.





Isaac Morrow enlisted at Geneseo, September 1, 1861; mustered out September 23, 1864; address, Kirwin, Kan.

Oscar C. May enlisted at Geneseo, September 1, 1861; promoted Corporal; discharged June 25, 1862; disability.

William G. Netzer enlisted Geneseo, September 1, 1861.

Franklin Newton enlisted Geneseo, September 1, 1861; promoted Corporal; discharged March 16, 1862, for disability.

Jacob Richel enlisted Geneseo, September 1, 1861; mustered out September 23, 1864; residence Badgley, Iowa.

Jeremiah H. Richmond enlisted Geneseo, September 1, 1861.

Edwin A. Richmond enlisted Geneseo, September 1, 1861.

Daniel E. Stork enlisted Geneseo, September 1, 1861; discharged August 25, 1862, for disability.

Albert A. Sudgley enlisted Geneseo, September 1, 1861; promoted Corporal; mustered out September 28, 1861.

Carl Swigan enlisted Geneseo, September 1, 1861; promoted Corporal; discharged May 1, 1862.

Lafayette P. Tinker enlisted Geneseo, September 1, 1861; promoted Corporal; discharged November 8, 1862.

William B. Thompson enlisted Geneseo, September 1, 1861; veteran; promoted Corporal; killed at Nashville, Tenn., December 16, 1864.

Frank R. Tito enlisted at Geneseo, September 1, 1861; wounded at Drys bridge, Ark., May 28, 1862; discharged December 9, 1862, for disability; address David City, Neb.

William C. Thomas enlisted at Geneseo, September 1, 1861; transferred to Company E.

Romaine Timmerman enlisted at Geneseo, September 1, 1861; veteran; promoted bugler; mustered out October 31, 1865; address Stella, Neb.

John Timmerman enlisted at Geneseo, September 1, 1861; veteran; promoted First Sergeant; mustered out October 31, 1865; address Guide Rock, Neb.

James H. Underwood enlisted at Geneseo, September 1, 1861; mustered out September 13, 1864.

William Wilfrow enlisted at Geneseo, September 1, 1861; promoted Corporal; discharged September 19, 1862, for disability.

John W. Wilson enlisted at Geneseo, September 1, 1861.

Charles H. Ward enlisted at Geneseo, September 1, 1861.

James H. Ward enlisted at Geneseo, September 1, 1861; promoted Corporal; discharged August 29, 1862, for disability.

Arnold Wilson enlisted at Geneseo, September 1, 1861; discharged February 18, 1862; disability.

Henry Young enlisted at Geneseo, September 1, 1861; mustered out September 23, 1864.

#### RECRUITS.

Ole C. Anderson enlisted Rockton, September 16, 1864; substitute; mustered out as of Company D., Forty-fifth Illinois Infantry.

Daval Anderson enlisted Geneseo, January 22, 1865; mustered out December 31, 1865.



William Air enlisted at East Joliet, January 16, 1865; died Geneseo, Ill., September 24, 1865.

James Blair enlisted Chicago, October 1, 1861; died Geneseo May 1, 1862.

Benjamin Broadbent enlisted at Addison, reported.

Albert H. Booth enlisted Geneseo, March 24, 1861; mustered out August 25, 1865.

Alden L. Bosch enlisted at Elk Grove, January 17, 1862; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Peter Blackburn enlisted from Jackson, January 16, 1861; returned home October 31, 1865.

Cyrus Bowers enlisted from East Joliet, January 16, 1862; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Samuel A. Benford enlisted from Chicago, February 28, 1861; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John Bremer enlisted from Chicago, March 20, 1862; mustered out October 31, 1865.

James Brown mustered out Geneseo, 1865.

John Brown enlisted from Geneseo, March 31, 1861; never joined company.

L. W. Campbell enlisted at Geneseo, Ill., October 7, 1861, and was discharged from the service December 20, 1861, on application of his father, he being minor. He then returned to Geneseo, and soon after made another attempt to enter the service of his country, but the recruiting officer declined to receive him on account of his being under age.

Soon afterward he entered the service of the United States Express Company as messenger, which position he filled for four years, after which period he came out on the Union Pacific Railroad. In October 1865 was made freight agent of the Union Pacific Railroad, and had general charge of the material for construction in the extreme front until the completion of the road. He then returned to Chicago and was made train master of the Chicago, Michigan, & Lake Shore Railway, remaining in that capacity until 1871, when he was promoted to general agency of the road, with headquarters at Chicago.

In 1873 he accepted the position of general freight agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway, which position he retained until 1887, when he was tendered the position of local freight agent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway at Chicago, which place he still holds. Mr. Campbell is a well-posted, thoroughly-going railroad man, who has always filled acceptably the various responsible and honorable places he has been called upon to assume, and has the full confidence and esteem of the railroad world, and the regard of many warm personal friends throughout the country.

He was married in Chicago in 1867, and has one daughter. His present residence and address is 779 North Clark street, Chicago.

Morris Brown enlisted from Rock, January 18, 1862; never joined company.

Elijah W. Bishop enlisted from Bloomington, February 6, 1862; deserted October 16, 1865.

Charles R. Benedict enlisted from Chicago, February 21, 1862; mustered out July 20, 1865; address, Blue Rapids, Kan.

John W. Beyer enlisted from Geneseo, Ill., October 1, 1861; mustered out



June 25, 1862; re-enlisted from Opa. February 29, 1864; returned Oct. 27, 1865.

Edison G. Constock enlisted from Musson, Ill., October 1, 1861; mustered out September 23, 1864.

Albert Colbert enlisted from Musson, January 1, 1862; returned.

Samuel S. Croxson enlisted from Chicago, February 26, 1862; mustered out October 21, 1865, as blacksmith.

Charles Charleston enlisted from Geneseo, January 21, 1862; mustered out August 21, 1865.

John Coffingdale enlisted March 26, 1862; mustered out January 26, 1865.

Felix Chaffee enlisted from Elgin, Ill., January 19, 1862; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Benjamin Chaffee enlisted at St. Ann, March 25, 1862; mustered out December 31, 1865.

Frederick Conrad enlisted from Holly Springs, N. Carolina, 28, 1861; mustered out October 13, 1865.

Hiram Dailien enlisted at Chicago, October 2, 1861; mustered out September 30, 1865.

Gustaf Davidson enlisted at Geneseo, February 20, 1862; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Herbert Danks enlisted at Chicago, March 26, 1862; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Angus Danks enlisted at Chicago, March 26, 1862; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John O. Daily enlisted from Lyons, Ill., February 18, 1862; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Henry C. Dimmocks enlisted from Frank, Iowa, March 6, 1862; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John B. Decker enlisted at Phoenix, October 6, 1861; mustered out October 12, 1865.

Ezra J. Ebel enlisted at Chicago, March 26, 1862; mustered out October 31, 1865.

George Ederman enlisted from Henry, Iowa, September 27, 1861; mustered out October 12, 1865; address, New Watrous, Ill.

David R. P. Englehardt enlisted at Scotland, October 6, 1861; died at Camp Miss., June 12, 1865.

James Fones enlisted at Geneseo, December 1, 1861; killed at Shiloh, Tenn., October 11, 1862.

Henry B. Frank, enlisted from Geneseo, January 24, 1862; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Gustavus Franklin enlisted at Chicago, April 8, 1862; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Leon W. Finney enlisted from Lake MacMinew, March 7, 1862; mustered out October 31, 1865.

James Feely enlisted at Okauch, August 1, 1862; mustered out June 2, 1865; address, Greenleaf, Kan.

Daniel G. Fries enlisted from Flora, March 1, 1862; died at Fort. Ord., July 15, 1865.





John Fries never joined company.

James M. Graham enlisted from Frankton, Mo., April 1, 1862.

Michael C. Griffin enlisted at Chicago, February 21, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865; address 188 W. Van Buren Street, Chicago.

John J. Gullison enlisted from Chicago, April 10, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865; present address, Orono, Neb., where he is chief of the fire department, a position he has held many years.

Henry C. Gilford enlisted from Pine Bluff, April 2, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

McLille Gardner enlisted from Rosabell, March 25, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Park B. Gerard enlisted Black Hawk, March 9, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Levin Gresham enlisted from St. Ann, March 23, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

James Gilmartin.

Henry Givens enlisted Chicago, October 1, 1865.

William Haidich enlisted at Carpenters River, April 29, 1865; transferred to Company L.

John Hicksen enlisted Geneseo, January 24, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Joseph Herock enlisted Chicago, March 25, 1865; deserted, sick, at headquarters of regiment.

William Higgins enlisted Chicago, March 24, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

James Healy enlisted from Osage, April 12, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John Hewlett enlisted from Elk Grove, January 18, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Andrew Hibbard enlisted from Chicago, October 6, 1865; mustered out October 13, 1865.

Kerran Horn enlisted from LaMont, March 25, 1865; died at Des Moines, Ia., October 16, 1865.

Joseph Howell enlisted from Quincy, January 20, 1865; never joined company.

Thomas Hopkins enlisted from Hopkirk, March 7, 1865; deserted October 31, 1865.

Charles Herdricks died January 8, 1865, at St. Louis.

Henry C. Ireland enlisted from Chicago, December 1, 1865.

Oliver Jacobs enlisted from Geneseo, September 1, 1861; died at Helena, Ark., August 3, 1862.

Gabriel Johnson enlisted from Chicago, May 5, 1861; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Josiah W. Jones enlisted from Omer, August 1, 1862; mustered out June 8, 1865; address, Pleasanton, Kan.

John H. Jones enlisted from Geneseo, January 23, 1865; deserted.

Lucas Kinkley enlisted from Chicago, March 23, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.



James H. Kirkpatrick enlisted from Rock Island, September 2, 1863, mustered out June 8, 1865.

Jacob Kreitzer enlisted from Chicago, March 13, 1863, died at Gainesville, Ala., August 26, 1865.

William Kupper enlisted from Jackson, January 19, 1863, never joined company.

William Kelly enlisted from Chicago, January 19, 1863, never joined company.

H. Kahan.

Godfrey Lascie enlisted from Chicago, December 1, 1861; promoted Sergeant; mustered out December 12, 1864.

Adolph Lascie enlisted from Cambridge, December 1, 1861; veteran; promoted Bugler; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Michael Lynch enlisted from Chicago, April 22, 1863; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Darius Lynchon enlisted from Chicago, March 20, 1864, never joined company.

David S. Leach enlisted from Wood, January 16, 1863; deserted September 1, 1865.

Richard H. Manville enlisted from Chicago, February 28, 1863; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Richard Miller enlisted December 31, 1863, at Geneseo; prisoner at war; mustered out September 14, 1865; address, Auburn, N.Y.

Patrick Murray enlisted from Dover, March 24, 1861; died at Iuka, Miss., June 7, 1865.

John McConnell enlisted from Chicago, February 7, 1863; never joined company.

Marion Malone enlisted from Chicago, February 21, 1863; deserted July 16, 1865.

Milton P. Naei enlisted from Chicago, October 11, 1861; promoted Corporal; mustered out October 13, 1865.

Andrew Nichols enlisted from Chicago, April 8, 1863; deserted January 12, 1865.

Isaac Newton enlisted from Chicago, March 21, 1863; deserted October 16, 1865.

William Owen enlisted from Onarga, August 1, 1863; mustered out June 8, 1865.

Alonzo W. Olmsted enlisted from Prophetstown, January 4, 1864; died at Gainesville, Ala., September 17, 1865.

Fergus Parker enlisted from Atkinson, January 15, 1862; mustered out February 15, 1865.

James W. Parker enlisted from Geneseo, January 24, 1863; mustered out October 31, 1865; address, Moline, Ill.

Archelaus Pugh enlisted from Chicago, October 17, 1861; mustered out October 13, 1865.

William Pitts enlisted from Henry County, September 24, 1863; discharged February 14, 1865, for disability.





Felix Benschaw enlisted from Chicago, January 1, 1865; died at Helena, A. T., September 15, 1865.

Samuel L. Rogers enlisted at Geneseo, March 25, 1864; promoted Corporal; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John A. Rehnman enlisted from Vienna, January 20, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Ervin Ryan enlisted from West Joliet, January 18, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

George Redcliff enlisted at Chicago, March 31, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Adolph Rosenmeyer enlisted at Chicago, March 30, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John L. Remont enlisted from Geneseo, January 24, 1865; mustered out July 13, 1865.

George Rig enlisted February 10, 1864; sent home company.

Henry Ripart.

Charles E. Smith enlisted at Geneseo, February 20, 1864; promoted Corporal; veteran recruit; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Gideon Smith enlisted from Geneseo, March 30, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

William Smith enlisted from Henry County, September 31, 1864; mustered out July 6, 1865.

Darius R. Smith enlisted from Henry County, September 23, 1864; promoted Corporal; mustered out October 13, 1865.

Julius S. Smith enlisted from Henry County, September 30, 1864; mustered out October 13, 1865.

Jonas P. Sacerison enlisted February 20, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Henry Siferth enlisted from East Joliet, January 10, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Wills B. Stamp enlisted at Chicago, March 27, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Eugene Spencer enlisted from Black Hawk, March 28, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Jerome A. Schmitt enlisted from Orlage, April 12, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

George W. Scroggins enlisted from Henry county, September 28, 1864; mustered out October 13, 1865.

Oscar Schanck enlisted from Henry county, September 19, 1864; mustered out September 28, 1865.

Adolph C. Springer enlisted at Chicago, October 17, 1865; mustered out October 13, 1865.

Carl Schunker enlisted at Chicago, January 12, 1865; re-enlisted company.

James T. Shaw enlisted from Lockport, April 12, 1865; deserted August 10, 1865.

James Taylor enlisted at Chicago, March 30, 1865; discharged mustered out October 31, 1865; address, Deer Creek, Minn.



Sidney E. Timmerman enlisted from Edford, March 30, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Henry E. Thompson enlisted at Chicago, March 27, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Herman Thies enlisted from Mendota, March 10, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Philip O. Faber enlisted from Oshkosh, December 30, 1864; never joined company.

Randolph Wilbanks enlisted from London, mustered out April 3, 1865; died at Helena, Ark., September 19, 1865.

Ezra Welcher enlisted at Chicago, March 8, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865 as Corporal.

Edwin F. Way enlisted from Joliet, January 13, 1865 (Corporal); mustered out October 31, 1865.

Lewis Wetz enlisted at Chicago, March 24, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Charles Wilson enlisted from Elgin, January 25, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Charles T. Way enlisted from St. Joliet, January 18, 1865; discharged; mustered out of regiment.

George W. Warren enlisted from Henry County, September 28, 1864; mustered out October 13, 1865.

Garrett A. Wilson enlisted from Henry County, September 28, 1864; mustered out October 13, 1865.

Andrew C. Whitney enlisted from Henry County, January 23, 1865; mustered out October 13, 1865; address unknown. R.

Squire Wright enlisted from Vienna, January 26, 1865; discharged October 16, 1865.

Robert Williams enlisted from Nebraska, January 19, 1865; mustered out October 19, 1865.

J. Weston.

Gideon Young enlisted from Geneseo, January 15, 1865.

#### COMPANY C.

Company C, of the Ninth, was recruited in Geneseo and Cambridge, Ill., and vicinity mainly by John S. Buckles and Francis H. McArthur. The full number desired was made up in less than a month, and an election was held at Geneseo on the evening of September 18, 1861. John S. Buckles was elected to be Captain, Charles W. Blakemore, First Lieutenant, and Francis H. McArthur, Second Lieutenant, and the company immediately took the cars for Chicago, arriving in camp on the morning of September 19, 1861, and mustered into the service the same day for three years or during the war.

The material of which this company was composed was the



equal of any, and their record during the whole period of which they were soldiers was that of brave and patriotic men, many of them remaining in the service as veterans, and patiently and faithfully performing every duty.

In all the arduous campaigns of the regiment Company C was to be found, as also in many of the smaller affairs in which as good soldiers they showed themselves always to be equal to the occasion. In this company also many changes were made, either by resignation or promotion, and the new men who came prominently to the front reflected still higher honor upon the record of Company C.

The number that entered in originally was ninety-two, and the whole number belonging to the company was two hundred.

#### SKETCH OF CAPTAIN BUCKLES.

John S. Buckles was born in Miami County, Ohio, June 19, 1835, at the breaking out of the war, was a lawyer, having a well established practice in his profession at Cambridge, Ill., of which place he had been a resident for many years. During the summer of 1861 he arranged his business in such a manner that he could leave, and started in to recruit a company for the service of his country. He was a popular man, and it was not long before he joined hands with a few gentlemen in the neighboring town of Geneseo, and the full complement of a company for Colonel Brackett's regiment of Cavalry was enlisted. In the evening of September 18, 1861, an election was held in Geneseo, and the young lawyer was chosen captain of what became, after their arrival in camp the next day, Company C.

Captain Buckles seemed to share himself readily in military life, and did well in the regiment, remaining in the field until the month of March, 1862, when his health became impaired, and he received his commission, returning to his home in Henry County, where he successfully prosecuted the practice of law. He died in Geneseo, Ill., August 11, 1874.

#### SKETCH OF CAPTAIN BLAKEMORE.

Charles W. Blakemore enlisted at Geneseo, Ill., September, 1861, in the company that became Company C, of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry.

At the election, September 18th, he was selected to be First Lieutenant of the company.

He had served in the Mexican War, in Company I, Fourth Ohio Volunteers, and his military experience was valuable to his company.

On the resignation of Captain Buckles he was promoted Captain of Company C, from April 2, 1862, remaining with the regiment through campaigns of the regiment in Missouri and Arkansas, and Kentucky and Illinois, July, September 27, 1862, and has since died, particularly well known.





## SKETCH OF CAPTAIN McARTHUR.

Francis H. McArthur enlisted September 10, 1861, at Geneseo, Ill., and aided largely in recruiting men for Company C, Ninth Illinois Cavalry. At the election of officers he was chosen Second Lieutenant of the company, and transferred into service September 19, 1861; he was promoted Captain September 26, 1862, and served as a gallant officer until the expiration of his term of service.

Captain McArthur was a most excellent officer, and was much liked by all. He was in many of the most serious and battles of the South and at Pontony and Tupelo, Miss., in July, 1862, was conspicuous for the gallantry with which he led his company in the thickest of the fight, and the next day, July 16, at Harrisburg, was struck by a fragment of shell, receiving a severe and painful wound in the leg. He was then sent to the hospital at Memphis, and, recovering, he spent some time at his home in Illinois.

Returning to the command he was placed in command of a regiment at Memphis, Tenn., but was soon again on duty with his regiment, serving to 31 November 1864, when he was mustered out.

He then returned to Geneseo, Ill., and was admitted to the bar, and has held various positions of trust during the last twenty years.

His address is still his old home, Geneseo, Ill.

## SKETCH OF CAPTAIN DAVISON.

Smith A. Davison was a resident of Geneseo, Ill., for many years previous to the war. He enlisted in Company C, September 10, 1861, and in the meeting of his company was appointed Sergeant, later was promoted to be First Sergeant, and on the 8th of April, 1862, was commissioned Second Lieutenant, and again promoted April 20, 1864, to First Lieutenant of his company, and, remaining as a veteran, was commissioned Captain of Company C, March 28, 1865.

Captain Davison was a popular man in the regiment, of a social lively temperament, his talks were interesting, and among the large ones would always keep a crowd in convulsions of laughter till he would retire. He was a brave and good soldier, always prompt and ready for duty.

He died at Exton, Wyo. T., July 2, 1875.

## SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT MARSHALL.


Charles M. Marshall enlisted in Company C, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, January 1, 1862, from Geneseo, Ill.; was promptly sergeant soon afterwards, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant, October 1, 1862, and again promoted April 8, 1863, to be First Lieutenant of his company, and remained on duty as an efficient and good officer till April 20, 1864, when he resigned and returned to his home in Geneseo, Ill.

## SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT HARDING.

Frederick W. Harding became a member of Company C, of the Ninth, September 10, 1861, re-enlisted as a veteran, January 1, 1862, was appointed Corporal, then Sergeant, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company C, March 28, 1865.

Lieutenant Harding was a brave soldier and a much-loved officer. He served in





SMITH A. DAVENPORT

CHIEF CLERK





wound in the engagement at Stewart's Plantation, Ark., on June 27, 1862, and was laid up for a short time in consequence.

Lieutenant Harding was always ready for duty, and was with the regiment in all its important battles during the war. His address, in 1887, was Maquoketa, Iowa.

#### SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT PETTEYS.

Stephen Petteys enlisted in Company C, Ninth Illinois Cavalry from Munson, Ill., September 10, 1861; re-enlisted as a veteran January 1, 1862, was appointed Corporal, and then First Sergeant, and he was commissioned First Lieutenant of his company, March 23, 1862, and remained with the regiment till the final muster out, October 31, 1865, at Selma, Ala.

Lieutenant Petteys was a faithful, good soldier, and almost constantly on duty during the whole of his more than four years of service.

His present address, 1888, is Tracer, Kan.

John L. Paxson enlisted in Company C, of the Ninth, September 10, 1861, and served with the regiment till his health failed him in the fall of 1862. He was sent to Mound City, and was there discharged from service September 4, 1862, for disability.

While waiting for his discharge papers and pay in Springfield, Ill., he secured employment in a jewelry store, and in the fall of 1867, opened business on his own account at Mason City, Ill., where he has carried on the jewelry business for the past twenty-one years with several "ups and downs," having been robbed twice, and burned out the same number of times. However, he has kept moving right along, and is now doing a good business, and highly respected as a man and public spirited citizen in the community in which he lives.

His address now, 1888, is Mason City, Ill.

#### ROSTER OF COMPANY C.

Sergeant John Gephart enlisted from Homer, September 10, 1861.

Sergeant Joseph L. Loring enlisted from Aurora, September 10, 1861; discharged November 14, 1862.

Corporal Allen G. Cushman enlisted from Henry County, September 10, 1861; veteran; absent, sick, at muster out of regiment; address, Keokuk, Ill.

Corporal Augustus S. Bertraman enlisted from Loraline, September 10, 1861.

Corporal James Bracken enlisted from Geneseo, September 10, 1861; promoted Sergeant; mustered out September 21, 1864; address, Geneseo, Ill.

James M. Brown enlisted September 10, 1861; promoted Corporal.

Edward B. Cook enlisted from Clover, September 10, 1861; regular veteran; promoted Sergeant; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Thomas A. Mabel enlisted September 10, 1861; promoted Farrier; veteran; promoted Sergeant; killed at Campbellville, November 24, 1864.

Samuel Aldridge enlisted from Cambridge, September 10, 1861; promoted Sergeant; mustered out September 23, 1864.

Ellis B. Atwater enlisted from Munson, September 10, 1861.

Paul Anderson enlisted September 10, 1861; veteran; promoted Farrier; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Henry H. Brown enlisted September 10, 1861.

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This led to a great influx of people to the West, and the establishment of many new settlements. The second was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859. This led to a great influx of people to the West, and the establishment of many new settlements.

The third was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This led to a great influx of people to the West, and the establishment of many new settlements. The fourth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This led to a great influx of people to the West, and the establishment of many new settlements.

The fifth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862. This led to a great influx of people to the West, and the establishment of many new settlements. The sixth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869. This led to a great influx of people to the West, and the establishment of many new settlements.

The seventh was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1871. This led to a great influx of people to the West, and the establishment of many new settlements. The eighth was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1876. This led to a great influx of people to the West, and the establishment of many new settlements.

The ninth was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1878. This led to a great influx of people to the West, and the establishment of many new settlements. The tenth was the discovery of gold in Texas in 1880. This led to a great influx of people to the West, and the establishment of many new settlements.

The eleventh was the discovery of gold in Oklahoma in 1889. This led to a great influx of people to the West, and the establishment of many new settlements. The twelfth was the discovery of gold in Kansas in 1890. This led to a great influx of people to the West, and the establishment of many new settlements.

The thirteenth was the discovery of gold in Nebraska in 1891. This led to a great influx of people to the West, and the establishment of many new settlements. The fourteenth was the discovery of gold in Iowa in 1892. This led to a great influx of people to the West, and the establishment of many new settlements.

The fifteenth was the discovery of gold in Missouri in 1893. This led to a great influx of people to the West, and the establishment of many new settlements. The sixteenth was the discovery of gold in Arkansas in 1894. This led to a great influx of people to the West, and the establishment of many new settlements.

The seventeenth was the discovery of gold in Louisiana in 1895. This led to a great influx of people to the West, and the establishment of many new settlements. The eighteenth was the discovery of gold in Mississippi in 1896. This led to a great influx of people to the West, and the establishment of many new settlements.

William H. Bushnell enlisted from Munson, September 10, 1861; veteran, promoted First Sergeant; mustered out October 31, 1865; address, Baerman, Mont.

Marcus Burton enlisted from Genesee, September 10, 1861; mustered out September 23, 1864; address Genesee, Ill.

William Bartlett enlisted from Genesee, September 17, 1861; discharged July 27, 1862.

John Barton enlisted from Munson, September 10, 1861; veteran; discharged September 23, 1865.

Amos Butler enlisted from Munson, September 10, 1861.

Steven Benedict enlisted from Cambridge, September 10, 1861.

Harriett Becker enlisted from Andover, September 10, 1861; veteran, promoted Sergeant; mustered out October 31, 1865.

William P. Bryson enlisted at Cambridge, September 10, 1861; veteran, promoted Saddler; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Michael B. Bristol enlisted at Cambridge, September 10, 1861; discharged September 23, 1864; address, Cambridge, Ill.

George S. Boyd enlisted from Olean, September 10, 1861.

Henry Bighy enlisted from Cayuga, September 10, 1861; veteran, promoted Blacksmith; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Herman Bauer enlisted from Genesee, September 10, 1861; veteran, promoted Corporal; mustered out October 31, 1865; address, Malabar Hill, N. Y.

Lawrence Cherry enlisted from Genesee, September 10, 1861; mustered out September 23, 1864.

John L. Colburn enlisted from Havana, September 10, 1861; mustered out September 23, 1864, as company Quartermaster sergeant.

William S. Crozet enlisted from Isonia, September 10, 1861; mustered out September 23, 1864; address, Jefferson, Iowa.

Abner A. Crandall enlisted from Genesee, September 10, 1861; mustered out September 23, 1864.

John Delquist enlisted September 10, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Charles Daley enlisted from Genesee, September 10, 1861.

George Dykens enlisted September 10, 1861.

Albert Dore enlisted from Genesee, September 10, 1861; discharged mustered out October 31, 1865.

Abram Eaker enlisted from Phoenix, September 10, 1861.

John G. Gee enlisted from Genesee, September 10, 1861; veteran; absent, sick, at muster out of regiment.

Benjamin W. Goble enlisted September 10, 1861.

Tobias Heltzel enlisted from Genesee, September 10, 1861; mustered out September 23, 1864.

John Hoffman enlisted from Genesee, September 10, 1861; veteran, promoted Sergeant; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Henry B. Hall enlisted from Olean, September 10, 1861.

Arnett F. Harphel enlisted from Cayuga, September 10, 1861; mustered out September 23, 1864; address Genesee, Ill.





Bruno Host enlisted from Atkinson, September 10, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1863.

Lucien S. Johnson enlisted from Munson, September 10, 1861; died at Helena, Ark., August, 20, 1862.

Elgee J. Jenkins enlisted from Phoenix, September 10, 1861; killed at Cotton Plant, Ark., May 17, 1862.

Franklin Kirk enlisted from Annawan, September 10, 1861; discharged for disability March 17, 1862.

James H. Kirkpatrick enlisted from Coloma, September 10, 1861; discharged; October 24, 1862; address St. Joseph, Mo.

Hiram Linton enlisted September 10, 1861; transferred to Company L.

Theodore Lasalle enlisted at Geneseo, September 10, 1861; veteran; promoted Corporal; mustered out October 31, 1863.

William H. Lockwood enlisted at Geneseo, September 10, 1861; mustered out September 23, 1864.

Thomas J. McClelland enlisted September 10, 1861; transferred to Company E.

Christian Miller enlisted from Andover, September 10, 1861; discharged November 9, 1862.

Charles M. Melbin enlisted from Edford, September 10, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1863.

Judson Morgan enlisted from Munson, September 10, 1861.

Samuel B. McClouchen enlisted at Geneseo, September 10, 1861; promoted Corporal; discharged November 14, 1862.

Orlando P. Middaugh enlisted at Cambridge, September 10, 1861; died at Keokuk, Iowa, October 12, 1862.

Alexander H. Mapes enlisted at Cambridge, September 10, 1861; veteran; promoted First Sergeant; died at Memphis, Tenn., September 8, 1864, of wounds.

Henry Netzer enlisted from Munson, September 10, 1861; mustered out September 23, 1864, as Sergeant.

Samuel H. Newlander enlisted September 10, 1861; transferred to Company E.

Samuel Naramore enlisted at Cambridge, September 10, 1861.

Daniel M. Pierce enlisted at Cambridge, September 10, 1861; discharged July 27, 1862, as Corporal; address, Cambridge, Ill.

Jacob M. Peyton enlisted from Clover, September 10, 1861.

William Remney enlisted Geneseo, September 10, 1861.

Jonathan Reighard enlisted from Phoenix, September 10, 1861.

Isaac Rogers enlisted September 10, 1861; transferred to Company L.

Jared Rood enlisted at Cambridge, September 10, 1861; veteran; promoted Sergeant; mustered out October 31, 1861.

John Ringle enlisted from Owen, September 10, 1861; mustered out September 23, 1864; address Cambridge, Ill.

Lyman Shearer enlisted from Munson, September 10, 1861.

Lewis G. Storms enlisted Geneseo, September 10, 1861; saddler; died at Reeve's Station, Mo., March 7, 1862.

Franklin M. Sewille enlisted from Andover, September 10, 1861; died at Pilot Knob, Mo., March 13, 1862.





John W. Smith enlisted September 10, 1861; transferred to Company E.  
 Martin A. Snyder enlisted Geneseo, September 10, 1861; discharged August 28, 1862.

Augustus Steele enlisted September 10, 1861; transferred to Company E.

Henry Stahl enlisted Geneseo, September 10, 1861; discharged November 20, 1862; address, Marshalltown, Iowa.

Philip Stiles enlisted September 10, 1861; transferred to Company F.

Andrew J. Taylor enlisted from Munson, September 10, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Delos Taylor enlisted Geneseo, September 10, 1861; deserted December 26, 1861.

Swan Tell enlisted September 10, 1861; transferred to Company E.

Hiram E. Tuttle enlisted from Munson, September 10, 1861; mustered out September 31, 1861.

Francis Vogus enlisted from Osceo, September 10, 1861; veteran; promoted Corporal; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Gilbert M. Vincent enlisted at Cambridge, September 10, 1861; discharged September 25, 1862 at Fortier; address, Ashton, Dak.

William G. Vining enlisted at Cambridge, September 10, 1861; discharged March 1, 1862; address Hamletson, Ohio.

David Waterman enlisted at Cambridge, September 10, 1861; discharged March 16, 1862, for disability.

Lewis Weaver enlisted from Hanna, September 10, 1861; address Cleveland, Ill.

Theodore Wells enlisted from Atkinson, September 10, 1861; veteran; promoted Sergeant; absent, sick, at muster out of regiment.

Moses York enlisted from Geneseo, September 10, 1861; died at Helena, Ark., September 4, 1862.

#### RECRUITS.

Edwin A. Anderson enlisted at Geneseo, March 27, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865, as Corporal.

Harrison Adams enlisted at Chicago, March 14, 1865; deserted September 27, 1865.

George W. Boyd enlisted from Osceo, February 21, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

William H. Bosworth enlisted from Chicago, March 10, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

George Buckholz enlisted from Chicago, March 16, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Nelson J. Bowers enlisted at Chicago, March 9, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865; address Valparaiso, Ind.

Daniel Cromwell enlisted at Geneseo, October 29, 1861; died at Andersonville, October 1, 1864.

Clement Cushman enlisted at Geneseo, February 1, 1862; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865; address Canton, Ill.

Alvah A. Colbert enlisted from Hanna, February 28, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

The first part of the paper is devoted to a general discussion of the problem of the origin of life. It is shown that the problem is one of the most important and most difficult in the history of science. The second part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the various theories of the origin of life. It is shown that the most plausible theory is that of spontaneous generation. The third part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the evidence in favor of spontaneous generation. It is shown that the evidence is very strong and that it is not possible to explain the origin of life in any other way. The fourth part of the paper is devoted to a discussion of the implications of the theory of spontaneous generation. It is shown that the theory has important implications for the study of the history of life on earth.

George W. Girty enlisted from Black Hawk, March 28, 1861; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Michael Gussert enlisted from Henry County, September 10, 1861; mustered out October 14, 1865.

Charles Glander enlisted from Spring, March 4, 1861; deserted July 28, 1862.

William H. Hannis enlisted from Mazon, September 10, 1861; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Carl C. Dittmore enlisted at Chicago, March 9, 1861; mustered out October 31, 1865; address, Maryville, Mo.

John W. Davis enlisted from Sulphur Springs, March 15, 1861; mustered out October 19, 1865.

Harris Dunkle enlisted at Chicago, March 10, 1861; mustered out October 21, 1865; represents Mrs. Sarah J. Holden.

John L. Davison enlisted from Knox County, October 20, 1861; mustered out May 31, 1865.

Simon B. Davenport enlisted at Chicago, April 12, 1861; died August 20, 1861, of wounds.

Joseph Farrer enlisted from Blackford, March 12, 1861; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Charles W. Franelson enlisted from Tipton, March 10, 1861; mustered out October 31, 1865.

William L. Fret enlisted from Orange, September 20, 1861; discharged September 22, 1865, for disability.

George Gehring enlisted from Hann, September 10, 1861; discharged October 1, 1865.

Daniel Gross enlisted at Chicago, March 10, 1861; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Thomas L. Green enlisted at Chicago, March 9, 1861; mustered out October 31, 1865; address, West Union, Iowa.

Joshua Giffon enlisted from Black Hawk, March 28, 1861; mustered out October 31, 1865; address, Anthon, Ill.

William H. H. Glesner enlisted from Woodfield, March 2, 1861; died July 18, 1861.

Charles F. Howard enlisted from Wauwauke, March 28, 1861; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Frederick A. Head enlisted at Rock Island, April 22, 1861; no detached service at muster-out of Regiment.

Marlin J. Helzell enlisted from Hann, February 28, 1861; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Adam Holmberg enlisted from Coxington, February 17, 1861; mustered out October 31, 1865.

George Honninger enlisted from Hann, February 28, 1861; mustered out October 31, 1865.

James F. Honninger enlisted from Hann, February 28, 1861; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Thomas C. Hill enlisted from South Pekin, February 28, 1861; mustered out October 31, 1865.

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This led to a great influx of people to the West, and the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. The second was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1858. The third was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. The fourth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862. The fifth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1863. The sixth was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1864. The seventh was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1865. The eighth was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1866. The ninth was the discovery of gold in Texas in 1867. The tenth was the discovery of gold in Oklahoma in 1868. The eleventh was the discovery of gold in Kansas in 1869. The twelfth was the discovery of gold in Nebraska in 1870. The thirteenth was the discovery of gold in Iowa in 1871. The fourteenth was the discovery of gold in Missouri in 1872. The fifteenth was the discovery of gold in Illinois in 1873. The sixteenth was the discovery of gold in Indiana in 1874. The seventeenth was the discovery of gold in Ohio in 1875. The eighteenth was the discovery of gold in Pennsylvania in 1876. The nineteenth was the discovery of gold in Maryland in 1877. The twentieth was the discovery of gold in Delaware in 1878. The twenty-first was the discovery of gold in Virginia in 1879. The twenty-second was the discovery of gold in North Carolina in 1880. The twenty-third was the discovery of gold in South Carolina in 1881. The twenty-fourth was the discovery of gold in Georgia in 1882. The twenty-fifth was the discovery of gold in Florida in 1883. The twenty-sixth was the discovery of gold in Alabama in 1884. The twenty-seventh was the discovery of gold in Mississippi in 1885. The twenty-eighth was the discovery of gold in Louisiana in 1886. The twenty-ninth was the discovery of gold in Arkansas in 1887. The thirtieth was the discovery of gold in Tennessee in 1888. The thirty-first was the discovery of gold in Kentucky in 1889. The thirty-second was the discovery of gold in West Virginia in 1890. The thirty-third was the discovery of gold in Maryland in 1891. The thirty-fourth was the discovery of gold in Delaware in 1892. The thirty-fifth was the discovery of gold in Virginia in 1893. The thirty-sixth was the discovery of gold in North Carolina in 1894. The thirty-seventh was the discovery of gold in South Carolina in 1895. The thirty-eighth was the discovery of gold in Georgia in 1896. The thirty-ninth was the discovery of gold in Florida in 1897. The fortieth was the discovery of gold in Alabama in 1898. The forty-first was the discovery of gold in Mississippi in 1899. The forty-second was the discovery of gold in Louisiana in 1900. The forty-third was the discovery of gold in Arkansas in 1901. The forty-fourth was the discovery of gold in Tennessee in 1902. The forty-fifth was the discovery of gold in Kentucky in 1903. The forty-sixth was the discovery of gold in West Virginia in 1904. The forty-seventh was the discovery of gold in Maryland in 1905. The forty-eighth was the discovery of gold in Delaware in 1906. The forty-ninth was the discovery of gold in Virginia in 1907. The fiftieth was the discovery of gold in North Carolina in 1908. The fifty-first was the discovery of gold in South Carolina in 1909. The fifty-second was the discovery of gold in Georgia in 1910. The fifty-third was the discovery of gold in Florida in 1911. The fifty-fourth was the discovery of gold in Alabama in 1912. The fifty-fifth was the discovery of gold in Mississippi in 1913. The fifty-sixth was the discovery of gold in Louisiana in 1914. The fifty-seventh was the discovery of gold in Arkansas in 1915. The fifty-eighth was the discovery of gold in Tennessee in 1916. The fifty-ninth was the discovery of gold in Kentucky in 1917. The sixtieth was the discovery of gold in West Virginia in 1918. The sixty-first was the discovery of gold in Maryland in 1919. The sixty-second was the discovery of gold in Delaware in 1920. The sixty-third was the discovery of gold in Virginia in 1921. The sixty-fourth was the discovery of gold in North Carolina in 1922. The sixty-fifth was the discovery of gold in South Carolina in 1923. The sixty-sixth was the discovery of gold in Georgia in 1924. The sixty-seventh was the discovery of gold in Florida in 1925. The sixty-eighth was the discovery of gold in Alabama in 1926. The sixty-ninth was the discovery of gold in Mississippi in 1927. The seventieth was the discovery of gold in Louisiana in 1928. The seventy-first was the discovery of gold in Arkansas in 1929. The seventy-second was the discovery of gold in Tennessee in 1930. The seventy-third was the discovery of gold in Kentucky in 1931. The seventy-fourth was the discovery of gold in West Virginia in 1932. The seventy-fifth was the discovery of gold in Maryland in 1933. The seventy-sixth was the discovery of gold in Delaware in 1934. The seventy-seventh was the discovery of gold in Virginia in 1935. The seventy-eighth was the discovery of gold in North Carolina in 1936. The seventy-ninth was the discovery of gold in South Carolina in 1937. The eightieth was the discovery of gold in Georgia in 1938. The eighty-first was the discovery of gold in Florida in 1939. The eighty-second was the discovery of gold in Alabama in 1940. The eighty-third was the discovery of gold in Mississippi in 1941. The eighty-fourth was the discovery of gold in Louisiana in 1942. The eighty-fifth was the discovery of gold in Arkansas in 1943. The eighty-sixth was the discovery of gold in Tennessee in 1944. The eighty-seventh was the discovery of gold in Kentucky in 1945. The eighty-eighth was the discovery of gold in West Virginia in 1946. The eighty-ninth was the discovery of gold in Maryland in 1947. The ninetieth was the discovery of gold in Delaware in 1948. The hundredth was the discovery of gold in Virginia in 1949.



Albert Huggert enlisted from Spring, March 3, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865; address, Mahan, Wis.

William H. Horning enlisted from Rockford, March 8, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Albert M. Hawkins enlisted at Chicago, April 4, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Orrin S. Hawkins enlisted at Chicago, April 4, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Lyman Huley enlisted at Chicago, March 10, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

James Haywardson enlisted from Black Hawk, March 9, 1865; mustered out September 19, 1865.

George Holbrook enlisted from Oaco, February 24, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Baldemar Hentelizer enlisted from Chicago, January 28, 1865; mustered out June 7, 1865.

Aloisius Hull enlisted from French Village, February 17, 1865; drafted August 14, 1865.

William Harris enlisted from Omega, September 10, 1864; prisoner of war; mustered out July 8, 1865.

Jackson Isaacs enlisted from Caseyville, February 15, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Thomas Johnson enlisted at Chicago, March 10, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Henry Kapitska enlisted from Edford, March 30, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Asaph King enlisted from Flora, March 4, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865; address, Central City, Neb.

Abraham G. King enlisted from Phoenix, March 17, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865; address, Andry, Neb.

Joseph Leander enlisted March 25, 1865; promoted Corporal; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Shepherd Linscott enlisted at Chicago, February 24, 1865; promoted Corporal; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Andrew Linberg enlisted at Geneseo, March 31, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Francis H. Leiver enlisted from Palatine, February 18, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Benedict Leander enlisted at Chicago, March 2, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Leonard Long enlisted from Sulphur Springs, March 16, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John Latimore enlisted from De Kalb, March 7, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

William Lenney died at St. Louis, Mo., December 15, 1864.

Benjamin P. Munson enlisted from Geneseo, January 5, 1865; promoted Sergeant; mustered out October 31, 1865.



John B. Mapes enlisted from Tiskilwa, December 17, 1865; promoted Corporal; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John M. Malone enlisted from Hanna, February 28, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Henry Miller enlisted from Edford, March 10, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Hiram Miller enlisted from Chicago, March 11, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John McGavin enlisted from Chicago, February 24, 1865; mustered out May 25, 1865.

Abner A. Mitchel enlisted from Henry County, September 30, 1861; mustered out to date from September 2, 1865.

Joseph Moore enlisted from Halleck, June 21, 1865; deserted July 4, 1865.

Augustus Nelson enlisted from Chicago, April 25, 1861; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Theodore Post enlisted from Geneseo, September 10, 1861; discharged September 1, 1862.

Joseph Phelps enlisted from Geneseo, September 10, 1861; mustered out October 27, 1861.

Wiley Peeney enlisted from Geneseo, December 8, 1862; mustered out October 31, 1865.

James M. Penney enlisted from Hanna, February 28, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

George B. Posson enlisted from Chicago, March 2, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865; address, Milwaukee, Wis.

John Quillen enlisted from Hanna, February 28, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Charles H. Remington enlisted from Geneseo, January 2, 1864; promoted Corporal; mustered out October 31, 1865.

William Remington enlisted from Colona, April 6, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Carl Rhodes enlisted from Geneseo, March 30, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Alonzo Rivers enlisted from Chicago, March 11, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Richard Rockafelles enlisted from Westfield, March 7, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

William Ragsdale enlisted from Chicago, March 1, 1864; deserted August 14, 1865.

Henry Robinson enlisted from Spring, March 4, 1865; deserted July 18, 1865.

William L. Simonton enlisted at Geneseo, September 10, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865.

George W. Scott enlisted from Munson, September 10, 1861; died at Helena, Ark., November 8, 1862.

Clayborn M. Showers enlisted from Cambridge, December 1, 1861; discharged at Chicago.

William Shoals enlisted from Spring, March 4, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.



Edward T. Sawyer enlisted from Havana, February 28, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

James J. Smith enlisted from Peletine, February 18, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Martin P. Swett enlisted from Westfield, March 7, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Hiram Stratton enlisted from Dorr, March 7, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John G. Schurr enlisted from Coral, March 1, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Partons Schoonover enlisted from De Kalb, March 7, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Andrew T. Thompson enlisted at Geneseo, March 31, 1864; promoted Corporal; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John D. Thompson enlisted from Havana, February 28, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

James Taylor enlisted from Chicago, February 28, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

George Treatman enlisted from Chicago, February 28, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Samuel Tindell enlisted from French Village, February 17, 1865; deserted August 14, 1865.

Kirkland G. Vincent enlisted at Cambridge, December 1, 1861; discharged October 2, 1862; address, Moline, Ill.

Robert Vetter enlisted from Edford, March 30, 1864; died March 12, 1865.

William Woldschager enlisted from Edford, March 30, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865; address, Scribner, Neb.

William H. Walters enlisted from Havana, February 28, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Martin M. Williams enlisted at Chicago, March 17, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Franklin H. Woodward enlisted from Henry County, September 29, 1864; mustered out to date September 28, 1865; address, Oeno, Ill.

Charles E. Watson enlisted at Chicago, March 10, 1865; deserted August 4, 1865.

#### COMPANY D.

Company D, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, was originally recruited by William J. Wallace, Llewellyn Cowen and John H. McMahon, and its ranks were made up from Chicago, Jerseyville and Virden, Ill., and vicinity, and a number from Toledo, Ohio, and these three gentlemen were elected to be the first commissioned officers, and went into camp in the latter part of September, 1861, and were mustered into the service September 26th.

Of this company it may be said that they were good fighters,







HIRAM A. HAWKINS

Sergeant Company D.



and in the long time of their service acquitted themselves with credit, and under the leadership of some of their officers, who were rotably brave and dashing, and never backward when hard knocks were to be given or received. A large part of those of the company in March, 1861, re-enlisted as veterans, and under the lead of men who had remained faithful to the cause did their full share in maintaining the credit of the regiment in all the various duties they were called on to perform.

This company, while on escort and courier service with General Sweeney, was often called upon for very hazardous courier duty, and were so fortunate in their performance of these duties, as to merit and receive the thanks of the General, who expressed an earnest desire to take Company D with him when he left that district; this however, was not allowed.

The deaths in Company D were one Lieutenant, one Sergeant, one Corporal, one Bugler and thirty-four privates. The number at original muster was eighty-nine men, and there were borne on the rolls first and last two hundred.

#### SKETCH OF CAPTAIN COWEN.

Llewellyn Cowen enlisted a part of those who afterward became members of Company D, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, in the vicinity of Virden and Jerseyville, Ill.; came up to Chicago and was mustered into the United States service September 26, 1861, as First Lieutenant, and on the promotion of Captain Welsh to a majorship, he was commissioned Captain, March 1, 1862; remained with the regiment on duty the rest of the time till his term of service expired September 23, 1864, when he mustered out of the service, returning to his old home at Virden, Ill., where he died.

While the regiment was in West Tennessee the gallant Captain Cowen was made happy by the presence of Mrs. Cowen, who often entertained her husband's brother officers in a very charming manner.

#### SKETCH OF CAPTAIN KELLEY.

Patrick Kelley enlisted at Toledo, Ohio, September 10, 1861, and came to Chicago with a number of recruits, and joined his fortunes with those of Company D, Ninth Illinois Cavalry. He was mustered into the service as First Sergeant, September 26, 1861, was commissioned Second Lieutenant, October 18, 1862, and was again promoted to be First Lieutenant, July 16, 1864, when the brave Lieutenant McMahon was killed at Tupelo. When the company re-enlisted as veterans, Lieutenant Kelley was commissioned Captain of Company D, and remained with the regiment till the final muster out of the same, October 31, 1865.

Captain Kelley was a popular officer, always prompt and ready, and his genial manner and true Irish wit made him a general favorite. He was an

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and its history is therefore a history of growth and development. The second is the fact that the United States is a large nation, and its history is therefore a history of expansion and conquest. The third is the fact that the United States is a diverse nation, and its history is therefore a history of conflict and compromise.

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detached service as Judge Advocate, and was one of the officers of the Ninth assigned to duty in the summer of 1865 to administer the oath of Amnesty. He died February 8, 1888, at East Saginaw, Mich.

#### SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT CONN.

George W. Conn enlisted from Jerseyville, Ill., September 10, 1861, in Company D, of the Ninth, and on the muster in of the company, September 30, 1861, was appointed Sergeant, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant, March 1, 1862, and served with the company through Missouri and Arkansas till October 18, 1862, when his health failing he resigned and returned to his old home in Illinois. His present address is Jerseyville, Ill.

#### SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT McMAHON.

John H. McMahon joined the Ninth Illinois Cavalry with the men who came from Toledo, Ohio. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant and mustered into the service September 20, 1861.

Lieutenant McMahon was the youngest officer of the regiment. He was very impetuous, and brave to rashness, but always ambitious to do his whole duty, and his quick temper and overbearing manner sometimes got him into trouble, still he was well liked, and his many brave and noble qualities won him many friends among his brother officers and comrades; promoted to be First Lieutenant, March 1, 1862.

In July, 1863, while in command of Company H, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, at Tupelo, Miss., while gallantly and bravely charging at the head of his company, he met with a shower of rebel bullets, and fell a victim to what was thought at the time a useless order by Colonel Mower, and one entirely barren of result except to lose us a number of good men.

#### SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT RATZ.

Benjamin Ratz enlisted from Toledo, Ohio, December 20, 1861, and re-enlisted as a veteran January 1, 1864, was appointed Sergeant, and May 10, 1865, was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company D, serving with the company till the final muster out of the regiment at Selma, Ala., October 31, 1865.

Lieutenant Ratz was a brave officer and gallant soldier, constantly on duty, and was always considered "one of the reliables."

After the war he returned to his old home at Toledo, Ohio, which is his present address, in 1888.

#### SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT HAZLETT.

James H. Hazlett enlisted in Girard, September 10, 1861, re-enlisted as a veteran January 1, 1864; was promoted and was appointed Sergeant, and again promoted to be First Lieutenant, and commissioned as such, March 28, 1864, remaining with the regiment and participating in all its battles, trials and hardships till the close of the war, when he was mustered out with the regiment October 31, 1865, at Springfield, Ill.

Lieutenant Hazlett was a good soldier, always ready for duty, brave and gallant. He had the regard of all his comrades.

After his muster out he wandered to the West and is now, May, 1888, trapped at Edgar, Neb.



## HIRAM A. HAWKINS

enlisted at Virden, Ill., September 10, 1861, in Company D, of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, and was promoted Sergeant, and later again promoted as First Sergeant of his company, serving faithfully as a good soldier until the expiration of his term, September 23, 1864.

Comrade Hawkins was a man who was highly esteemed, and was always to be relied upon to perform whatever came in the line of duty. He was detailed by order of General Washburn to serve with Captain Knight at Fort Fisher in the spring of 1864, and was soon after given charge of the postoffice in the fort, afterward was placed in charge of troops between Vicksburg, Memphis and Cairo, and served intelligently in that important responsible position till he finally mustered out in the fall of 1864, when he was ordered to Springfield, Ill., for final payment and discharge.

Since the war he has been engaged in his old trade as millwright, and lately in the employ of the city of Chicago in the responsible position of Superintendent of Meters in the water department; a genial, honorable, pleasant gentleman, much respected by all who know him. His address, 1928, is Chicago, Ill.

## CHARLES C. WHITE,

from Waterford, Mich., enlisted in Company D, of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, September 10, 1861, and served with the regiment as a good soldier, brave and always ambitious to do his whole duty.

He was engaged in all the battles of the regiment up to August 22, 1864, at Coldwater, Miss., when he was captured by the rebels on the "Greene's Raid," and was taken to Libby and Belle Isle prisons, and was paroled at Richmond March 7, 1864, and exchanged at St. Louis May 7 following, and rejoined the regiment at once at Memphis, Tenn., soon after which he was promoted First Sergeant of his company, and was with the regiment constantly till the expiration of his term of service, and was mustered out September 23, 1864.

Of late years Comrade White has been a resident of the West, where he is one of the highly respected citizens of Nebraska, and is a very popular man. He has been State Senator, and has large milling interests at Crete and Valparaiso.

His home at this time, May, 1888, is in the town of Crete, Neb.

## SAMUEL B. DAVIS

enlisted at Toledo, Ohio, September 10, 1861, in Company D, of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, and re-enlisted as a veteran January 1, 1864, serving with the regiment faithfully all these years as a good soldier and patriot.

At Jacksonport, Ark., in the spring of 1862, he, in connection with others of the Ninth, took possession of a printing office which the rebel editors had deserted and abandoned, and receiving an order from Colonel Brackett, approved by General Fred Steele, proceeded to transform the institution into a Union paper, styled the *Cavalier*, which was issued as "often as convenient" while the regiment remained in this vicinity, and which was a source of much amusement and some little financial success to the self-assumed proprietors.

Comrade Davis was a wide awake young man, and after serving through the whole war creditably as a soldier, he returned to the North, and has been engaged

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This discovery led to a great influx of people to California, and the state became a part of the United States in 1850. The second was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Colorado, and the state became a part of the United States in 1876. The third was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Nevada, and the state became a part of the United States in 1864. The fourth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Idaho, and the state became a part of the United States in 1890. The fifth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Montana, and the state became a part of the United States in 1889. The sixth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Wyoming, and the state became a part of the United States in 1890. The seventh was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1871. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Utah, and the state became a part of the United States in 1896. The eighth was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1876. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Arizona, and the state became a part of the United States in 1909. The ninth was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1878. This discovery led to a great influx of people to New Mexico, and the state became a part of the United States in 1906. The tenth was the discovery of gold in Texas in 1884. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Texas, and the state became a part of the United States in 1845. The eleventh was the discovery of gold in Louisiana in 1884. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Louisiana, and the state became a part of the United States in 1803. The twelfth was the discovery of gold in Mississippi in 1884. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Mississippi, and the state became a part of the United States in 1792. The thirteenth was the discovery of gold in Alabama in 1884. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Alabama, and the state became a part of the United States in 1788. The fourteenth was the discovery of gold in Georgia in 1884. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Georgia, and the state became a part of the United States in 1776. The fifteenth was the discovery of gold in South Carolina in 1884. This discovery led to a great influx of people to South Carolina, and the state became a part of the United States in 1776. The sixteenth was the discovery of gold in North Carolina in 1884. This discovery led to a great influx of people to North Carolina, and the state became a part of the United States in 1776. The seventeenth was the discovery of gold in Virginia in 1884. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Virginia, and the state became a part of the United States in 1776. The eighteenth was the discovery of gold in Maryland in 1884. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Maryland, and the state became a part of the United States in 1776. The nineteenth was the discovery of gold in Delaware in 1884. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Delaware, and the state became a part of the United States in 1776. The twentieth was the discovery of gold in Pennsylvania in 1884. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Pennsylvania, and the state became a part of the United States in 1776. The twenty-first was the discovery of gold in New Jersey in 1884. This discovery led to a great influx of people to New Jersey, and the state became a part of the United States in 1776. The twenty-second was the discovery of gold in New York in 1884. This discovery led to a great influx of people to New York, and the state became a part of the United States in 1776. The twenty-third was the discovery of gold in Connecticut in 1884. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Connecticut, and the state became a part of the United States in 1776. The twenty-fourth was the discovery of gold in Rhode Island in 1884. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Rhode Island, and the state became a part of the United States in 1776. The twenty-fifth was the discovery of gold in Massachusetts in 1884. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Massachusetts, and the state became a part of the United States in 1776. The twenty-sixth was the discovery of gold in Vermont in 1884. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Vermont, and the state became a part of the United States in 1776. The twenty-seventh was the discovery of gold in New Hampshire in 1884. This discovery led to a great influx of people to New Hampshire, and the state became a part of the United States in 1776. The twenty-eighth was the discovery of gold in Maine in 1884. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Maine, and the state became a part of the United States in 1776. The twenty-ninth was the discovery of gold in New Brunswick in 1884. This discovery led to a great influx of people to New Brunswick, and the state became a part of the United States in 1776. The thirtieth was the discovery of gold in Nova Scotia in 1884. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Nova Scotia, and the state became a part of the United States in 1776. The thirty-first was the discovery of gold in Prince Edward Island in 1884. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Prince Edward Island, and the state became a part of the United States in 1776. The thirty-second was the discovery of gold in Newfoundland in 1884. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Newfoundland, and the state became a part of the United States in 1776. The thirty-third was the discovery of gold in the British Isles in 1884. This discovery led to a great influx of people to the British Isles, and the state became a part of the United States in 1776. The thirty-fourth was the discovery of gold in the North Atlantic in 1884. This discovery led to a great influx of people to the North Atlantic, and the state became a part of the United States in 1776. The thirty-fifth was the discovery of gold in the South Atlantic in 1884. This discovery led to a great influx of people to the South Atlantic, and the state became a part of the United States in 1776. The thirty-sixth was the discovery of gold in the Indian Ocean in 1884. This discovery led to a great influx of people to the Indian Ocean, and the state became a part of the United States in 1776. The thirty-seventh was the discovery of gold in the Pacific Ocean in 1884. This discovery led to a great influx of people to the Pacific Ocean, and the state became a part of the United States in 1776. The thirty-eighth was the discovery of gold in the Atlantic Ocean in 1884. This discovery led to a great influx of people to the Atlantic Ocean, and the state became a part of the United States in 1776. The thirty-ninth was the discovery of gold in the Arctic Ocean in 1884. This discovery led to a great influx of people to the Arctic Ocean, and the state became a part of the United States in 1776. The fortieth was the discovery of gold in the Antarctic Ocean in 1884. This discovery led to a great influx of people to the Antarctic Ocean, and the state became a part of the United States in 1776. The forty-first was the discovery of gold in the Indian Ocean in 1884. This discovery led to a great influx of people to the Indian Ocean, and the state became a part of the United States in 1776. The forty-second was the discovery of gold in the Pacific Ocean in 1884. 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for many years in the conduct of the *McComb Herald* at Ohio, but has recently made a change of base, and is now located at Knox, Ind., where he is conducting *The Republic*, and where we wish him much success.

#### ROSTER OF COMPANY IV.

Sergeant Alexander Knucke enlisted September 10, 1861.

Sergeant Walter A. McCaron enlisted from Toledo, September 10, 1861, veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865; address, Toledo, Ohio.

Corporal Benjamin Ferri, enlisted from Whiteford, Mich., September 10, 1861.

Corporal John W. Wetner enlisted from Niles, September 10, 1861, and Germantown, Tenn., June 4, 1862.

Corporal Bruce Hoffman enlisted from Defiance, Ohio, September 10, 1861, discharged July 17, 1862.

Corporal William H. Orr.

Farrier Louis Meyer enlisted from Cretz, September 10, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Bugler Henry Ivata, enlisted from Cretz, September 10, 1861; veteran; died at Memphis, Tenn., October 20, 1864.

Bugler Michael O'Brien enlisted from Toledo, September 10, 1861; veteran; promoted Chief Bugler; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Lewis Andrews enlisted from Jerseyville, September 10, 1861; veteran; promoted Sergeant; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Frederick Ahlstedt enlisted from Cretz, September 10, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Gilbert Boody enlisted from Newport, Mich., September 10, 1861.

George M. Haugh enlisted from Jerseyville, September 10, 1861.

Conrad Buck enlisted from Cretz, September 10, 1861.

Frederick Buck enlisted from Hanover, September 10, 1861; veteran; promoted Corporal October 31, 1865.

William W. Brown enlisted from Toledo, September 10, 1861; veteran; promoted Corporal and First Lieutenant; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Michael Casey enlisted from Chicago, October 1, 1861; discharged March 16, 1862.

Courtland C. Cushman enlisted September 10, 1861.

Owen Carl enlisted from Chicago, October 1, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865.

George Cowen enlisted from Jerseyville, September 10, 1861; promoted Corporal; mustered out September 23, 1864.

James Cornelius enlisted September 10, 1861.

William Conskay enlisted from Cretz, September 10, 1861; died at Helena, Ark., October 1, 1862.

Philip Deconess enlisted September 10, 1861; veteran; promoted Sergeant; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Peter H. Donnelly enlisted September 25, 1861; transferred to Company K.

Henry Dueneuz enlisted from Washington, September 10, 1861; veteran; mustered out, October 31, 1865.

George C. Davidson enlisted from Kingston, Canada, September 10, 1861.





William E. Rivers enlisted from Virden, September 10, 1861; promoted Sergeant; mustered out September 24, 1864; address, Jacksonville, Ill.

John Eversding enlisted from Crete, September 10, 1861.

Christian Fehrenkamp enlisted from Potosi, September 10, 1861; discharged in February, 1863, and died at Potosi, Ill., in March, 1864.

Henry Fehrenkamp enlisted from Potosi, Ill., September 10, 1861, and served faithfully with his company until his health gave way. He was offered a corporalship; was sent to Keokuk Hospital in the month of September, 1862, and was discharged for disability January 5, 1863.

When somewhat recovered in health he went into a whore house and then a louse, where he remained for fourteen years. He then sought to reform, by himself in farming, but has been obliged to give that up. His old diseases contracted in the army (rheumatism and chronic diarrhoea) have troubled him to all the past twenty-five years. So that at this time, July, 1888, he is unable to work. His residence is the home he owns at 513 North May street, Chicago.

John Ficed enlisted from Virden, September 10, 1861; promoted Sergeant; mustered out September 24, 1864.

John Goodall enlisted from Toledo, Ohio, September 10, 1861; died at Helena, Ark., July 29, 1862.

Henry Guberski enlisted from Crete, September 10, 1861; veteran; promoted Bugler; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Friederick Hesse enlisted from Crete, September 10, 1861; veteran; promoted Corporal; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Francis Horer enlisted from Toledo September 10, 1861; killed at Camp Douglas December 25, 1861.

Wesley Hyke enlisted September 10, 1861; transferred to Company B.

Edgar Hyke enlisted from Toledo, September 10, 1861; mustered out November 19, 1864.

Joseph Jackson enlisted from Dixon, Iowa, September 10, 1861; promoted Corporal; mustered out September 24, 1864; Ill. High, Iowa.

Robert Harris enlisted from Toledo, September 10, 1861.

John Hankely enlisted from Jerseyville, September 10, 1861; veteran; appointed blacksmith; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Conrad Ingelking enlisted from Crete, September 10, 1861; died April 18, 1862.

John H. Johnson enlisted from Virden, September 10, 1861; promoted Saddle Sergeant; mustered out October 7, 1864; address, Waukegan, Ill.

James King enlisted at Chicago, September 10, 1861; died at St. Louis, Tenn.

Patrick King enlisted September 10, 1861.

Louis Kuttermeyer enlisted from Sumner, September 10, 1861.

John Klebenow enlisted from Crete, September 10, 1861; veteran; promoted Sergeant; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Conrad Kule.

Francis Kelley enlisted at Chicago, October 1, 1861; discharged September 18, 1862, for disability.


Edwird L. Langrell enlisted from Crete, September 10, 1861; veteran; appointed Wagoner; mustered out October 31, 1865; address, Waukegan, Ill.



- Christoff Lidkey enlisted September 10, 1861, from Crete;  
 George Laubault enlisted from Crete, September 10, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865.  
 Denis Maher enlisted from Toledo, September 10, 1861; appointed Corporal; drowned at Cairo, Ill., March 22, 1864.  
 John McBride enlisted from Sylvania, Ohio, September 10, 1861; died at Helena, Ark., October 13, 1862.  
 Joseph Mackey enlisted September 10, 1861; transferred to Company K.  
 Benjamin Mackey enlisted from Cincinnati, September 10, 1861; died February 16, 1865.  
 Aaron Miner enlisted from Jerseyville, September 10, 1861; widow; Rank III.  
 John Philip Meyer enlisted from Crete, September 10, 1861.  
 Frederick Moor enlisted September 10, 1861.  
 Conrad Mast enlisted from Crete, September 10, 1861; mustered out September 23, 1864; address, Orlowa, Neb.  
 John C. Nicholson enlisted from Sangamon, September 10, 1861; promoted Corporal; mustered out September 23, 1864; address, Virden, Ill.  
 John H. Price enlisted from Jerseyville, September 10, 1861; mustered out September 23, 1864; address, Jerseyville, Ill.  
 Christoff Pust enlisted from Crete, September 10, 1861; veteran; promoted Sergeant; mustered out October 31, 1865.  
 Joseph Pellett enlisted from Toledo, September 10, 1861; promoted Sergeant; mustered out October 7, 1864.  
 Arthur Reomy enlisted September 10, 1861.  
 Thomas Redwood enlisted September 10, 1861.  
 Henry Rupright enlisted from Crete, September 10, 1861; veteran; promoted Corporal; mustered out October 31, 1865.  
 Conrad Rogers enlisted from Crete, September 10, 1861.  
 George W. Smith enlisted from Lansing, Mich., September 10, 1861; died at Helena, Ark., October 1, 1862.  
 Frederick Schulte enlisted from Proctor, September 10, 1861; address, Jewett Nation, Iowa.  
 Pierson Savanson enlisted September 10, 1861.  
 Michael Schrieber enlisted from Virden, September 10, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865.  
 Christoff Shaeffer enlisted from Crete, September 10, 1861; killed August 23, 1864.  
 Conrad Stige enlisted from Crete, September 10, 1861; veteran; absent, sick at muster out of regiment.  
 Conrad Suedt enlisted from Crete, September 10, 1861; discharged November 29, 1862.  
 Charles Selvey enlisted September 10, 1861.  
 Henry Selling enlisted September 10, 1861.  
 Dedrich Towne enlisted from Addison, September 10, 1861; discharged September 10, 1863, for disability.  
 George F. Walker enlisted from Jerseyville, September 10, 1861.







CHARLES C. WHITE  
Sergeant Company D



Christoff Wilholm enlisted from Monroe county, Mich., September 10, 1861; discharged on writ of habeas corpus January 8, 1862.

#### RECRUITS.

Frederick Adrian enlisted from Cass, October 9, 1861; transferred to Company E.

William Arkanberg enlisted at Chicago, April 19, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Bernard Boddcker enlisted at Chicago, October 8, 1861; mustered out October 19, 1864.

Charles Burmester enlisted from Hushagrove, September 23, 1861; died at St. Louis, November 9, 1862.

Henry Bitter enlisted at Chicago, February 28, 1865; promoted Corporal; mustered out October 31, 1865.

George Baumback enlisted at Chicago, March 8, 1865; promoted Bugler; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Alexander B. Beck enlisted from Flora, January 21, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Colleb Birk enlisted from Rich, February 20, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Jacob Birk enlisted from Rich, February 20, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Frank Blauer (or Plauer) enlisted from Niles, February 23, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865; address, Saxony, Ind.

Frank J. Berg enlisted from Chicago, March 8, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865; address, Jefferson, Wis.

Josiah W. Blake enlisted from Chicago, March 8, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Benjamin Brandon enlisted March 8, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

George Bartholme enlisted from Chicago, February 20, 1865; mustered out August 22, 1865.

Henry Carroll enlisted from Chicago, December 15, 1861; deserted February 6, 1862.

John Cragons enlisted from Chicago, October 8, 1861; discharged July 29, 1862.

James Conner enlisted from Vandalia, Ill., February 22, 1862.

Charles H. Conger enlisted from Schaumburg, January 4, 1865; promoted Sergeant; mustered out October 31, 1865; residence, Toledo, Ohio.

William R. Carey enlisted from Chicago, February 28, 1865; promoted Corporal; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Williamson Cox enlisted from Chicago, March 17, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

George D. Carter enlisted from Coe, March, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Joseph Crane enlisted from Chicago, September 27, 1864; mustered out June 9, 1865.

Frederick Drier enlisted from Thompson, February 27, 1865; promoted Corporal; mustered out October 31, 1865.



Daniel Day enlisted from Flora, January 23, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865; residence, 1822 W. Jackson street, Chicago.

Peter F. Devanny enlisted from Chicago, February 24, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Augustus Dentloff enlisted from Chicago, March 14, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865; now resides at Denver, Colo.

Christian Duriaardt enlisted from Chicago, March 8, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Anthony Dumas enlisted from Virden, February 1, 1864; deserted December 12, 1864.

Thomas C. Flynn enlisted from Chicago, April 16, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865.

William A. French enlisted from Spring, January 26, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Henry C. Fullerton enlisted from Chicago, February 28, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John Flynn enlisted from Tallington, January 23, 1865; mustered out August 4, 1865.

John Grant enlisted from Chicago, January 9, 1862; deserted January 10, 1862.

William E. Galliger enlisted from Wheeling, February 15, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865; residence 294 Cleveland avenue, Chicago.

John Gill enlisted from Chicago, March 16, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Henry C. Glauz enlisted at Chicago, March 8, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Peter Glauz enlisted from Chicago, April 3, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John Gilbert enlisted from Chicago, April 19, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John George enlisted from Chicago, February 27, 1865; mustered out June 13, 1865.

William Hardkopp enlisted from Cret., October 9, 1864; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Martin Hallihan enlisted at Chicago, February 19, 1862; veteran; deserted November 15, 1864.

Milo Helmer enlisted from Jefferson, January 23, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865; now resides at St. Joseph, Mo.

Frank Hunt enlisted from Belvidere, January 24, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865; resides at 454 S. Western avenue, Chicago.

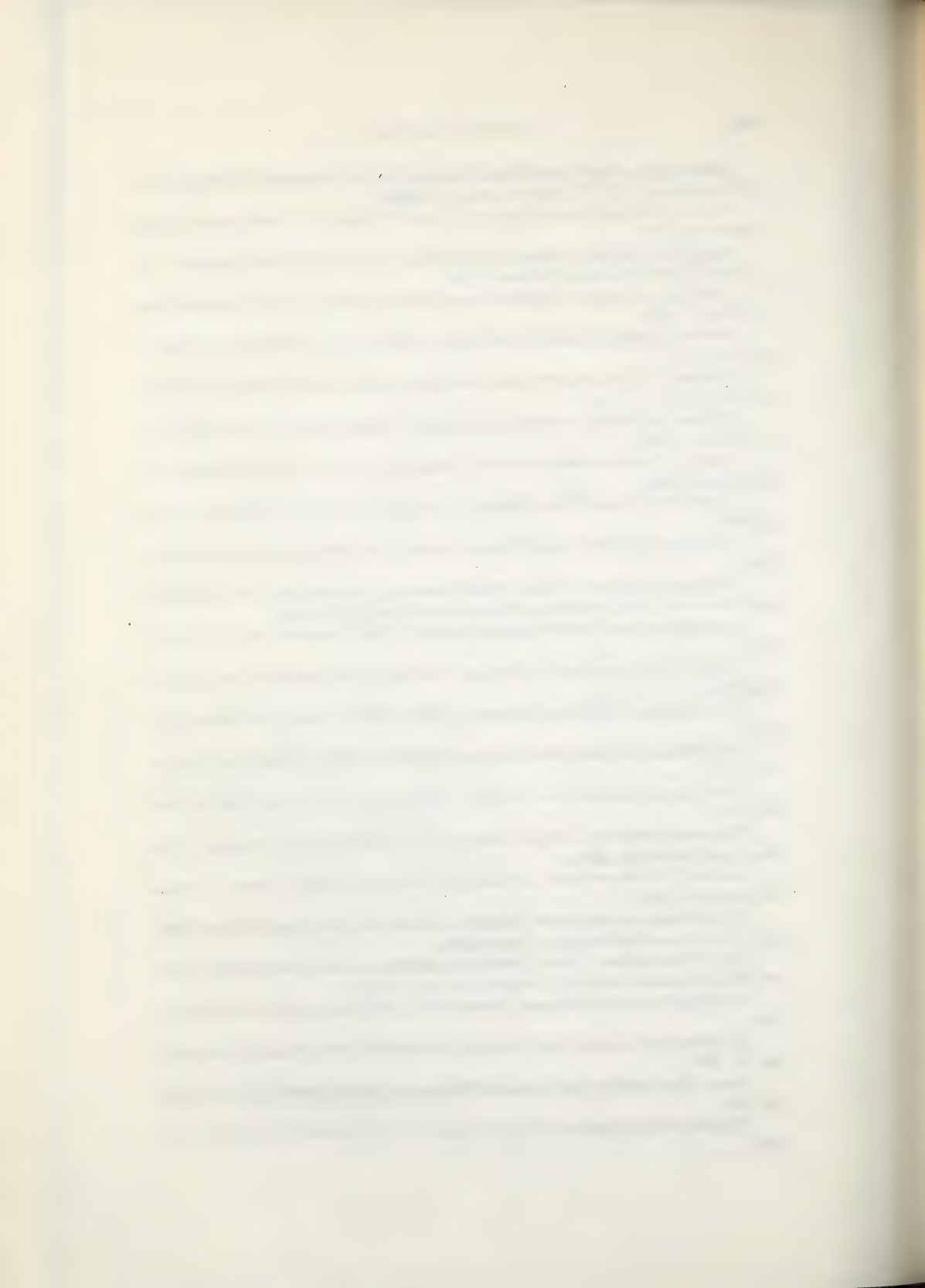
John Hai enlisted at Chicago, February 29, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Nicholas Hai enlisted from Chicago, February 23, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Henry Hirth enlisted at Chicago, February 27, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

William Hill enlisted at Chicago, March 17, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.





Richard Hauberberg enlisted at Chicago, February 21, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

William Harrington enlisted from Belvidere, January 24, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Hedamus Hazard enlisted from Rich, January 24, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Uriah Hartwick enlisted from Round Grove, October 4, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John R. Hickman enlisted from Flora, January 24, 1865; deserted August 15, 1865.

John Johnston enlisted from Port Byron, Ill., December 29, 1861; veteran; promoted Sergeant; mustered out October 31, 1865.

William Jarris enlisted at Chicago, February 19, 1862; veteran; dishonorably discharged July 19, 1862; sentence, G. C. M.

Otto Katza enlisted at Chicago, April 19, 1863; promoted Corporal; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Frederick W. Kune enlisted at Chicago, January 26, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Louis Kneisel enlisted at Chicago, February 15, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865; address La Fren, Dak.

Isaac Keller enlisted at Chicago, March 8, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Walter L. Knott enlisted from Jefferson, Ill., January 23, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Joseph Leoble enlisted at Chicago, October 2, 1861.

August Lohman enlisted at Crete, October 8, 1861.

William Linton enlisted at Chicago, January 11, 1862; rejected January 19, 1862.

R. W. Lykes (or Likes) enlisted at Chicago, March 17, 1865; promoted Corporal; mustered out October 31, 1865.

William Lelga enlisted at Chicago, April 13, 1861; mustered out October 10, 1865.

William Landerback enlisted at Chicago, February 21, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Michael Mahoney enlisted from Phoenix, October 1, 1861; mustered out October 19, 1861.

August Meyer enlisted from Crete, October 1, 1861; died at Memphis, Tenn., July 28, 1862.

Frederick Miller enlisted from Crete, September 19, 1861; veteran; promoted Sergeant; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Augustus Mowden enlisted from West Wood, April 27, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865.

George C. Merrick enlisted from Chicago, March 8, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Perry McDaniel enlisted from Phoenix, March 17, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

George Maulder enlisted from Chicago, March 8, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.



Henry Martins enlisted from Chicago, February 27, 1865; absent, sick, at muster out of regiment.

Nicholas Myers enlisted from Chicago, January 28, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Charles Milhollan enlisted from Hannibourg, January 4, 1865; deserted October 3, 1865.

John F. Mitzel enlisted January 1, 1864; died at Memphis, October 22, 1864.

Peter Meyers enlisted from Chicago, March 14, 1865; died at Eastport, Miss., June 12, 1865.

John J. Neary enlisted from Chicago, October 18, 1864.

John P. Neutzel enlisted from Chicago, February 1, 1865; died at Memphis, Tenn., October 26, 1864.

Joseph Neadermiller enlisted from Chicago, February 20, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Daniel Pray enlisted from Chicago, February 28, 1865; absent, sick, at muster out of regiment.

John Paden enlisted from Chicago, March 8, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

George Perry enlisted from Chicago, March 14, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

James Porter enlisted from Chicago, March 9, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John O. Pasher enlisted from Chicago, March 8, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Thomas J. Qualls enlisted from Virden, January 25, 1864; deserted October 28, 1864.

Mathew Roper enlisted from Niles, February 23, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

William Richter enlisted from Chicago, March 2, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Ernst N. Rencke enlisted from Chicago, March 8, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Theodore Rober enlisted from Niles, February 23, 1865; mustered out June 13, 1865; now living at Hanover, Kan.

John Strickmattter enlisted from Virden, October 1, 1864; mustered out October 19, 1864; resides at Virden, Ill.

Henry H. Scribner enlisted from Chicago, February 19, 1865.

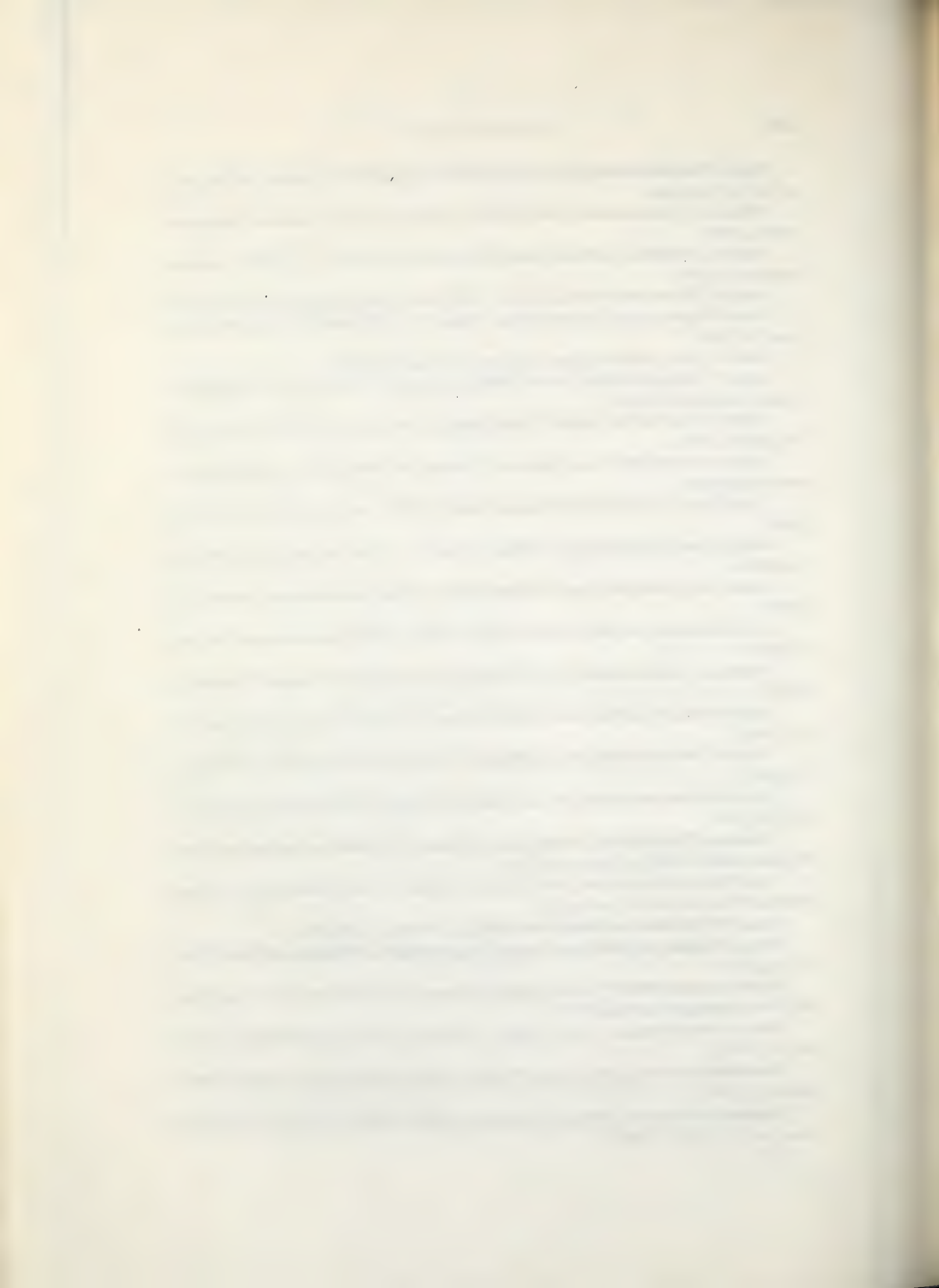
Henry Sharrer enlisted from Arcola, Ill., March 22, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John Stamm enlisted from Chicago, January 25, 1865; mustered out June 22, 1865; residence Lockport, Ill.

Ray C. Smith enlisted from Petys, February 18, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Ferdinand Shultz enlisted from Chicago, March 1, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Alexander Sinclair enlisted from Round Grove, Ill., October 1, 1864; mustered out October 24, 1864.





William Townsley enlisted from Phoenix, March 11, 1862; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Patrick Tierney enlisted from Chicago, November 30, 1861; mustered out June 3, 1865.

John C. Weimer enlisted from Virden, Ill., January 15, 1862; promoted Corporal; mustered out January 27, 1865.

George W. Walker enlisted from Glasgow, March 28, 1861; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John Warrenholtz enlisted at Chicago, February 22, 1862; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Johnson Wesley enlisted from Indian Creek, February 18, 1862; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Frederick Wentworth enlisted at Chicago, February 28, 1862; mustered out October 21, 1865.

Otto A. Willis enlisted from Bloomington, January 27, 1862; promoted Hospital Steward.

#### COMPANY E.

Company E was recruited in the vicinity of Lozansport, Ind., and as they came to Colonel Brackett, expecting to go into the "First Western Cavalry," there was considerable dissatisfaction when it was learned that the regiment was to be known as an Illinois regiment, and designated the "Ninth Illinois Cavalry." This feeling of discontent becoming known to Colonel Brackett, he at once took prompt measures to squelch any overt act.

Company E was formed in ranks and told by the Colonel, "All who were not satisfied to step two paces to the front." Two or three stepped out, and more were on the point of doing so, when Colonel Brackett motioned to his guards and those who had come out were immediately arrested and taken to the guard house, where they were confined for some time. This action of the Colonel in enforcing military authority had a wholesome effect, and nothing more was heard of the "First Western Cavalry."

Ira R. Gifford was elected Captain; Richard D. Ellsworth, First Lieutenant; Benjamin O. Wilkinson, Second Lieutenant; these gentlemen having largely recruited the company, and having the confidence and respect of the men. The record of Company E was a good one, and it was not long before they became quite reconciled to being associated with their Illinois comrades, and could always be relied upon to perform their full share of all the duties pertaining to good fighting soldiers.



The company mustered into the service October 3, 1861, with a total membership of eighty-three, quite a number of whom showed their appreciation and love of their old regiment by re-enlisting as veterans.

The whole number of Company E during their more than four years' service was two hundred and four.

#### SKETCH OF CAPTAIN ELLSWORTH.

Richard D. Ellsworth joined the Ninth Illinois Cavalry as First Lieutenant of Company E, enlisting at Logansport, Ind., and was so active duty with the regiment in the Missouri and Arkansas campaigns.

On the promotion of Captain Gilton to 1st Major he was reappointed Captain of his company, and remained with the regiment engaged in all the battles, skirmishes, and scenes of the war up to October 30, 1865, when, his term of service having expired, he was mustered out.

Captain Ellsworth was an excellent officer, brave and gallant, and a good disciplinarian. He enjoyed the esteem of his brother officers and comrades.

After his muster out he engaged in business in Wisconsin, and later removed farther west, and located at Raymond, Dak., his present address, 1888.

#### SKETCH OF CAPTAIN PURVIAANCE.

Samuel Purviance enlisted from Logansport, Ind., September 1, 1861, in Company E, of the Ninth, and was appointed sergeant.

January 3, 1862, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant, and again December 12, 1864, First Lieutenant. March 25, 1865, was promoted Captain of the company he had been with so long, he having become a veteran, January 1, 1864, remaining with the Ninth on duty constantly until the final muster out of the Ninth at Selma, Ala., October 31, 1865.

Captain Purviance was a sturdy, brave and good soldier, having a strong physical constitution, he was able to bear with ease the fatigues and privations which so many of our comrades gave way. He had the respect of all his comrades.

After the war he returned to his old home at Logansport, Ind., his address at this time, 1888.


#### SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT WEIRICK.

Spencer T. Weirick came from Logansport, Ind., and was appointed First Sergeant of Company E, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, September 1, 1861, was promoted August 21, 1862, to be Second Lieutenant, and again on the 2d of January, 1863, was commissioned First Lieutenant of Company E, and served with the Ninth till the expiration of his three years' service, when he was mustered out, December 14, 1864.

Lieutenant Weirick was a bright, brave and excellent officer, and during his connection with the regiment, he made many friends by his soldierly qualities and genial manners.

He returned to Logansport after buying the *Western*, 1864, his present address is believed to be the Soldier's Home, at Dayton, Ohio, 1888.





THOMAS W. EATON.

1860.





## SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT WILKINSON.

Benjamin O. Wilkinson joined the Ninth Illinois Cavalry as Second Lieutenant of Company E, October 3, 1861, from Loganport, Ind., but his health failing he resigned his commission, April 7, 1863.

## SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT WILSON.

Eugene C. Wilson enlisted in Company E, of the Ninth, February 23, 1863, and was appointed Sergeant and then Second Lieutenant to date from December 12, 1861, and was then commissioned First Lieutenant, March 25, 1863, remaining with the company till the final muster out of the regiment at Selma, Ala., October 31, 1865.

Lieutenant Wilson was a pleasant young man, and much in earnest in all that pertained to military life; coming among us as he did the last year of the war, he had but little fighting to do, but he was no doubt equal to any demands that might have been made upon him.

His address, May, 1888, is Clay Center, Kas.

## SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT HANER.

Charles M. Haner came from Wooster, Ohio, and enlisting in Company E, to date from September 1, 1861, was made Sergeant.

Re-enlisted as a veteran, he was made First Sergeant February 25, 1864, and on the 25th of March, 1865, was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company E, which position he filled with ability till the regiment was mustered out at Selma, Ala., October 31, 1865.

Lieutenant Haner was an excellent soldier, always ready for duty, brave and reliable. He was in all the severe service and arduous campaigns in which his company was engaged, and was much esteemed by his associates in arms.

Lieutenant Haner's address, April, 1888, is Pekin, Ill.

## THOMAS W. EATON

enlisted at Geneseo, Ill., September 1, 1861, in Company B, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, and that company being full and running over he was transferred to Company E, and mustered into the service October 3, 1861, and served his country faithfully until October 31, 1865, he having re-enlisted as a veteran January 1, 1864.

Comrade Eaton was a brave, good soldier, and soon after the return of the regiment to Memphis, while on a scout with a detachment of the Ninth with General Sturgis, was taken prisoner by the enemy and after being confined some weeks by the rebels at Oxford, Miss., effected his escape, rejoining the regiment in an almost starved condition (having had no food for three days) at Memphis.

When he returned to his company he was so unlike the returned Eaton who had left them three weeks before that his comrades did not recognize him. He served with the regiment in all the battles, toils and hardships till the end of the war, and was mustered out at Selma, Ala., October 31, 1865, after which he returned to his home in Henry County, and in 1871 moved to Chicago, where he followed his old trade as carpenter until 1878, when he engaged in the manufacture of machinery and engineering, and followed that branch successfully until the latter part of 1881, when he was placed as engineer in charge of Lake Street Bridge, Chicago, which position he still holds.



Comrade Eaton is an active, energetic business man, and is much respected and well known in the city of his adoption, Chicago, Ill., which is his present address.

#### PERRY B. BOWSER,

from Logansport, Ind., enlisted in Company E, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, November 1, 1861, having previously served in the three months' service.

He is a man of some literary ability and was one of the editors of *The Courier*, at Jacksonport, in the spring of 1862, and wrote many graphic accounts of the doings of the army to the Northern papers. He has also written a book for publication entitled "Four Years in the Cavalry Service by a Corporal."

He was discharged from the service for disability at Helena, Ark., July 17, 1862. After recovering his health he again entered the service, and remained through the war.

Of late years he has been located at Logansport, Ind., which was his old home, but has now made a change, and is living, June, 1887, at Elwood, Ind.

#### ROSTER OF COMPANY E.

Sergeant David A. Ewing enlisted at Logansport, Ind., September 1, 1861; committed suicide at Germantown, Tenn., May 12, 1862.

Corporal Lewis Vorhees enlisted from Logansport, September 1, 1861; discharged May 1, 1862.

Corporal Isaac Graham enlisted from Logansport, Ind., September 1, 1861.

Corporal Peckard Heron enlisted from Logansport, Ind., September 1, 1861.

Corporal William Larimore enlisted from Logansport, Ind., September 1, 1861; promoted Sergeant; died at Andersonville, August 16, 1864; grave 3003.

Bugler John H. Masterson enlisted from Logansport, Ind., September 1, 1861; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Martin Andress enlisted from Logansport, Ind., September 1, 1861; discharged June 21, 1862.

Joseph Allen enlisted September 1, 1861, from Logansport, Ind.; mustered out December 14, 1861.

Charles A. Andress enlisted September 1, 1861; transferred to Company B.

John O. Barron enlisted from Logansport, September 10, 1861; rejected December 18, 1861.

Charles N. Banks enlisted from Logansport, September 20, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Jordan Berry enlisted from Logansport, September 10, 1861; died at Memphis, Tenn., March 4, 1864.

Malcom G. Bliss enlisted from Monterey, Ind., September 10, 1861.

William Banks enlisted from Logansport, Ind., September 10, 1861; mustered out November 1, 1861; promoted Wagoner.

Joseph Barron enlisted from Logansport, September 10, 1861.

Joseph Bower enlisted from Logansport, Ind., September 20, 1861; discharged April 5, 1862.

Zeons Bratley enlisted from Logansport, Ind., September 10, 1861; mustered out October 14, 1861.





Alpheus Baxter enlisted from Geneseo, Ill., September 10, 1861; died at Dennis, Mass., June 12, 1864.

James Crosby enlisted from Logansport, Ind., September 10, 1861; discharged April 4, 1862.

John C. Cook enlisted from Lincoln Ind., September 10, 1861; deserted November 7, 1861.

Thomas Chambers enlisted from Logansport, Ind., September 10, 1861.

John Cummins enlisted from Logansport, Ind., September 10, 1861; dropped July 21, 1862.

Edwin H. Chamberlain enlisted from Geneseo, Ill., September 10, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865; promoted Sergeant.

John Conley enlisted October 2, 1861.

James Douglas enlisted from Logansport, Ind.; September 10, 1861; veteran; promoted First Sergeant; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John Detrick enlisted from Pennsylvania, September 10, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Patrick Dillon enlisted at Logansport, Ind., September 10, 1861; died at Germantown, Tenn., March 10, 1864.

Charles W. Dunn enlisted at Logansport, Ind., September 10, 1861; mustered out June 23, 1865; prisoner of war.

Charles Davidson enlisted at Logansport, Ind., September 10, 1861; died at Memphis, Tenn., March 15, 1864.

Sanford F. Dorr enlisted at Geneseo, Ill., September 10, 1861; mustered out October 27, 1864.

Thomas Fliin enlisted at Logansport, Ind., September 10, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Thomas Faulkner enlisted September 10, 1861.

John M. Fletcher enlisted at Logansport, Ind., September 10, 1861; mustered out October 27, 1864; resides 2332 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Owen Gillispie enlisted at Logansport, Ind., September 10, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 2, 1865.

Edward Griffin enlisted at Logansport, Ind., September 10, 1861; mustered out December 14, 1864.

James Hurley enlisted at Logansport, Ind., September 10, 1861; discharged October 28, 1862.

Francis M. Hinton enlisted at Logansport, September 10, 1861.

Patrick J. Howard enlisted at Logansport, Ind., September 10, 1861; died at Cohaba prison, Ala., March 25, 1864, while prisoner of war.

Hubbard Hessel enlisted at Monterey, Ind., September 25, 1861; mustered out October 1, 1864.

George W. Hali enlisted at Geneseo, Ill., September 10, 1861; mustered out October 1, 1864; resides at Jupiter, Fla.

Felix Hiner enlisted at Geneseo, Ill., September 10, 1861; mustered out October 27, 1864.

Jacob Loser enlisted at Logansport, Ind., September 10, 1861; promoted Corporal; mustered out December 14, 1864.

William D. Lyon enlisted at Logansport, Ind., September 10, 1861; mustered out December 14, 1864.

The first part of the book is devoted to a general history of the United States, from the discovery of the continent to the present time. The second part is a history of the individual states, and the third part is a history of the federal government. The book is written in a clear and concise style, and is well illustrated with maps and diagrams. It is a valuable work for the student of American history, and for the general reader who is interested in the history of the United States.

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Stephen R. Lavoie enlisted at Logansport, Ind., September 10, 1861; mustered out October 9, 1861.

George H. Lambert enlisted from State of New York, September 10, 1861; rejected December 18, 1861.

Francis Mumford enlisted at Logansport, Ind., September 10, 1861; mustered out November 23, 1861.

William C. Marshall enlisted at Logansport, Ind., September 10, 1861; discharged July 11, 1862.

James M. Larkin enlisted at Logansport, Ind., September 10, 1861; discharged October 29, 1862.

Harnes B. Moore enlisted at Logansport, Ind., September 10, 1861; discharged April 8, 1862; re-enlisted as a veteran January 1, 1864; died February 1, 1865.

Joseph Myre enlisted at Kewanee, September 10, 1861; died at Helena, Ark., August 16, 1862.

Thomas J. McCauley enlisted at Geneseo, September 10, 1861.

Samuel Newendor enlisted at Geneseo, Ill., September 10, 1861.

Daniel J. O'Meira enlisted at Chicago, October 2, 1861; died at Andersonville, October 2, 1864. Grave 10770.

Harvey Parker enlisted at Worcester, Ohio, September 10, 1861; discharged for promotion February 29, 1862.

Thomas Quinn enlisted at Logansport, September 10, 1861; veteran; died at Logansport, Ind., April 2, 1864.

John Rears enlisted at Logansport, September 10, 1861; mustered out October 19, 1864.

Jacob Reap enlisted at Logansport, Ind., September 10, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865; died at Panzer, Neb.

Michael Reiser enlisted at Logansport, September 10, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865; Soldier's Home, Milwaukee.

Joseph H. Smalley enlisted September 10, 1861.

Martin L. Smith enlisted September 10, 1861.

Ira M. Sweat enlisted at Logansport, September 10, 1861; discharged November 15, 1862.

George L. Sturte enlisted at Logansport, September 10, 1861; discharged March 28, 1862.

John M. Sturte enlisted at Logansport, Ind., September 10, 1861; mustered out October 19, 1864.

Reuben A. Scott enlisted Burnettsville, Ind., September 10, 1861; discharged April, 1864, for disability; resided at Athens, Ga.

John W. Smith enlisted September 10, 1861; transferred to Company E.

Philip Slick enlisted at Geneseo, Ill., September 10, 1861; died at Andersonville prison, October 11, 1864; grave 10863.

Augustus Street enlisted Geneseo, September 10, 1861; mustered out December 14, 1864.

Henry M. Thomas enlisted at Logansport, Ind., September 10, 1861; discharged October 8, 1862.

George W. Tolliver enlisted at Logansport, Ind., September 10, 1861; mustered out October 27, 1864.



Harmon Taylor enlisted at Logansport, Ind., September 23, 1861; died in Andersonville prison, September 29, 1864; grave 10930.

Swan Tell enlisted from Geneseo, September 1, 1861.

William C. Thomas enlisted September 10, 1861.

Charles Whipp enlisted from Logansport, Ind., September 10, 1861; died in Andersonville prison, September 29, 1864; grave 2113.

Frederick Weiley enlisted from Logansport, Ind., September 10, 1861; deserted November 20, 1861; monthly returns for April 1862 signed at Memphis, Tenn.

Alfred Williams enlisted from Logansport, Ind., September 10, 1861; veteran; died at Germantown, Tenn., September 4, 1864.

James A. Wilkinson enlisted from Logansport, September 10, 1861; veteran; promoted Sergeant; mustered out October 31, 1865; resides at Logansport, Ind.

Samuel W. Wilson enlisted from Logansport, Ind., September 10, 1861; mustered out November 28, 1861.

Abraham W. Watts enlisted from Logansport, Ind., September 10, 1861; promoted Corporal; mustered out December 14, 1864; now living at Topeka, Kan.

Samuel Zellers enlisted from Cass county, Ind.; veteran; promoted Sergeant; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Peter Zarbe enlisted from Cass county, Ind., September 10, 1861; died in Jackson county, Ark., June 19, 1864, of wounds received June 21, 1862, at Stewart's Plantation.

#### RECRUITS.

Edward W. Anderson enlisted from Logansport, Ind., November 12, 1861; veteran; promoted Sergeant; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Frederick Adrian enlisted from Chicago, Ill., October 8, 1861; died in Andersonville prison September 9, 1864; grave 2110.

Peter Adams enlisted from McHenry, February 18, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Oliver Adee enlisted from Rockton, March 2, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John Axtell enlisted at Genoa, February 28, 1865; mustered out June 17, 1865.

William Bearty enlisted at Logansport, October 2, 1861.

James Birchfield enlisted at Logansport, Ind., September 10, 1861; mustered out October 31, 1864.

Martin Bear enlisted at Chicago, January 25, 1862; veteran; missed in action; Savannah, Tenn., October 17, 1864.

William H. Booth enlisted at Logansport, January 18, 1862; promoted Sergeant; a veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Sylvanus Brett enlisted from McHenry, February 18, 1865; promoted Corporal; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Joseph Bentfield enlisted from McHenry, February 18, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865, as blacksmith.

Thomas Bascomb enlisted from Cheltenham, February 8, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.





Samuel Burroughs enlisted from Genoa, February 26, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Eliphalet G. Bull enlisted at Geneseo, Ill., February 20, 1865; mustered out May 30, 1865; prisoner of war; died at Chicago, Ill., February, 1885.

Edward Burger enlisted at Logansport, Ind., April 29, 1864; deserted February 7, 1865.

Charles W. Code enlisted from Rock Island, September 1, 1863; died at Hoyle Station, Mo., April 14, 1865.

Walter E. Crane enlisted from Logansport, April 1, 1862; promoted Sergeant; mustered out April 10, 1865.

Edward Cullyer enlisted from Rock Island, February 28, 1864; promoted Corporal; mustered out October 31, 1865.

James A. Comstock enlisted from Elkhart, February 29, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865; now living at Aurora, Ill.

William D. Carpenter enlisted from Mayfield, February 28, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

James M. Chamberlain enlisted from Genoa, February 26, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865; now residing at Turin, Neb.

John Cogle enlisted from Flora, January 18, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Henry Carter enlisted from Chicago, February 10, 1865; deserted April 10, 1865.

James Countryman enlisted from Chicago, February 29, 1865; mustered out June 13, 1865.

John Deegan enlisted from Chicago, December 25, 1864; deserted February 15, 1865.

Jackson Denio enlisted from Flora, January 18, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John Duffy enlisted from Caledonia, February 8, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Walter E. Drury enlisted from Ayon, February 5, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

He had served nearly one year in the Fifty-sixth Illinois Volunteer Infantry, Company G, and has been superintendent of schools of Davis County, Mo.; and is a lawyer and banker residing at Fowler, Neb.

James Denbison enlisted from Moline, February 23, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Oliver Dunwell enlisted from Cherry Valley, February 29, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John Denley enlisted from Chicago, April 12, 1865; deserted October 25, 1865.

John T. Eabbling enlisted from Fulton County, Iowa, January 29, 1865; veteran; promoted Sergeant; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Thomas Edsell enlisted from Cotton Hill, February 13, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Alfred Ellis enlisted from Hickory, March 12, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.



Sergeant William F. Foster enlisted from Logansport, Ind., September 19, 1861; veteran; discharged June 23, 1865, for disability.

Perry E. Fugate enlisted from Logansport, Ind., January 18, 1865; mustered out February 13, 1865; resides at Anties, Ind.

Charles L. Flower enlisted from Flora, February 13, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

William Fret enlisted from McHenry, February 13, 1865; mustered out June 10, 1865.

Ralph H. Gould enlisted from Warren, January 14, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Silas Gray enlisted from Chicago, February 10, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865; address, Lake View, Ill.

George L. Gabbie enlisted from Mayfield, February 28, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Charles G. Hedstrum enlisted from Victoria, February 1, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Charles H. Huffman enlisted from Warren, January 18, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865; address, Kenosha, Wis.

Charles Hendrickson enlisted from Riley, February 6, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John Horan enlisted from Caledonia, February 8, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John P. Humer enlisted from McHenry, February 13, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John Hinsberger enlisted from Chicago, April 3, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

George Hutchings enlisted from Chicago, April 4, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

William A. Hutchinson enlisted from Chicago, March 21, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Herman Hoshman enlisted from Chicago, October 14, 1864; mustered out September 7, 1865.

Michael Hays enlisted from Chicago, December 14, 1863; died at Nashville, December 6, 1864 of wounds.

Charles Hunt enlisted from Barington, February 17, 1865; deserted October 12, 1865.

Benjamin Hudson enlisted from Chicago, April 3, 1865; deserted October 15, 1865.

Nathan D. Ingraham enlisted from Certland, April 4, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John Jefferson enlisted from Avon, February 8, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865; lives at Vandalia, Mich.

Joseph Jerru enlisted from St. Anne, March 23, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Napoleon Jerru enlisted from St. Anne, March 23, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Samuel W. Johnson enlisted at Chicago, March 21, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.





Matthius Kehn enlisted from McHenry, February 13, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Augustus Kottner enlisted from McHenry, February 13, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

August Kohn enlisted at Chicago, February 25, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Friederick Krichmer enlisted from McHenry, February 13, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

James Layton enlisted at Logansport, Ind., December 25, 1861; discharged July 17, 1862.

James H. Lambert enlisted from Roseau, February 8, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Silver Leach enlisted from Florence, March 9, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Phillip Lake enlisted from McHenry, February 13, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Christian Loble enlisted February 13, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Samuel McClelland enlisted at Geneseo, Ill., October 18, 1861; mustered out October 27, 1864.

Thomas McCoy enlisted at Logansport, Ind., October 19, 1861; mustered out October 27, 1864.

Thomas Martin enlisted at Toledo, Ohio, January 13, 1862; deserted August 7, 1862.

Malony P. Mattier enlisted from Fremont, February 11, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865; now living at David City, Neb.

John Mier enlisted at McHenry, February 13, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Henry J. Moore enlisted at Chicago, April 12, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Harmen B. Moore enlisted from Rockton, February 28, 1865; deserted July 19, 1865.

Park C. Mullen enlisted from Mayfield, February 7, 1865; deserted July 19, 1865.

John Neep enlisted from Caldonia, February 8, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Peter Nieson enlisted from McHenry, February 13, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Martin Nieson enlisted from McHenry, February 13, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Stephen P. Newton enlisted at Chicago, February 13, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865; at the close of the war returned to Chicago, and engaged in business as horse dealer and coal merchant; spent three years in Aurora, Ill., where he owns property; now living a prosperous and respected citizen at 123 N. Peoria street, Chicago.

Leonidas Newberry enlisted from Cotton Hill, February 13, 1865; died at Eastport, Miss., April 19, 1865.

Stephen L. Nichols enlisted from Mayfield, February 28, 1865; deserted July 19, 1865.



Gilman G. Newton enlisted from Chicago, February 14, 1865. On the 24th of the month he was severely injured in the head in a railway accident, from the effect of which he became insane. He died, August, 1868, in an insane asylum at Jefferson, Ill.

Lawrence O'Neil enlisted from Chicago, February 16, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865. Now a resident of Chicago, 428 W. Jackson street.

David Olin enlisted from Mayfield, February 20, 1865; deserted July 10, 1865.

Charles Phillips enlisted from Cantonville, February 8, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865; present address: Winnetka, Ill.

Francois Rose enlisted from Warren, January 18, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865; residence: Nashville, Tenn.

Jacob Rohrer enlisted from McHenry, February 10, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Joseph Riggs enlisted from Chicago, February 16, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Peter Rodenbeck enlisted from McHenry, February 13, 1865; mustered out June 9, 1865.

James Race enlisted from New Trier, January 17, 1865; died at Jeffersonville, Ind., March 28, 1865.

William Shriver enlisted from McHenry, February 10, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Peter Shriver enlisted from McHenry, February 10, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Nicholas Smith enlisted from McHenry, February 13, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John Smith enlisted from McHenry, February 13, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John Stonumaker enlisted from McHenry, February 13, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John H. Sweet enlisted from Cantonville, February 28, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Samuel Stroup enlisted from Boone, February 27, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Benjamin Swanke enlisted from Vanoyevick, February 12, 1865; deserted July 19, 1865.

Peter Silver deserted July 10, 1865.

William T. Tibbitts enlisted from Cantonville, February 8, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865; residence East Saginaw, Mich.

Edwin Townsend enlisted from Mayfield, February 20, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Francis Townsend enlisted from Mayfield, March 3, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

James Tinley enlisted from Cherry Valley, February 28, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John A. Tutor enlisted from Rome, February 27, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.





George Thompson enlisted from Rockton, March 2, 1863, mustered out October 31, 1865.

Henry T. Tutor enlisted from Boone, February 27, 1863, mustered out June 10, 1865.

Samuel Wells enlisted from Boston, Mass., January 8, 1863; deserted January 9, 1862, at Chicago.

Isabod Wells enlisted from Nunda, February 3, 1863, promoted Corporal, mustered out October 31, 1865.

N. B. Wilson, enlisted from Belvidere, February 17, 1863; promoted Corporal; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Anton Weber, enlisted from McHenry, February 13, 1863, mustered out October 31, 1865.

Henry S. Works enlisted from Belvidere, February 13, 1863; mustered out October 31, 1865; residence Kasson, Minn.

#### COMPANY F.

Company F was mainly made up of Chicago men, having been recruited by Bernard F. Stampouffski, Marland L. Perkins and Dwight S. Heald, and came to camp in the early part of October, 1861.

This company's first officers were the three gentlemen named above, but it was not long before several changes were made. Lieutenant Heald resigned November 7, and Captain Stampouffski was mustered out May 29, 1861, before the regiment had really seen any active service. Lieutenant Perkins was promoted Captain and Sergeant E. G. Butler, Second Lieutenant.

This company was now certainly backbone in the regiment over them, and during the entire service showed themselves to be of the stuff that good soldiers were made of, always ready and anxious to come to the front and perform not only their duty but more than that.

In the summer of 1862 the regiment had two twelve-pound brass howitzers assigned to their use, and as Lieutenant Tuttle had had experience in the regular army as an artilleryist, a detail mostly from Company F was made, and these two guns were placed in charge of Company F, and later on in the service two more guns were assigned to the Ninth, and kept company with the first.

Company F took great pride in their artillery, and would have felt their loss keenly had they ever been obliged to leave them in the hands of the enemy. In many a hard fought battle





in many a gallant charge from the enemy, the brave men who manned these guns with their supporting companies performed deeds of heroic daring to save their "guns" from capture.

Company F mustered into service October 7, 1861, with a membership of ninety-four; total number enlisted during the year 207, many of whom were veterans of Company F.

#### SKETCH OF CAPTAIN STAMPOFFSKI.

Bernard A. Stampofski was an old resident of Chicago at the breaking out of the war.

In the summer of 1861 he in company with others recruited a company of men from Chicago and vicinity, which afterward became a part of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, which was known as Company F.

Captain Stampofski had been a volunteer in the Louisiana Volunteers in the Florida War, also served in the Second United States Dragoons in the Mexican War, and was at the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma.

He was a very strict disciplinarian, and the command "Wollensack to the rear, column march!" was often heard with more of dread than pleasure by his company F.

The Captain organized and diligently drilled his company, and remained with the regiment till May 20, 1862, when he was mustered out of the service, then returned to Chicago, Ill., where he was engaged in business till his death.

#### SKETCH OF CAPTAIN PERKINS.

Marland L. Perkins was born in Taxewell county, Ill., May 31, 1838, attended Jubille College in Peoria, and later read law with the firm of Barker & Hyatt, of Chicago.

In the summer of 1861 he with his fiery, impetuous and patriotic disposition, was eager to join the ranks of the defenders of his country, and joined the Ninth Illinois, and was commissioned First Lieutenant of Company F, and in that capacity marched with the regiment to the front. On the resignation of Captain Stampofski, May 29, 1862, he was promoted Captain of his company.

Captain Perkins was one of the most brilliant officers of the regiment. A true soldier in his disposition and appearance, he was always ready and brave for duty. He commanded his company almost constantly till the time of his muster out; among his brother officers a very popular man, and in his company beloved by all.

In the early days of 1863, at an election for a Majorship in the regiment, Captain Perkins was almost unanimously elected by his brother officers to be Major; but as he was not the Senior Captain, another gentleman was the recipient of that honor.

In all the prominent engagements that the regiment was in Captain Perkins was ever in the front, and was known as a gallant, brave and efficient officer.

He was mustered out at the expiration of his term of service, October 10, 1864, and locating in Memphis, Tenn., resumed the pursuit of the law profession.



there till 1871, when he returned to Chicago, where he was a successful lawyer, and where he died September 12, 1877.

#### SKETCH OF CAPTAIN NIEMEYER.

Frederick C. Niemeyer enlisted in the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, Company F, September 3, 1861, and re-enlisted as a veteran, and was promoted Sergeant, January 1, 1864, and June 20 was again promoted to be Second Lieutenant, and again on the 16th of October, 1864, was promoted and commissioned Captain of Company F, with whom he had served well and faithfully all these years.

He was a brave and faithful soldier, and gained the affection and respect of his comrades, and the officers of the regiment.

In the Shoal Creek campaign he was active and gallant and showed in the management of his company good military ability, and in the front that he was a brave and skilful officer. He was with the regiment for over four years, always prompt, brave and efficient in all the battles and engagements in which his company took part.

He died while in the service at Tusculum, Ala., September 21, 1865.

#### SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT BUTLER.

Erasmus G. Butler enlisted in Company F, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, September 11, 1861, and was appointed Sergeant, and on the resignation of Lieutenant Heald was commissioned Second Lieutenant, and again promoted to be First Lieutenant of his company, May 29, 1862.

Lieutenant Butler had served in the United States army in Mexico in Company E, Third United States Artillery under Captain Sherman, and was at the battles of Monterey and Buena Vista, and the experience gained in that service was very useful when, September 15, 1862, there was placed with the Ninth a small battery of howitzers, which were assigned to Lieutenant Butler and a detail under his charge.

Lieutenant Butler was a good soldier, brave and faithful, and performed most excellent service with the regiment during the period of his service.

He resigned May 22, 1864, and returned to Chicago, his old home, later went South, where it is understood he died several years ago.

#### SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT HEALD.

Dwight S. Heald joined the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, October 7, 1861, was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company F, but remained with the regiment but a short time, resigning November 7, 1861, on account of ill health and died soon after.

#### LIEUTENANT JAMES SMITH.

James Smith joined the regiment September 24, 1861; was First Sergeant, and was made Second Lieutenant May 29, 1862, but did not remain with the regiment long as he resigned his commission September 4, 1862.

#### SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT PULLMAN.

Charles L. Pullman enlisted in Company F, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, September 16, 1861, re-enlisted as a veteran January 1, 1864, and was appointed Third Sergeant of his company.







LIEUTENANT CHAS. L. FULLMAN.

COMPANY F.



May 23, 1861, he was commissioned to be First Lieutenant of Company F, and retained with the regiment until February 22, 1862, when he resigned his commission, and returned to his home in Chicago.

Lieutenant Pullman is a man of unusual ability, and while a member of Company F he was detailed at headquarters, where he was kept employed, and his fine penmanship and general business qualifications were constantly in demand.

Acting as Sergeant Major a part of the time, and again as Adjutant, on one some sort of staff duty, he was equal to anything that might be required at his hands. At Collierville, Tenn., December 23, 1861, he led what seemed a forlorn hope with a few camp guards and convalescents from the hospital against Forrest's cavalry, who were just returning from their invasion of Tennessee, and which was moving down from La Fayette, threatening our camp at the first mentioned place. No doubt the presence of Mrs. Pullman in camp had much to do with the heroic defense made by this gallant little band, after Mrs. Pullman had been placed in comparative safety with the rest.

During the battle of Nashville, Lieutenant Pullman was on staff duty with General Hatch, and active and brave as was his wound.

Since the war he has been identified with his brother, Geo. M. Pullman, in the large business carried on in Pullman and Chicago, and can be found every day at the "Pullman Building," Chicago, the same genial hale comrade as of yore.

#### SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT JERGENS

Christopher H. Jergens enlisted in Company F, September 28, 1861, re-enlisted as a veteran, January 1, 1864, and was promoted Sergeant and again promoted and commissioned First Lieutenant, February 18, 1865, and was mustered out of the service at Selma, Ala., October 31, 1865.

Lieutenant Jergens served with his company the full term of the war, and was in all the circumstances that Company F participated in, and was a good soldier and an efficient officer.

His address is unknown.

#### SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT BOONE

Geo. H. Boone enlisted in Company F, September 10, 1861, was appointed Corporal, First Sergeant, and on the 4th of September, 1862, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant in his company, remaining on active duty until June 20, 1864, when he resigned.

Lieutenant Boone was a thoroughly brave and gallant soldier, and a part of the time in charge of the four twelve pounders displayed excellent qualities as an artilleryist and a competent and brave officer. His residence is now in Chicago, Ill.

#### SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT HILL

Henry F. Hill enlisted in Company F, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, January 15, 1862, at Chicago; re-enlisted as a veteran January 19, 1864, and was appointed to a sergeantcy, then First Sergeant, and later, March 29, 1865, he was recommended to be Second Lieutenant.



He was in all the battles and engagements with his company, and ever proved himself equal to the occasion as a man cool, brave and determined to do his duty.

Lieutenant Hill was mustered out at Selma, Ala., October 31, 1865, and later settled in Memphis, Tenn., which is believed to be his present address, 1888.

#### F. J. MAGEE.

enlisted at Algonquin, Ill., January 31, 1865, in Company F, of the Ninth, and remained on duty as a good soldier always anxious for service until the final muster out of the regiment October 31, 1865, at Selma, Ala.

After his return home Comrade Magee remained on the old farm until the fall of 1867, when he attended Jones' National Business College at Syracuse, N. Y., and graduated in the spring of 1869.

He was soon after married to Miss A. P. Hayes, of Cazenovia, N. Y. Returning to Illinois both taught school until the spring of 1870, when he removed to Yankton, Dak., and engaged in contracting and building until the fall of 1879; he then commenced attending lectures in the Hahnemann Medical College and Hospital of Chicago, where he graduated in 1881. Prior to attending college he had been reading medicine for several years, since which time he has been actively engaged in the practice of medicine and surgery.

After spending some time in the South he located in Santa Clara, Cal., in the spring of 1887, where he has already built up a good practice and is one of the leading men in his profession in that country.

His address, June, 1888, is Santa Clara, Cal.

#### E. P. OTT

enlisted September 29, 1861, at Chicago, Ill., in Company F, Ninth Illinois Cavalry as Bugler, and on the 1st of January, 1864, re-enlisted in the veteran organization, serving till the end of the war as a faithful, brave and true soldier, when he was mustered out as Sergeant of his company at Selma, Ala., October 31, 1865.

He emigrated to Kansas in 1877, and engaged in farming, and later engaged in the real estate business, and in 1882, was appointed "Agent and Agent of the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad," which position he still holds at Winley, Kan.

Comrade Ott has always been an honest industrious man, respected wherever known, and has met with fair success in life.

He is genial and hearty in manner and speech, and now resides in Kinsley, Kan.

#### MALACHI SALTER

enlisted in Company F, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, September 25, 1861, at Chicago; re-enlisted January 1, 1864, and was appointed Corporal, and again promoted to be Sergeant of his company, and was mustered out at Selma, Ala., October 31, 1865.

Comrade Salter was a faithful, good soldier, who served his country well during the whole war, he was a thorough patriot and had no heart to do his part to uphold the flag and maintain the government of the United States. He





received a wound in the arm, and lost one son in the army, John P. Salter, who died at Camp Douglas, February 7, 1862.

After the close of his service he removed to Sedalia, Mo., where he lost his wife in 1871. He has many up and downs in life, and is now living with his fourth wife, a cheerful, happy old man nearly eighty years of age, at Clay Centre, Kan.

The thanks of the Historian are cordially given Comrade Salter for the use of his diary and valuable papers.

#### ROSTER OF COMPANY F.

Sergeant James Dondue enlisted from Chicago, September 17, 1861; transferred to Company M; re-transferred back to Company F, and then deserted.

Sergeant Chauncey D. Thomas enlisted at Chicago, September 11, 1861; died at Helena, Ark., September 26, 1862.

Corporal Peter Pfeiffer enlisted from Chicago, September 3, 1861; promoted Sergeant; died at Helena, Ark., July, 1862.

Corporal Henry C. Bosswick enlisted from Du Page, September 7, 1861; promoted Sergeant; discharged September 30, 1862.

Corporal Henry A. Butbank enlisted from Chicago, September 21, 1861; mustered out December 9, 1862; residence, 142 La Salle street, Chicago.

Andrew P. Robinson enlisted from Chicago, September 15, 1861; promoted Bugler.

Christopher Summers enlisted from Chicago, September 23, 1861; promoted Farrier; deserted August 18, 1862.

Mathew Abbott enlisted from Chicago, September 17, 1861; transferred to Company M.

John Austin enlisted from Chicago, October 2, 1861; veteran; promoted Corporal; mustered out October 31, 1862.

Hugh Buxtonridge enlisted from Chicago, October 2, 1861; discharged April 5, 1862.

Jacob Baker enlisted from Chicago, September 19, 1861; died at Helena, Ark., September 25, 1862.

Henry Bohl enlisted at Chicago, September 21, 1861.

John Bieler enlisted at Chicago, September 28, 1861; died at St. Louis, Mo., November 3, 1862.

Isaac Bryner enlisted at Chicago, October 7, 1861; transferred to Company M.

James S. Berry enlisted at Chicago, October 7, 1861; died at St. Louis, Mo., November 3, 1862.

Henry H. Brown enlisted at Chicago, September 7, 1861; discharged February 6, 1862.

James M. Brown enlisted at Chicago, September 7, 1861.

Jacob Barry enlisted at Logansport, Ind., October 7, 1861; rejected December 5, 1861.

Thomas B. Batters enlisted at Chicago, September 22, 1861; discharged April 5, 1862.

William H. Bowden enlisted at Chicago, October 7, 1861; died at Andersonville prison, August 16, 1864; grave #43.

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This discovery led to a great influx of people to California, and the state became a free state in 1850. The second was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Nevada, and the state became a free state in 1864. The third was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1858. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Colorado, and the state became a free state in 1876.

The fourth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Idaho, and the state became a free state in 1890. The fifth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1865. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Montana, and the state became a free state in 1889. The sixth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Wyoming, and the state became a free state in 1890.

The seventh was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1871. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Utah, and the state became a free state in 1896. The eighth was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1876. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Arizona, and the state became a free state in 1909. The ninth was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1880. This discovery led to a great influx of people to New Mexico, and the state became a free state in 1906.

The tenth was the discovery of gold in Texas in 1885. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Texas, and the state became a free state in 1845. The eleventh was the discovery of gold in Louisiana in 1886. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Louisiana, and the state became a free state in 1803. The twelfth was the discovery of gold in Mississippi in 1887. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Mississippi, and the state became a free state in 1817.

The thirteenth was the discovery of gold in Alabama in 1888. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Alabama, and the state became a free state in 1801. The fourteenth was the discovery of gold in Georgia in 1889. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Georgia, and the state became a free state in 1788. The fifteenth was the discovery of gold in Florida in 1890. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Florida, and the state became a free state in 1821.

The sixteenth was the discovery of gold in South Carolina in 1891. This discovery led to a great influx of people to South Carolina, and the state became a free state in 1776. The seventeenth was the discovery of gold in North Carolina in 1892. This discovery led to a great influx of people to North Carolina, and the state became a free state in 1776.

Rausford Calhoun enlisted at Chicago, September 11, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John H. Carpenter enlisted at Chicago, September 17, 1861; transferred to Company L.

Patrick Casey enlisted at Chicago, September 17, 1861;

Charles Caranek enlisted at Chicago, September 30, 1861; mustered out October 27, 1864.

Marcellus J. Covell enlisted at Chicago, September 19, 1861; veteran; promoted First Sergeant; killed at Campbellville, Tenn., November 24, 1864.

Andrew Dyon enlisted at Chicago, September 21, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865.

George A. England enlisted September 13, 1861.

William Fletcher enlisted at Chicago, September 17, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865; promoted Corporal; resides at 805 Carroll Avenue, Chicago.

Jerry Gay enlisted at Chicago, October 7, 1861; veteran; promoted Farrier; mustered out October 31, 1865; residence, Fremont, Neb.

William F. Gibbons enlisted September 11, 1861; transferred to Company M.

Michael Gillen enlisted at Chicago, September 17, 1861; veteran; promoted Corporal; mustered out November 2, 1865, see Company M.

John Gillenvisier enlisted September 30, 1861.

Herman Hagadorn enlisted at Chicago, September 22, 1861; veteran; promoted Corporal; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Jacob Hamilton enlisted at Chicago, September 13, 1861; veteran; promoted Farrier; died at Memphis, Tenn., June 14, 1864.

John Hamilton enlisted at Chicago, September 14, 1861; died at Helena, Ark., November 26, 1862.

James Hurr enlisted at Chicago, September 16, 1861; deserted February 18, 1862.

James Hogan enlisted at Chicago, October 1, 1861; rejoined November 5, 1861.

Henry C. Krotze enlisted at Chicago, September 25, 1861; mustered out October 31, 1865, as a veteran.

William C. Lemox enlisted at Chicago, September 12, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865, as Corporal.

William Lattage enlisted at Chicago, September 20, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1864, as Corporal; resides at Newark, N. J.

James Munix enlisted from Chicago, September 18, 1861.

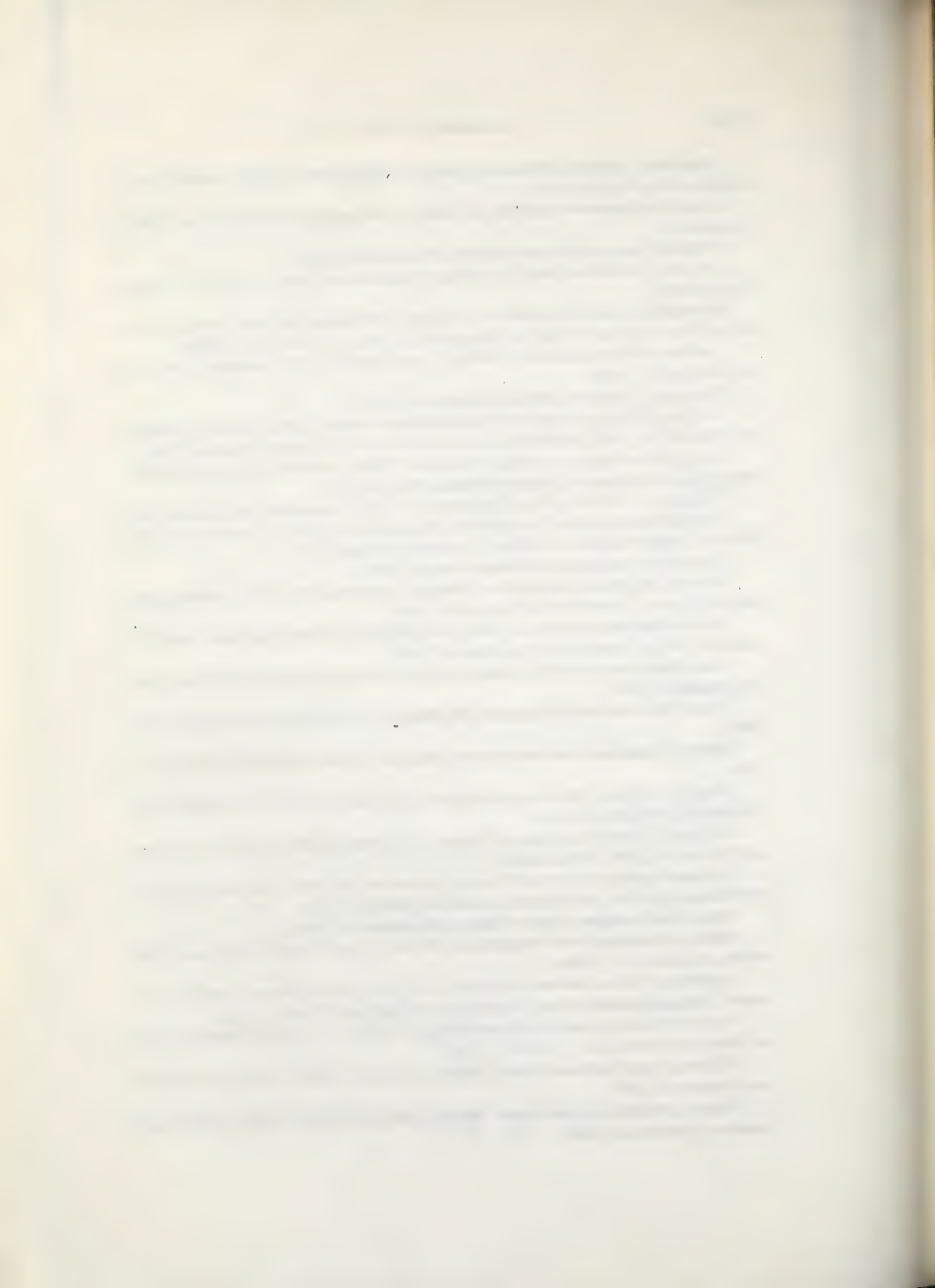
Michael Marshal enlisted September 13, 1861, from Chicago; died near Charlestown, Ark., July 11, 1864.

Frederick Meyer enlisted September 26, 1861, from Chicago; veteran; promoted Corporal; mustered out October 31, 1865; address, Scotts, Neb.

Herman H. Meyer enlisted from Chicago, October 7, 1861; promoted Corporal; died at Helena, Ark., October 1, 1862.

William Meyer enlisted from Chicago, October 7, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Thos. C. Muddy enlisted from Chicago, September 27, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865.





Frederick Morty enlisted from Chicago, September 17, 1861; deserted December 19, 1861.

Levi Maule enlisted from Chicago, September 3, 1861; veteran; promoted Corporal; mustered out October 31, 1863; address, Cuba, Mo.

Richard McCutchen enlisted September 13, 1861; promoted Sergeant; Company M.

Duncan McLaven enlisted from Chicago, October 4, 1861.

Henry E. McCay enlisted from Chicago, October 7, 1861.

John Morgan enlisted September 27, 1861.

John Miller enlisted from Chicago; promoted Corporal; deserted August 19, 1862.

Charles Mitchell enlisted from Chicago, September 17, 1861; promoted Corporal; mustered out December 9, 1861.

Thomas O'Brien enlisted at Chicago, September 3, 1861; veteran, promoted Sergeant; mustered out October 31, 1863.

Daniel Ott enlisted at Chicago, September 10, 1861; veteran; killed at Campbellsville, Tenn., November 21, 1861.

David Ott enlisted September 17, 1861, at Chicago; died at St. Louis, Mo., November 26, 1862.

Charles Rice enlisted September 10, 1861; transferred to Company H.

James Racine enlisted at Chicago, September 22, 1861.

Jacob Roth enlisted at Chicago, October 2, 1861; veteran; killed at Hurricane Creek, August 13, 1864.

Jacob Randolph enlisted at Chicago, September 20, 1861; veteran, promoted Saddle Sergeant; mustered out October 31, 1863; now at Milledge, Kan.

John Rapp enlisted at Chicago, October 7, 1861.

Gustavus Rodgers enlisted at Chicago, October 7, 1861.

Alden E. Soule enlisted at Chicago, October 12, 1861; veteran, promoted First Sergeant; mustered out October 31, 1863.

Peter F. Smith enlisted October 4, 1861, at Chicago; deserted April 8, 1862.

Gambel Salter enlisted at Chicago, September 28, 1861.

Chris. Schlotthauer enlisted at Chicago, October 7, 1861.

Christopher Siebert enlisted at Chicago, September 26, 1861; veteran, promoted Sergeant; mustered out October 31, 1863; remained in Chicago and has been a very efficient officer in the City Police of Chicago for many years; his residence, 112 Lewis street, Chicago.

W. A. Snyder enlisted at Chicago, September 12, 1861.

William Sunderland enlisted at Chicago, September 12, 1861; resides Cley Center, Kan.

Lewis Saul enlisted at Chicago, October 7, 1861; veteran, promoted Sergeant; mustered out October 31, 1863; now a resident of Sharon, Ill.

Edward Scheffler enlisted at Chicago, October 7, 1861.

Mathias Seient enlisted at Chicago, October 7, 1861.

Thomas H. Thatcher enlisted from Wilmington, October 7, 1861; rejected December 5, 1861.

Charles G. Tinker enlisted at Chicago; was transferred to Company H.

Peter Turner enlisted at Chicago, September 22, 1861; deserted August 19, 1862.

1871

1. The first of the three main branches of the tree of life is the plant kingdom, which includes all the green plants and algae. The second branch is the animal kingdom, which includes all the animals. The third branch is the protist kingdom, which includes all the other organisms.

2. The plant kingdom is the largest and most diverse of the three. It includes all the green plants and algae, from the simplest green algae to the most complex flowering plants. The animal kingdom is the second largest and most diverse. It includes all the animals, from the simplest sponges to the most complex mammals. The protist kingdom is the smallest and least diverse of the three. It includes all the other organisms, from the simplest bacteria to the most complex fungi.

3. The three main branches of the tree of life are the plant kingdom, the animal kingdom, and the protist kingdom. Each branch has its own unique characteristics and is represented by a wide variety of organisms. The plant kingdom is the largest and most diverse, followed by the animal kingdom, and then the protist kingdom.

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Frederick Vickman enlisted at Chicago, September 22, 1861; veteran; died at Jefferson Barracks, January 28, 1865, of wounds.

William H. Wilder enlisted at Chicago, October 7, 1861; promoted Bugler; a veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865.

William S. Wilson enlisted September 25, 1861.

Joseph Wehagan enlisted at Chicago, October 7, 1861.

Charles E. Wollensack enlisted at Chicago, September 14, 1861; died at Helena, Ark., July 15, 1862.

Joseph Wolf enlisted at Chicago, September 16, 1861; died at Eastport, Miss., February 28, 1865.

#### RECRUITS.

Rinhart Alberts enlisted at Chicago, November 5, 1861; died at Helena, Ark., September 28, 1861.

Martin Anderson enlisted at Onarga, Ill., September 16, 1862; mustered out September 15, 1865.

Phillip Arnett enlisted at Portland, April 27, 1864; mustered out May 20, 1865; residence, Spring Hill, Ill.

John Beugel enlisted from Portland, October 10, 1864; mustered out October 13, 1865.

Thomas Bowers enlisted from Wapona, March 16, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Robert Bevard enlisted from Vienna, March 15, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Henry Bohle enlisted at Barrington, September 17, 1864; mustered out June 17, 1865.

Henry Behrens enlisted from Proviso, Ill., September 27, 1864; mustered out June 17, 1865.

John Bebers enlisted from Chicago, January 23, 1864; died at Selma, Ala., October 25, 1865.

Henry C. Bohlen enlisted from Chicago, December 19, 1864; deserted October 27, 1865.

Frederick Cruise enlisted at Chicago, October 21, 1861; veteran, promoted Sergeant; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John H. Clark enlisted from State of Arkansas, June 15, 1862; mustered out June 17, 1865.

Jacob Collins enlisted from Chicago, January 28, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865, as Wagoner.

Lewis L. Chandler enlisted from Algonquin, January 31, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

William H. Cunningham enlisted from Lemont, March 28, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Isaac Coles enlisted from Harlem, February 23, 1864; mustered out June 12, 1865.

John H. Dascher enlisted from Chicago, January 27, 1862; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865, as corporal.

Jacob Dester enlisted from Chicago, April 7, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.



- John Dyer enlisted from Chicago, January 24, 1864.  
John Everett enlisted from Chicago, January 18, 1865.  
French Elsworth enlisted from Chicago, June 28, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865.  
George W. Evans enlisted from Alton, Ill., January 31, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.  
Henry Endsby enlisted from Vienna, March 10, 1867; mustered out October 31, 1865.  
Henry Ferre enlisted from Chicago, February 12, 1862; deserted February 19, 1862.  
Eugene K. French enlisted from Chicago, March 14, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.  
Aaron B. Fry enlisted from Chicago, March 14, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.  
Otto Frow enlisted from Chicago, April 11, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.  
Charles M. Fitzgerald enlisted from Chicago, September 27, 1864; mustered out June 17, 1865.  
Benjamin W. Gable enlisted from Chicago, September 24, 1864; deserted February 19, 1862.  
J. Gauger (or Gauger) enlisted from Chicago, September 28, 1864; mustered out June 17, 1865.  
John A. Gregory enlisted from Chicago, October 2, 1864; mustered out October 3, 1865.  
Robert Hawley enlisted from Chicago, October 10, 1864; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865.  
John Hilgton enlisted from Decatur, Mo., January 9, 1862; deserted January 18, 1862.  
Howard Henderson enlisted from Patterson, Mo., May 25, 1862; discharged May 24, 1865.  
Thomas Harrelson enlisted from Alton, Ill., June 10, 1864; deserted August 18, 1862.  
Hiram Hicks enlisted from Alton, Ill., July 18, 1862; died at St. Louis, Mo., October 22, 1862.  
James Henson enlisted; deserted January 1, 1862.  
Frederick Hildebrand enlisted from Chicago, January 27, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865.  
Robert Harrington enlisted from Chicago, October 19, 1864; mustered out October 9, 1865.  
Nils Harrison enlisted October 17, 1864, at Chicago; mustered out October 16, 1865.  
William G. Harrison enlisted at Chicago, October 17, 1864; absent, sick, or mustered out of regiment.  
Christopher Handy enlisted at Chicago; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865.  
Oscar A. Hill enlisted at Aux Sable, January 28, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.





Phillip Hess enlisted at Mance, October 7, 1864; mustered out October 6, 1865.

John A. Houghtaling enlisted from Algonquin, January 31, 1865; died at Montgomery, Ala., August 14, 1865.

John W. Hildread enlisted at Newpore, February 9, 1864.

Frances Keelan enlisted at Chicago, November 29, 1861; veteran; died at Demopolis, Ala., October 27, 1865.

Adolph Knittel enlisted at Chicago, January 26, 1861; absent sick, not mustered out of regiment.

August Klinsmith enlisted at Chicago, March 30, 1861; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Conrad Kruckenbourg enlisted from Mance, October 10, 1864; mustered out October 9, 1865.

Daniel Kelyety enlisted from Vienna, March 15, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Arvid Kina enlisted at Chicago, February 24, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

George Knapp enlisted at Chicago, April 4, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Robert Kasler (or Huston) enlisted at Chicago, March 25, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Fredrick Kinbaum enlisted from Niles, March 30, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Joseph K. Kelley enlisted from Algonquin, January 31, 1865; discharged May 23, 1865, for disability.

Louis Knittel enlisted at Chicago, January 22, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Fredrick Loring enlisted at Chicago, November 28, 1861; discharged March 18, 1862.

Alexander Loebe enlisted at Chicago, December 26, 1861; mustered out December 30, 1861.

L. W. Linsden enlisted at Chicago; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865; returned to Chicago, where he has been in business for many years. His address August, 1888, is 192 W. Jackson street.

Frank Le Bass enlisted from Lawrence County, Ark., June 10, 1862; discharged August 15, 1862, for disability.

Henry Lieder enlisted at Chicago, March 30, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Felix Mondzlewski enlisted at Chicago, November 28, 1861; deserted June 20, 1864.

William Mitchell enlisted at Chicago, November 8, 1861.

John Mohe enlisted at Chicago, April 4, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

David L. Mossman enlisted at Chicago, March 14, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Garrett H. Merritt enlisted at Chicago, March 14, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865; residence, Gillman, Ill.

Robert G. McClure enlisted June 10, 1863; mustered out October 31, 1865.



Thomas McDowell enlisted at Chicago, March 25, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John Miller enlisted from Chicago, October 10, 1864; mustered out October 9, 1865; at this time, 1888, on the city police force, residence, 121 Fry street, Chicago.

Dennis Markley enlisted from Chicago, March 25, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Nicholas Miller enlisted from Chicago, January 27, 1864; discharged July 24, 1865, for disability.

Christian Meyer enlisted from Chicago; veteran; promoted Corporal; mustered out October 31, 1865; residence at Dodge City, Kan.

William Nelson enlisted.

William C. Polton enlisted from Arkansas; transferred to Company K.

Martin Pickett enlisted from Chicago, January 23, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865.

George A. Pratt enlisted from Chicago, October 17, 1864; mustered out October 16, 1865.

Reuben Pulley enlisted from Vienna, March 15, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John Pihluse enlisted.

Clemens Reincke enlisted from Chicago, October 16, 1864; died at Patterson, Mo., May 17, 1862.

Peter D. Ross enlisted from Chicago, January 9, 1862; veteran; absent, sick, at muster out of regiment; now a resident of Hampton, Neb.

Morton Raymond enlisted from Michigan, February 18, 1862; discharged as minor March 1, 1862.

John Ruitze (or Ritz) enlisted at Chicago, January 26, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Charles Reminger enlisted at Chicago, February 1, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John Raush enlisted from Mascoutah, February 19, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865.

William Rube enlisted from Will, October 10, 1864; mustered out October 9, 1865.

Robert Reynoldson enlisted at Chicago, October 4, 1864; mustered out October 3, 1865.

John F. Salter enlisted at Chicago, October 16, 1864; died at Camp Douglas, Ill., February 7, 1862.

Henry Smith enlisted at Chicago, February 1, 1862; veteran; promoted Saddle-Sergeant; died at Eastport, Miss., February 28, 1865.

George Schmid enlisted at Chicago, February 15, 1862; promoted Corporal; died at Cairo, Ill., October 1, 1862.

Charles Shikor enlisted at Chicago, January 12, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Charles A. Smith enlisted from Hanover, December 23, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865, now a resident of Chicago, at 971 Van Buren street.

The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This led to a great influx of people to the West, and the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. The second was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1858. The third was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. The fourth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862. The fifth was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1863. The sixth was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1864. The seventh was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1865. The eighth was the discovery of gold in Texas in 1866. The ninth was the discovery of gold in Louisiana in 1867. The tenth was the discovery of gold in Mississippi in 1868. The eleventh was the discovery of gold in Alabama in 1869. The twelfth was the discovery of gold in Georgia in 1870. The thirteenth was the discovery of gold in Florida in 1871. The fourteenth was the discovery of gold in South Carolina in 1872. The fifteenth was the discovery of gold in North Carolina in 1873. The sixteenth was the discovery of gold in Virginia in 1874. The seventeenth was the discovery of gold in West Virginia in 1875. The eighteenth was the discovery of gold in Maryland in 1876. The nineteenth was the discovery of gold in Delaware in 1877. The twentieth was the discovery of gold in Pennsylvania in 1878. The twenty-first was the discovery of gold in New Jersey in 1879. The twenty-second was the discovery of gold in New York in 1880. The twenty-third was the discovery of gold in Connecticut in 1881. The twenty-fourth was the discovery of gold in Rhode Island in 1882. The twenty-fifth was the discovery of gold in Massachusetts in 1883. The twenty-sixth was the discovery of gold in Vermont in 1884. The twenty-seventh was the discovery of gold in New Hampshire in 1885. The twenty-eighth was the discovery of gold in Maine in 1886. The twenty-ninth was the discovery of gold in New Brunswick in 1887. The thirtieth was the discovery of gold in Nova Scotia in 1888. The thirty-first was the discovery of gold in Prince Edward Island in 1889. The thirty-second was the discovery of gold in Newfoundland in 1890. The thirty-third was the discovery of gold in the British Isles in 1891. The thirty-fourth was the discovery of gold in the West Indies in 1892. The thirty-fifth was the discovery of gold in Central America in 1893. The thirty-sixth was the discovery of gold in South America in 1894. The thirty-seventh was the discovery of gold in Africa in 1895. The thirty-eighth was the discovery of gold in Asia in 1896. The thirty-ninth was the discovery of gold in Australia in 1897. The fortieth was the discovery of gold in Oceania in 1898. The forty-first was the discovery of gold in the Pacific Islands in 1899. The forty-second was the discovery of gold in the Indian Ocean in 1900. The forty-third was the discovery of gold in the Atlantic Ocean in 1901. The forty-fourth was the discovery of gold in the Indian Ocean in 1902. The forty-fifth was the discovery of gold in the Atlantic Ocean in 1903. The forty-sixth was the discovery of gold in the Indian Ocean in 1904. The forty-seventh was the discovery of gold in the Atlantic Ocean in 1905. The forty-eighth was the discovery of gold in the Indian Ocean in 1906. The forty-ninth was the discovery of gold in the Atlantic Ocean in 1907. The fiftieth was the discovery of gold in the Indian Ocean in 1908.



Wesley Sherman enlisted at Chicago, March 5, 1861; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John Snoder enlisted from Bloomington, October 4, 1861; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Phillip Sand enlisted from Phoenix, October 6, 1861; died at Eastport, Miss., June 29, 1865.

Henry B. Thompson enlisted from Seneca, January 30, 1862; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John Topley enlisted from Harlem, February 23, 1861; died at Tuscaloosa, Ala., September 7, 1865.

William Wilson (or Wilson) enlisted at Chicago, January 27, 1861; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John Weaver enlisted at Chicago, January 18, 1862; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865.

William Worth enlisted from Edgington, October 13, 1861; absent, sick, at muster out of regiment.

Julson R. Warner enlisted from Vienna, October 15, 1861; mustered out October 31, 1865.

William H. Williams enlisted from Algonquin, February 11, 1862; mustered out October 31, 1865.

William A. Williams enlisted at Chicago, December 19, 1861; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John Waller.

Israel Zimmerman enlisted at Chicago, January 20, 1861; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Gottlieb Zervick enlisted from Elk Grove, January 21, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Joseph Zimmerman enlisted from Proviso, Ill., September 28, 1861; mustered out October 31, 1865.

#### COMPANY G.

Company G, Ninth Illinois Cavalry Volunteers, was recruited partly at Valparaiso, Ind., by Henry M. Bucl and Robert H. Henderson, and at La Porte, Ind., by Henry A. Huntington; then came to Chicago about the middle of September, 1861, and Henry M. Bucl was elected Captain, John E. Wagner First Lieutenant, and Henry A. Huntington Second Lieutenant.

They mustered into the service October 9, 1861. The circumstances of this company were similar to those of Company F, and they expected to go into the "First Western Cavalry," but this feeling of discontent did not last long; the men soon fraternized with the Illinois boys, and during the whole term of their service these two Indiana Companies did their full share of the fighting and upheld the honor of the regiment, and had as much



pride in the fair fame of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry as did our Illinois boys.

A large number became veterans in the new organization in March, 1864.

The rank and file of this company were reliable men to perform all duties assigned to them in a manner that showed their interest in the service, and a determination to do whatever they did it is a soldierly manner.

Original muster in of men, eighty-eight; total during service, two hundred and eleven.

#### SKETCH OF CAPTAIN BURL.

Henry M. Burl, Captain of Company G, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, was early in the field recruiting a part of his Company at Valparaiso, Ind., and came to Chicago with his men about the middle of September, 1861, reporting to join Colonel Beaubien's regiment of "First Western Cavalry," but when it was found that it was to be an Illinois regiment, he gracefully accepted the situation, and was mustered in with his Company October 9, 1861.

Captain Burl was a faithful soldier and long in command of Company G, and at times commanding a battalion, was a man, ever ready and anxious to do his duty. In some of the expeditions in Arkansas he was assigned a prominent place, and after the regiment moved into Tennessee in 1862, he was in command of a battalion that encountered the rebel General Forrest's troops, defeating them on the Colliwater.

The Captain was constantly on duty with the regiment during his term of service, and at Senatobia, Safford and Moscow, with many other places, did effective and good service for the cause against the Confederate troops, and on the famous West Point expedition in February, 1862, Captain Burl with his battalion was the first to march from West Point, and drove the rebels from the tower.

Captain Burl was a man kindly in speech and manner, and by his personal fidelity to duty and promptness in all matters under his care, gained the respect of many in the regiment.

He was mustered out at the expiration of his term of service, returning to his old home at Valparaiso, Ind., his present address, 1868.

#### SKETCH OF CAPTAIN VORE.

Harrison C. Vore enlisted in the Eleventh Illinois Infantry in April, 1861, in the three months' service and was appointed Captain of Company E, recruited and was commissioned First Lieutenant of the same company, and was in command of his company at the battle of Fort Donelson, February, 1862, was wounded and taken prisoner, and was kept at Nashville, Tenn., until the surrender of the city; later returning to his regiment was promoted Captain of Company B, seeing through the Vicksburg campaign, and was mustered out in 1864.

In the spring of 1862 he joined the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, belonging to a number of recruits which were assigned to Company G, and was made Captain





of the Company, marched with Major McManis to Tusconville, where he was appointed Provost Marshal, and moved with the regiment to Montgomery, Ala., where he was detailed by Maj. Gen. Charles R. Woods to administer the oath of amnesty, was mustered out October 31, 1865.

Removed to "West China, Iowa," where he has been a successful merchant for many years and which is his present address.

#### SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT ROBERTS.

Sidney O. Roberts enlisted from Da Page, October 12, 1861, and joining Company G, was promoted to be Second Lieutenant October 21, 1862 and again commissioned First Lieutenant, November 25, 1862, remaining with the regiment until the close of the war, when he resigned, his resignation being accepted May 1, 1865.

Lieutenant Roberts was a brave and gallant officer, and was in command of his own Company, G, a considerable part of the time, and was also often ordered to take charge of other companies in the regiment during the temporary absence of their company officers. He was also on staff duty for some time, and was a soldier of good judgment, capable and busy.

Since he left the service he spent some time in the South, but finally returned to his first love, and is now a large and substantial stock farmer at Timewille, Ill.

#### SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT VAN DOLSEN.

Ennis Van Dolsen, from Valparaiso, Ind., enlisted September 10, 1861, and joined his fortunes with Company G, and was appointed Sergeant October 9, 1861; was promoted to be Second Lieutenant November 25, 1862, served with his company until the expiration of his three years of service, when he was mustered out.

Lieutenant Van Dolsen was an earnest man, always ready and active in the discharge of any duty assigned him. He gained the respect of his comrades.

In the late years he, too, has drifted to the Southwest, and his home is now, 1888, in Clay Center, Kansas.

#### SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT RINKER.

James Henry Rinker enlisted from Tinsling, Ind., November 30, 1861, re-enlisted as a veteran January 1, 1862; appointed First Sergeant, and commissioned Second Lieutenant of his Company, G, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, June 6, 1862.

Lieutenant Rinker served well and faithfully during the more than four years he was with the regiment, and in the various positions in which he was placed proved himself to be a good soldier, and received a severe wound in the right thigh and left foot at Pontotoc, Miss., July 12, 1864.

He mustered out at Selma, Ala., October 31, 1865, and is now living in Alpha, Mo.

#### SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT WARNER.

John E. Warner enlisted from Valparaiso, Ind., October 9, 1861, and was commissioned First Lieutenant of Company G, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, and served with the regiment during the Missouri and Arkansas campaigns until September 9, 1862, when he received his discharge from the service.





## SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT BROWN.

Azra F. Brown enlisted September 19, 1861, at Valparaiso, Ind., and in the muster in of Company G, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, he was appointed First Sergeant, and was promoted to be Second Lieutenant November 10th, following, serving with his company in the campaigns in Missouri and Arkansas till the fall of 1862, when he tendered his resignation, which was accepted October 21, 1862, after which he returned to his home, and later removed to Chicago, where he has been in the employ of the city for many years, esteemed and respected by all who know him, his address now being Chicago, Ill.

## SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT HUNTINGTON.

Henry A. Huntington enlisted at Valparaiso, Ind., and was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company G Ninth Illinois Cavalry, October 9, 1861, but did not remain with us long, as he was soon thereafter transferred to the regular army, in which he attained the rank of Major.

On leaving the service Major Huntington returned to Chicago, and later took his departure for foreign shores, and is now, 1888, living in Paris, France.

## SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT REED.

Geo. B. Reed enlisted September 19, 1861, at Lowell, Ind., and re-enlisted as a veteran, July 1, 1864, was promoted First Sergeant and commissioned Second Lieutenant, March 28, 1865, and remained in the service until October 31, 1865, when the regiment was mustered out at Selma, Ala.

Lieutenant Reed was with his company all through the service, and in all the engagements of the same, a good soldier, attentive to duty, and ever ready for the fray.

Since the war he has drifted to the North, and his present address is Jordan, Minn.

William Rinker enlisted at Tassinong, Ind., September 16, 1861, and was promoted Corporal of his Company, G, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, serving with them as a brave and faithful soldier in the battles and engagements of the Ninth till December 4, 1863, when he was captured by Forrest's cavalry, and taken as a prisoner to Cahaba, Andersonville, Charleston and Florence, and after inhuman treatment he was exchanged about the 15th of December, 1864, and was sent to Annapolis, Md., and from there to Chicago, where he was discharged, May 15, 1865.

Since the war Comrade Rinker returned to his old home at Tassinong, Ind., which is his present address.

Stewart J. Bailey, Sergeant of Company G, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, enlisted from Marshall County, Ind., September 10, 1861, and served as one of the best soldiers of the Ninth until the expiration of his term of service, October 27, 1864, when he was mustered out, and returned to his old home.

Comrade Bailey was one of our reliables. He was active on duty with his company, and gained and held the respect and confidence of all. In the fall of 1863 he was detailed to assist Lieutenant Davenport in the Commissary Department of the regiment, and was a valuable man in every position in which he was placed.

CHAPTER I

The first part of the history of the United States is the history of the discovery and settlement of the continent. The discovery of the continent was made by Christopher Columbus in 1492. The settlement of the continent was made by the first European settlers in 1607.

The second part of the history of the United States is the history of the growth and development of the country. The growth of the country was rapid in the early years of settlement. The development of the country was slow and steady.

The third part of the history of the United States is the history of the struggle for independence. The struggle for independence began in 1776 and ended in 1781. The struggle was a long and hard one, but it was finally won.

The fourth part of the history of the United States is the history of the formation of the Constitution. The Constitution was formed in 1787. It was a document that set out the basic principles of the government.

The fifth part of the history of the United States is the history of the expansion of the country. The expansion of the country was a process that took place over many years. It was a process that was driven by the desire for land and resources.

At the battle of Moscow, Tenn., December 2, 1863, he was in charge of the ammunition wagons, and as soon as the battery was in position at the bridge Sergeant Bailey had his wagons as far to the front as was safe and prudent, and right there in the hottest of the artillery fight over the river was and was leave in the discharge of his duty, and dealt out battery shot and shells, and the 1500 cartridges to all, and was but a few feet distant when General Hatch came up on the run, and saw him when he was wounded and lifted into the ambulance.

On the raid to West Point, Miss., in February, 1864, he was very brave and was with his company, G., at Okolona, Miss., February 22d, when he received a severe wound in the leg. He had previously been in the ambulance when the Ninth boys so bravely checked Forrest's charging hordes.

Sergeant Bailey, though suffering very much from his wounded leg, rode his horse back to Germantown and was obliged to go to the hospital there, while he soon returned to the regiment, and was on duty constantly until the period of his discharge.

Of late years Comrade Bailey has made his home in Germantown, where he is engaged in his trade as a contractor and builder, and is highly respected and esteemed as an upright, public spirited citizen.

A few years since he commenced a large correspondence with comrades of the old Ninth, and prepared a roster of the names and addresses of some two hundred and fifty comrades, and aided very largely in bringing about our first reunion in 1887, and in establishing the veteran organization of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry. His present address is Menominee, Wis.

#### ERVIN DEVEDORF.

Ervin Devendorf enlisted in Company G, of the Ninth, at Belleville, Ill., February 16, 1865, and remained with his company serving faithfully as a good soldier till the close of the war; he was then mustered out at Selma, Ala., October 31, 1865, as Corporal.

Returning to his old home he has since located in the great West, and is now, 1888, engaged in silver mining stocks, and general mining negotiations at Leadville, Colo., which is his address.

When Comrade Devendorf came to the Ninth he was already a veteran, having served three years in a Wisconsin regiment.

#### ROSTER OF COMPANY G.

Sergeant Robert McNay enlisted from Valparaiso, September 16, 1861; discharged July 1, 1862; address, Valparaiso, Ind.

Sergeant Robert H. Henderson enlisted from Tassinong, Ind., September 10, 1861; veteran; died November 24, 1864, of wounds received at Campbellville, Tenn.

Corporal Thomas C. Hall enlisted from Tassinong, Ind., September 10, 1861; veteran; promoted Sergeant; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Corporal William B. Adams enlisted from Lake county, Ind., September 10, 1861; promoted company Quartermaster Sergeant; discharged May 15, 1862.

Corporal George W. Bond enlisted from Lake county, Ind., September 10, 1861; discharged May 28, 1862.





Corporal M. M. Hahnisch enlisted from Porter county, Ind., September 10, 1861; died at Memphis, Tenn., October 5, 1862.

Bugler William Hunson Hecker enlisted from La Porte county, Ind., September 10, 1861; veteran; promoted First Sergeant; mustered out October 31, 1865; address, Rolling Prairie, Ind.

Bugler Jefferson Tappan enlisted from Rolling Prairie, Ind., September 10, 1861; promoted Regimental Color Bugler; promoted company Sergeant; mustered out October 31, 1865; address, Rolling Prairie, Ind.

Farrist William Deane enlisted from Valparaiso, Ind., September 10, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Clinton Atkins enlisted from Porter county, Ind., September 10, 1861; died June 13, 1862.

Robert Ashley enlisted October 1, 1861; mustered out December 10, 1861.

Henry Brown enlisted from Adrian, Mich., September 10, 1861; discharged August 27, 1862.

Nelson L. Bates enlisted from Appleton, Wis., September 10, 1861.

John Beige enlisted from La Porte county, Ind., September 10, 1861; address, Rolling Prairie, Ind.

Wellington L. Bailey enlisted September 10, 1861; promoted Corporal; mustered out September 27, 1861; address, Plymouth, Ind.

Warren Beeman enlisted from Dearborn, Ind., September 10, 1861; discharged July 16, 1862.

Cornelius Cunningham enlisted from Porter county, Ind., September 10, 1861; died August 26, 1862.

Nathaniel Carl enlisted from Crown Point, Ind., September 10, 1861; mustered out October 27, 1861.

Sampson Carl enlisted from Crown Point, Ind., September 10, 1861; died at Helena, Ark., 1862.

Sylvester Clifford enlisted September 10, 1861; died November 30, 1861.

Henry Chester enlisted from Elletts, Ind., September 10, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Kenneth H. Coven enlisted from Gaither, Ind., September 10, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865; address, Fishers, Ind.

Adelbert B. Caswell enlisted from Tazewell, September 10, 1861; promoted Sergeant; mustered out December 10, 1861; address, Hackberry, Kan.

Jacob Diepenbaugh enlisted from Wadlington, Ind., September 10, 1861; veteran; promoted Sergeant; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John Davidson enlisted from Morgan, Ind., September 10, 1861; mustered out October 31, 1865; veteran.

Enoch Davidson enlisted from Morgan, Ind., October 2, 1861; discharged October 12, 1862.

David Dickson enlisted from Winfield, Ind., September 10, 1861.

Nicholas Dupen enlisted from Platteville, September 10, 1861; veteran; promoted Corporal; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Franklin N. Dunbar enlisted from Porter county, September 10, 1861; promoted Corporal; mustered out October 11, 1864.

Charles Edmunds enlisted from Lake county, Ind., September 10, 1861; discharged August 25, 1862; address, Little River, Kan.



Levi L. Eastwood enlisted September 10, 1861, deserted October 11, 1861.

John W. Frank enlisted September 10, 1861; address Afton, Ohio.

Edson Golt enlisted from Bourbon, Ind., September 10, 1861; discharged July 16, 1862.

Robert Green enlisted from Lake county, Ind., September 10, 1861; captain, promoted Sergeant; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Ansel Haggert enlisted from Tassinong, Ind., September 10, 1861; died at St. Louis, December 5, 1865.

Peter Hesse enlisted from Lowell, September 10, 1861; mustered out October 27, 1864; address Cedar Lake, Ind.

David Hoffman enlisted from La Porte, Ind., September 10, 1861; mustered out October 27, 1864; address, Rolling Prairie, Ind.

Alexander C. Hewling enlisted at Valparaiso, Ind., September 10, 1861; veteran; promoted Sergeant; mustered out October 31, 1865; address, Spencer, Iowa.

John Hall enlisted from Marshall County, Ind., September 10, 1861.

Homer Jones enlisted from Lake County, September 10, 1861; died at Fort Leavenworth Station, April 22, 1862.

John Jordan enlisted from Tassinong, Ind., October 7, 1861; mustered out October 27, 1864; address, Salix, Iowa.

George W. Keeler enlisted from Tassinong, September 10, 1861; veteran; promoted Sergeant; mustered out October 31, 1865; address, Marysville, Mo.

William F. King enlisted from La Porte county, Ind., September 10, 1861; discharged September 30, 1862; address, Eureka Springs, Ark.

Samuel T. Lewis enlisted from Valparaiso, Ind., September 10, 1861; mustered out October 27, 1864; address, Chicago, Ill.

David Ludington enlisted from Porter County, Ind., September 10, 1861; mustered out October 27, 1864; address, Valparaiso, Ind.

John Longley enlisted at Valparaiso, September 10, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Benjamin E. Louks enlisted from Union, Ind., September 10, 1861; address, Wheeler, Ind.

David Louks enlisted from Union, Ind., September 10, 1861; died at Helena, Ark., September 29, 1862.

John E. Lian enlisted from Bourbon, Ind., September 10, 1861.

John Lynch enlisted from Bourbon, Ind., September 10, 1861.

Charles McDuffee enlisted September 10, 1861.

Riley McBride enlisted from Valparaiso, September 10, 1861; discharged September 22, 1862.

Sylvester McAnnock enlisted from Union, Ind., September 10, 1861.

John McCurdy enlisted from Porter County, Ind., September 10, 1861; discharged February 25, 1862.

Thaddeus Merton enlisted from Kankakee, Ind., September 10, 1861; promoted Corporal; mustered out October 27, 1864.

Eben Myeres enlisted from Lake County, Ind., September 10, 1861; veteran; promoted Saddler-Sergeant; mustered out October 31, 1865.

David Miller enlisted September 10, 1861; deserted November 29, 1861.

Warner Pierce enlisted from Washington, Ind., September 10, 1861.





James Perry enlisted from Union, Ind., September 10, 1861; died at Andersonville prison, September 20, 1864; grave 19113.

Charles Parkhurst enlisted from Valparaiso, Ind., September 10, 1861; veteran; promoted Corporal; mustered out October 31, 1865; address, Crichton, Neb.

Asher W. Proul enlisted from La Porte county, Ind., September 10, 1861; died at Helena, Ark., November 2, 1862.

Philander W. Pringle enlisted from Lake county, Ind., September 10, 1861; killed at Village Creek, Ark., May 21, 1862.

Sylvanus S. Palmer enlisted September 10, 1861; deserted December 10, 1861.

Zolman E. Peck enlisted from Union, Ind., September 10, 1861; address, Deep River, Ind.

Morrison Peablock enlisted from Elletts, Ind., September 10, 1861; mustered out October 27, 1861.

Henry Pensinger enlisted at Valparaiso, September 10, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865; address, Wisconsin; address, Crichton, Neb.

Charles A. Reed enlisted from Lake county, Ind., September 10, 1861; promoted Corporal; mustered out October 1861; address, Crichton, Minn.

William Reed enlisted from Lake county, September 10, 1861.

Samuel Rogers enlisted September 10, 1861; deserted October 15, 1861.

Lewis Rhodes enlisted September 10, 1861; deserted October 10, 1861.

William C. Schriever enlisted at Valparaiso, September 10, 1861; mustered out October 27, 1861; address, Crichton, Neb.

Charles Sturtevant enlisted from Lake county, Ind., September 10, 1861.

Valentine Swartz enlisted September 10, 1861; deserted October 27, 1861.

Andrew Tompkins enlisted from Morgan, Ind., September 10, 1861; veteran; promoted Corporal; died at Dispers, Miss., May 10, 1865.

W. Van Valkenburgh enlisted from Lake county, Ind., September 10, 1861; died at Jacksonport, Ark., June 7, 1862.

Joseph B. Woodard enlisted at Valparaiso, September 10, 1861; mustered out October 27, 1861; address, Valparaiso, Ind.

Allen Winslow enlisted from West Harrison, Ind., September 20, 1861; discharged July 16, 1862.

Harrison Winslow enlisted from Washington, Ind., September 10, 1861; mustered out October 27, 1861; address, Jeannette, Kan.

Lewis Winslow enlisted at Valparaiso, September 10, 1861; transferred to invalid corps, December 22, 1863.

William J. Wheeler enlisted October 7, 1861; deserted October 14, 1861.

John Arnold enlisted from Stark county, Ohio, October 21, 1861.

Sands Austin enlisted from La Porte county, Ind., January 9, 1862; rejoined January 11, 1862.

Byron Austin enlisted from Adams, February 28, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Frank Albright enlisted from Riley, February 20, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Ezekiel Brown enlisted from Black Hawk, November 12, 1861; mustered out December 10, 1861; address, Crichton, Neb.





William Baxter enlisted from Calumet, Ind., December 13, 1861; discharged January 9, 1862.

James J. Brooks enlisted from Arkansas, January 30, 1862; died at Memphis, April 5, 1864, of wounds received from falling from horse.

William Brown enlisted from Lysander, February 25, 1865; promoted Corporal; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Eugene B. Brown enlisted from Riley, February 2, 1865; promoted Bugler; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Leroy Botsford enlisted from Marengo, February 1, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Henry Brown enlisted from Flora, March 4, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Walter Dushnell enlisted from Greenwood, February 18, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Ambrose Broughen enlisted from Franklin, February 20, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Henry C. Bostwick enlisted from De Page, October 5, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Robert Brough enlisted at Chicago, April 8, 1865; departed September 8, 1865.

James S. Cole enlisted at Valparaiso, February 13, 1862; deserted March 8, 1862.

Edwin C. Chapman enlisted from Bonus, February 15, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865; residence, 3509 Cottage Grove avenue, Chicago.

Egbert Crandall enlisted from Belvidere, February 14, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Samuel P. Collier enlisted from Barrett, February 20, 1865; mustered out October 28, 1865.

Pinckney H. Corgan enlisted August 20, 1863; mustered out October 31, 1865.

William L. Churchill enlisted from Franklin, February 20, 1865.

Michael Darcey enlisted from Lysander, February 17, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Henry M. Doolittle enlisted from Belvidere, February 21, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Luther Devendorf enlisted from Belvidere, February 16, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865; address, Eldora, Iowa.

Charles S. Daniels enlisted from Howard, March 3, 1865; mustered out August 21, 1865.

John Friend enlisted from St. Joseph County, Ind., October 20, 1861.

George N. Frasier enlisted at Valparaiso, October 22, 1864; veteran; mustered out July 8, 1865; prisoner of war.

Squire Fairchild enlisted from Tassinong, October 18, 1861.

Orange Fuller enlisted from Greenwood, February 17, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Henry C. Fentor enlisted from Flora, March 4, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.



Conroy Fidler enlisted at Antioch February 22, 1865; died at Eupora, Miss., May 29, 1865, accidental wounds.

William C. Gailin enlisted from State of Arkansas, June 25, 1862; promoted Corporal; mustered in June 17, 1863.

Oscar H. Gilford enlisted January 15, 1863; discharged September 9, 1863.

George Gibbons enlisted from McHenry county, February 24, 1865; mustered out December 11, 1865.

Stephen W. Hunter enlisted from Porter county, Ind., October 15, 1861; Veteran; promoted Veterinary Surgeon; address, Chester, Ohio.

George W. Henson enlisted from Tazewell, Ind., October 19, 1861.

Charles Hatton enlisted from Vicks., November 20, 1861; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Dennison Herrick enlisted from Marengo, February 1, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

James A. Henry enlisted from Libertyville, February 10, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865; address Clay Centre, Ga.

Phay Hudson enlisted from Victor, February 21, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Charles D. Harmon enlisted from Victor, February 21, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Seth B. Hough enlisted from Victor, February 21, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

George H. Husted enlisted from Victor, February 21, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John J. Haley enlisted from Chicago, February 14, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John Horton enlisted from Lysander, February 25, 1865; mustered out August 28, 1865.

Spencer Holmes enlisted from Belvidere, February 17, 1865; deserted July 12, 1865.

Stephen H. Holt enlisted from Antioch, February 22, 1865; deserted December 18, 1865.

Charles Haslam enlisted from Lysander, February 25, 1865; deserted July 28, 1865.

William Harmon enlisted from Lysander, February 25, 1865; deserted June 5, 1865.

Daniel H. Jones enlisted from Ramus, February 1, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Charles H. Ketch enlisted at Vulpershire, November 13, 1861; veteran; promoted Sergeant; mustered out October 31, 1865.

William J. Kelly enlisted from Belvidere, February 14, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Charles Kimball enlisted from Howard, March 1, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Daniel H. Knight enlisted from Adams, February 28, 1865; mustered out August 28, 1865.

Philip H. Louth enlisted from Union, December 19, 1861; discharged January 9, 1862.

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and its history is therefore a history of growth and development. The second is the fact that the United States is a large nation, and its history is therefore a history of expansion and conquest. The third is the fact that the United States is a diverse nation, and its history is therefore a history of conflict and compromise. The fourth is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and its history is therefore a history of assimilation and adaptation. The fifth is the fact that the United States is a nation of pioneers, and its history is therefore a history of exploration and discovery. The sixth is the fact that the United States is a nation of entrepreneurs, and its history is therefore a history of innovation and invention. The seventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of reformers, and its history is therefore a history of social and political change. The eighth is the fact that the United States is a nation of idealists, and its history is therefore a history of high aspirations and noble dreams. The ninth is the fact that the United States is a nation of pragmatists, and its history is therefore a history of practical solutions and real-world results. The tenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of optimists, and its history is therefore a history of hope and faith in the future.



Thomas Laban enlisted from Babydare, February 12, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Alfred H. Laid enlisted from Paw Paw, February 17, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

James Lynch enlisted at Chicago, April 11, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John Lobenhofer enlisted at Chicago, April 5, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Edward Langloise enlisted at St. Ann, April 4, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Stephen R. Leviator enlisted from Fond du Lac, October 7, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865.

David Long enlisted from Onarga, September, 1862; deserted July 4, 1864.

Henry Marlatt enlisted from Denver, January 10, 1863; mustered out January 28, 1865.

Michael Maguire enlisted at Chicago, March 17, 1864; promoted Corporal; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Joseph M. Meginis enlisted from Chicago, February 16, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Charles Montooth enlisted from Greenwood, February 17, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

William McDonald enlisted from Howard, March 4, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Matthew McCrank enlisted from Chicago, April 1, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John McCormick enlisted from Peoria, March 30, 1865; *doctor* insane; mustered out of regiment.

Benjamin F. Mann (or Mon) enlisted from Thompson, March 28, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Murry G. Maxwell enlisted from Kendall, March 9, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John Methuen enlisted from Chicago, February 25, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

DeWitt C. Miller enlisted from Lysander, March 1, 1865; mustered out September 25, 1865.

Charles Martin enlisted from Saratoga, February 28, 1865; deserted August 12, 1865.

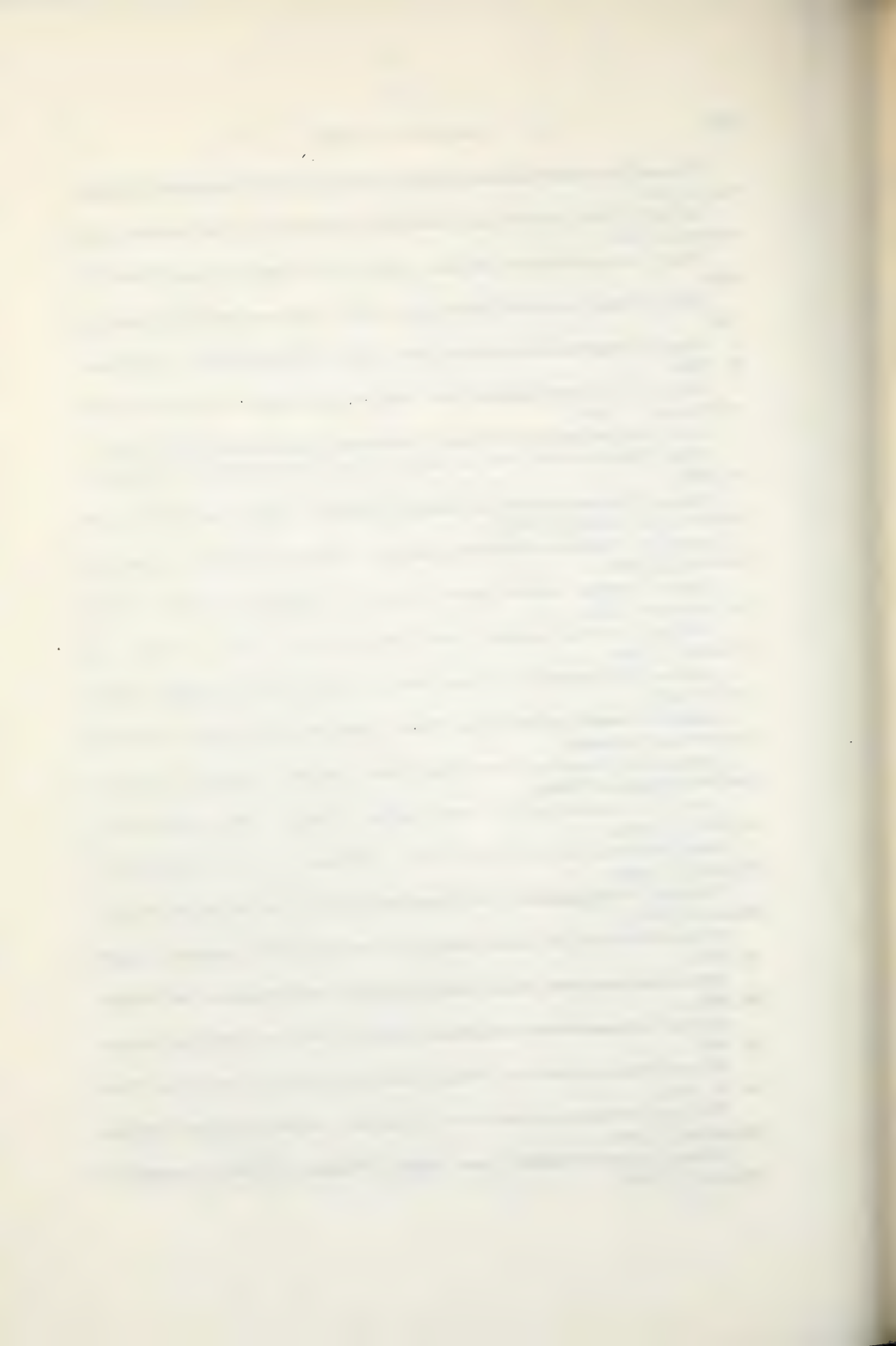
Robert Norris enlisted from Chicago, April 8, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Charles Newman enlisted at Chicago, April 11, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Gilbert Oberton enlisted at Chicago, February 24, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

William Parkhurst enlisted from Union, Ind., October 18, 1861; rejected November 21, 1861.

Edward S. Payne enlisted from Spring, February 10, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.



George Payne enlisted from Spring, February 16, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Luther Payne enlisted from Spring, February 15, 1865; deserted October 18, 1865.

Charles H. Purrington enlisted from Adams, February 28, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Ira Prisbery enlisted from Lysander, February 27, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Benjamin Peters enlisted from Tassinong, November 1, 1861.

Edwin Richards enlisted from Valparaiso, October 22, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865; address Battle Creek, Mich.

Edward Reardon enlisted from Roseau, February 15, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

William H. H. Russell enlisted from Sugar Grove, February 21, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John R. Rowrick enlisted from Elgin, February 22, 1865; mustered out August 28, 1865.

George A. Rea enlisted from Lysander, February 25, 1865; deserted July 10, 1865.

George Rose deserted December 18, 1862.

Dwight Smith enlisted from Morgan, October 21, 1861; veteran; died at Pontotoc, Miss., of wounds received July 18, 1864.

Adam Shedd enlisted at Chicago, February 11, 1864; veteran; promoted Saddle Sergeant; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Erbert R. Shearer enlisted from Marengo, February 2, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Russell Strong enlisted from Riley, February 2, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Thomas Stafford enlisted from Saratoga, February 28, 1865; mustered out October 21, 1865.

Vinney Streger enlisted from Franklin, February 16, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John Sallinger enlisted from Laona, February 18, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

George Schurtrum enlisted from Columbus, April 4, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

George A. Shick enlisted from Chicago, May 8, 1864; discharged for disability, February 7, 1865.

Cooley P. Smith enlisted from Kingston, February 21, 1865; deserted July 19, 1865.

Henry Strong enlisted from Lysander, February 25, 1865; deserted August 12, 1865.

Charles Tanner enlisted from Belvidere, February 15, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Robert Traseel enlisted from Belvidere, February 18, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Samuel Turner enlisted from Belvidere, February 10, 1865; mustered out September 15, 1865.



Jess. Urry enlisted from Wiley, February 9, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John T. Vomis enlisted from Bonar, February 1, 1865; promoted Corporal; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Jacob Wild enlisted from Bourbon, Ind., September 10, 1861.

Thomas Walker enlisted from Apple River, March 6, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865; address, Selmyer, Neb.

Edward Wood enlisted from Chicago, April 11, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Robert Watson enlisted from Franklin, February 23, 1865; mustered out July 28, 1865.

Daniel T. Warren enlisted from Sycamore, January 20, 1865; deserted September 8, 1865.

Harris Woodward enlisted from Spring, February 14, 1865; deserted August 6, 1865.

William Yersey enlisted from Alexander, February 25, 1865; deserted June 5, 1865.

#### COMPANY H.

Company H, Ninth Illinois Cavalry Volunteers, was recruited mainly in Kewanee, Henry county, Ill., and vicinity, and arrived in camp in the early part of October and was mustered into the service October 17, 1861.

This company was gathered in by Linus D. Bishop, Edwin W. Luce, Henry Prather, Walter B. Anderson and James H. Murray, and the following were the first commissioned officers—Captain Linus B. Bishop, First Lieutenant Edwin Luce, and the Second Lieutenant Edward Prather.

Company H was mustered into the service October 17, 1861, and did excellent service during the whole term of the war. Being a company always armed with carbines and sabers, they were often called upon for swift mounted action, and in the charge were ever in the front, and gallant and brave in their actions in the field.

Though somewhat unfortunate in having their commissioned officers sought out and placed on detached service, they still had many among them fully competent to lead. In the heroic, though wild and unfortunate charge of Company H, at Tupelo, Miss., July 15, 1864, where, under the command of the brave and gallant Lieutenant McMahon, who here lost his life, this gallant company charged right up to the breastworks of the enemy and gallantly held their ground until mowed down and driven back by the overwhelming numbers of the enemy.





In all prominent engagements of the Ninth Company H was on hand and many joined the new organization as veterans.

Their number at muster in was eighty-eight, the whole number belonging to company two hundred and twenty-three.

#### SKETCH OF CAPTAIN CHARLES T. SCAMMON.

Charles T. Scammon, son of the Honorable J. Young Scammon, joined the Ninth in the fall of 1861, and was commissioned First Lieutenant of Company L, but did not serve much of his time with the regiment, as he was on detached service with the staff of General Fred Steele.

He was promoted to be Captain of Company H, January 15, 1863, on the promotion of Captain Bishop, still remaining away with the regiment, and was mustered out of the service at the expiration of his term of service in 1865.

#### SKETCH OF CAPTAIN SOWERBY.

Frank W. Sowerby enlisted in the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, October 8, 1861, at Kewanee, Ill., and served in Company H until the end of the war.

He served faithfully in all the engagements of Company H, re-enlisted as a veteran January 1, 1864, and was promoted First Sergeant of his company January 20, 1864; was commissioned Second Lieutenant, and again promoted March 28, 1865, to be First Lieutenant of his Company, H, and on the 15th of September, 1865, was commissioned to be Captain of the company he served so long and faithfully.

He was a popular, brave and efficient officer, ready at all times to do his full duty, and had the confidence and esteem of all his comrades.

Captain Sowerby was mustered out of the service at Selma, Ala., October 27, 1865, and later removed to San Antonio, Tex., his present address, 18-8.

#### SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT PRATHER.

Henry Prather joined the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant of Company H, October 17, 1861, but his health failing he remained but a short time.

He resigned his commission November 10, 1861, and returned to his home in Kewanee, Ill.

#### SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT ANDERSON.

Walter B. Anderson enlisted in the Ninth Illinois Cavalry at Kewanee, September 10, 1861, and was appointed First Sergeant of Company H, and on the resignation of Henry Prather was promoted to be Second Lieutenant of his company, which position he filled creditably until May 26, 1862, when he resigned at Jacksonport, Ark.

#### SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT LUCE.

Edwin W. Luce was commissioned to be First Lieutenant of Company H, having enlisted at Kewanee, Ill., but remained but a short time with the regiment; marched with the Ninth from Pilot Knob, Mo., to the Little Black River, where, his health having failed, he resigned his commission, and returned to his home in Illinois.



### SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT MCCLURE.

Alexander W. McClure enlisted from Cass county, Ind., November 7, 1861, in Company E, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, and was soon after promoted Corporal of his company, and being a man of unusual ability he was detailed at regimental headquarters, where he remained on duty until October 1, 1862, when a vacancy in the first lieutenancy of Company H occurring he was commended to that position and was in command of his company for some time. He was then placed on detached service as Inspector of Cavalry on the staff of General Grierson, serving in that capacity until his term of service expired November 25, 1864, when he was mustered out. Lieutenant McClure was a good soldier and a fine officer. Brave and dashing in manner, he was quick to see and perform everything in the line of duty. After leaving the army the subject of this sketch engaged actively in business in Chicago. He is a man of considerable literary ability and is a contributor to some of the leading periodicals of the country. In 1887 he received an offer to go East and cast his fortunes with a large manufacturing corporation, and removed with his family to Hoesse Falls, N. Y., which is believed to be his present address, 1888.

### SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT MURRAY.

James H. Murray enlisted September 9, 1861, at Kewanee, Ill., and was mustered into service as Corporal of Company H.

He was a brave and capable soldier, re-enlisted as a veteran January 1, 1864, and was appointed Sergeant of his company; again promoted March 28, 1865, to be Second Lieutenant, and on the 15th of September, 1865, was commissioned First Lieutenant of Company H, Ninth Illinois Cavalry.

Lieutenant Murray was a brave, reliable, good soldier, always ready for any duty, with the regiment from first to last, and respected by all his comrades.

He was mustered out October 31, 1865, at Selma, Ala.

His present address is Galva, Henry County, Ill., May, 1888.

### SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT PAGE.

Robert C. Page enlisted at Kewanee in the Ninth Illinois Cavalry in 1861, and re-enlisted as a veteran, January 1, 1864, and was appointed Sergeant.

He served faithfully with his company during the period of the existence of the regiment, was promoted Second Lieutenant September 15, 1865, but did not muster as such.

He was mustered out as First Sergeant of Company H, October 31, 1865.

His present address, March, 1888, Blooming Prairie, Minn.

### SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT CUNNINGHAM.

Edward Cunningham enlisted in the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, September 6, 1861, from Mattoon, Ill., and was appointed Corporal of Company H, from which position he was promoted and commissioned to be Second Lieutenant of his company, and remained in the field to January 20, 1864, when he resigned his commission in the service and returned to his home in Illinois.

### SKETCH OF EX-GOVERNOR NANCE.

Albinus Nance at the age of sixteen, enlisted April 21, 1861, in Company H of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry at Kewanee, Ill.





He served with the regiment well and bravely till the final musters out of the regiment at Selma, Ala., October 31, 1865.

At the close of the war he returned to Illinois and studied law, removing to Nebraska in 1871, opened a law office in Osceola, where he soon assumed a leading position as one of the foremost lawyers of the State.

He entered politics in 1874, and was elected to the Nebraska House of Representatives.

In May, 1876, was elected a delegate to the Republican National Convention at Cincinnati, and was Chairman of the Nebraska delegation.

In the fall of 1878, he was elected to the Legislature, and after an exciting contest was chosen Speaker of that body.

In November, 1878, was elected Governor of Nebraska, and in 1880 he was re-elected Governor, and was so popular that he ran ahead of the regular Republican ticket over one thousand votes.

At the expiration of his second term, he declined a renomination, and engaged at Osceola, Neb., in the banking business, which he still carries on.

He was married in the fall of 1875 to Miss Sarah White, and has one daughter, Helen M.

Governor Nance is a man of much ability, of broad and liberal views, a strong Republican, and one of Nebraska's most popular and esteemed citizens.

His present address is where he first settled in 1871, Osceola, Neb.

#### ROSTER OF COMPANY II.

Sergeant John Farr enlisted from Kewanee, September 19, 1861; mustered out October 27, 1864; address, Parsons, Kan.

Sergeant William W. Whitaker enlisted from Farmington, September 9, 1861; reduced to ranks and dropped.

Corporal Royal A. Haskins enlisted from Chicago, September 25, 1861; died at Lowell, Ind., 1882.

Corporal David W. Poor enlisted from Kewanee, September 11, 1861; promoted Sergeant; mustered out October 19, 1864; address, Louisville, Neb.

Corporal John W. Nichols enlisted from Kewanee, September 17, 1861; promoted Sergeant; mustered out October 27, 1864.

Bugler Selden Miner enlisted from Kewanee, October 15, 1861; mustered out July 22, 1864, to accept promotion as Assistant Surgeon Third Alabama Cavalry; address, Elmhurst, Ill.

Farrier James McGuire enlisted from Kewanee, September 9, 1861; mustered out October 27, 1864.

Nicholas Burns enlisted from Chicago, October 19, 1861; dropped; term expired.

Thomas Burns enlisted from Chicago, October 16, 1861; deserted November 12, 1861.

Benjamin Bowens enlisted from Kewanee, October 16, 1861.

William R. Cherry enlisted from Kewanee, September 10, 1861; accidentally killed December 31, 1861.

George W. Custer enlisted from Kewanee, September 17, 1861; discharged October 6, 1863, for disability.



Henry Clark enlisted from Kewanee, September 17, 1861; veteran; mustered out to date, February 14, 1865; prisoner of war.

Edward Cornell enlisted October 17, 1861.

Albert J. Carter enlisted from Kewanee, September 25, 1861; discharged January 9, 1862.

John P. Charbonier enlisted from Chicago, September 26, 1861.

James Cornelius enlisted from Chicago, October 1, 1861; died at Andersonville prison, August 24, 1864; grave, 6738.

Thomas Davis enlisted from Henry County, September 17, 1861; veteran; promoted Sergeant; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Frederick Dunn enlisted from Kewanee, September 17, 1861; veteran; promoted Sergeant; mustered out, October 31, 1865.

Charles Dack enlisted from Kewanee, September 26, 1861; died at Andersonville prison, September 8, 1864; grave, 8157.

John Deitz enlisted from Geneseo, September 25, 1861; discharged September 25, 1862, for disability.

George Dicus enlisted from Geneseo, September 13, 1861; veteran; mustered out December 9, 1864.

John Dean enlisted from Chicago, October 14, 1861.

Cornelius Evans enlisted from Kewanee, September 24, 1861; mustered out October 31, 1864.

George A. England enlisted from Chicago, September 14, 1861; deserted November 12, 1861.

John Fesler enlisted at Chicago, September 25, 1861; mustered out October 27, 1864.

John Foley enlisted at Chicago, September 17, 1861; mustered out June 9, 1864.

John Gibson enlisted at Chicago, October 14, 1861; deserted November 9, 1861.

James Glaspey enlisted at Chicago, October 17, 1861; deserted November 8, 1861.

Robert Gowans enlisted at Chicago, October 14, 1861; deserted December 6, 1861.

John Gilmaster enlisted September 30, 1861.

William H. Harrison enlisted at Kewanee, September 9, 1861.

Robert Holland enlisted at Chicago, October 11, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865; address Tillbury Centre, Ont.

William E. Howden enlisted at Chicago, October 16, 1861; discharged September 26, 1862, for disability.

George Harris enlisted at Kewanee, September 17, 1861; mustered out December 9, 1864, as Sergeant.

John W. Holdback enlisted October 16, 1861.

Bernard Helling enlisted at Kewanee, September 24, 1861.

Peter Hadburg enlisted at Kewanee, September 24, 1861; discharged November 9, 1862, for disability.

Matthew P. Jackson enlisted at Chicago, October 14, 1861; died at Helena, Ark., September 27, 1862.





John Johnston enlisted from Chicago, October 19, 1861; dropped.

John Kermene enlisted at Kewanee, September 17, 1861.

Hugh C. Kirk enlisted Kewanee, September 17, 1861; mustered out December 9, 1864 as Corporal; address, Prescott, Kan.

John W. King enlisted October 16, 1861.

Theodore Kay enlisted from Kewanee, September 24, 1861; mustered out October 27, 1861, as Sergeant; address Jericho Springs, Mo.

Thomas Kay enlisted from Chicago, September 24, 1861; discharged April 21, 1862, for disability; address, 455 Convent street, Omaha, Neb.

Michael Lynch enlisted from Chicago, September 17, 1861.

Henry Lader enlisted from Kewanee, September 25, 1861.

William Looly enlisted from Chicago, October 7, 1861.

Henry Lattz enlisted from Crete, October 9, 1861; transferred to Company D.

Pen legrast McGuire enlisted from Kewanee, September 16, 1861; transferred to Company M.

John Marshall enlisted at Kewanee September 16, 1861; discharged April 11, 1862; disability.

Patrick Murray enlisted October 14, 1861.

Henry Maudeville enlisted from Kewanee September 24, 1861; died at Helena August 1, 1862.

Michael Mitchell enlisted from Kewanee September 4, 1861.

Christian Meyer enlisted from Kewanee, September 19, 1861.

Henry E. McCoy enlisted October 19, 1861; transferred to Company L.

George E. Newton enlisted at Kewanee, September 7, 1861; discharged October 29, 1862.

Ernie O'Brien enlisted at Chicago September 17, 1861; discharged August 20, 1862; disability.

Phillip Orcutt enlisted at Kewanee, October 17, 1861; mustered out October 27, 1861.

Thomas Pullen enlisted at Kewanee, September 6, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865.

George Prather enlisted at Kewanee, September 25, 1861.

George W. Patch enlisted at Chicago, October 4, 1861; discharged September 30, 1862, for disability.

Oliver L. Patch enlisted at Chicago, October 4, 1861; discharged September 30, 1862, for disability.

William P. Reed enlisted at Kewanee, September 4, 1861; prisoner of war; mustered out to date from February 18, 1865.

Clemens Reinecke enlisted at Chicago, October 15, 1861; transferred to Company F, November 7, 1861.

Arthur Rooney enlisted at Chicago, October 17, 1861; mustered out December 9, 1865.

Charles Rose enlisted September 10, 1861; transferred to Company L.

Peter Rodgers enlisted October 7, 1861.

Elijah J. Rice enlisted at Chicago, October 16, 1861; deserted December 6, 1861.

Edward Rouse enlisted at Chicago, October 11, 1861; discharged November 7, 1862; address, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa.





John A. Schaub enlisted at Chicago, September 9, 1861.

Asa Smith enlisted at Kewanee, October 8, 1861; veteran; promoted Sergeant; killed at Tupelo, Miss., July 15, 1864.

Frank Shock enlisted at Chicago, October 15, 1861; discharged April 11, 1862, for disability.

Pierson Swanson enlisted at Chicago, October 17, 1861; died in Cahaba prison, April 15, 1865.

Orlando E. Thompson enlisted at Kewanee, September 26, 1861; promoted Corporal, prisoner of war; mustered out October 31, 1865.

William Winship enlisted at Kewanee, September 11, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865, as Sergeant; address, Cuba, Ill.

Joseph Walhurst enlisted at Kewanee, September 26, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865, as Corporal.

Vipe Welch enlisted at Chicago, October 9, 1861; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Robert Wilkie enlisted at Chicago, October 7, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865, as Wagoner.

Francis Wayland enlisted October 15, 1861.

#### RECRUITS.

Charles Anderson enlisted at Chicago, September 5, 1861; deserted December 15, 1861.

Aaron B. Austin enlisted at Chicago, February 20, 1862; discharged February 16, 1865.

Lycius M. Addleman enlisted at Chicago, March 29, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865; address, Stevens Point, Wis.

Robert Andrews enlisted at Chicago March 20, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Samuel Armon enlisted at Kewanee, February 7, 1862; mustered out September 1, 1865.

John H. Ash enlisted at Weathersfield, February 28, 1862; mustered out September 19, 1865.

James Anderson enlisted at Kewanee, February 27, 1862; deserted August 4, 1865.

Hiram Anderson—

John Bright enlisted at Kewanee, September 20, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Thomas Brown enlisted at Kewanee, September 25, 1861; deserted February 2, 1862.

James M. Brown rejected January 1, 1862.

William C. Butler enlisted at Kewanee, March 21, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Amos Bye enlisted at Weathersfield, February 28, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Albert Bellows enlisted at Kewanee, January 26, 1864; died on battlefield at Tupelo, Miss., July 15, 1864, of wounds.

Franklin Bailey enlisted from Buena Vista, W., March 7, 1865; deserted June 19, 1865.

The first of the year was a very successful one for the  
company. The sales were very large and the profits were  
very high. The company was very fortunate in having  
such a good start to the year. The sales were very large  
and the profits were very high. The company was very  
fortunate in having such a good start to the year.

The second of the year was also a very successful one  
for the company. The sales were very large and the  
profits were very high. The company was very fortunate  
in having such a good start to the year. The sales were  
very large and the profits were very high. The company  
was very fortunate in having such a good start to the  
year.

The third of the year was also a very successful one  
for the company. The sales were very large and the  
profits were very high. The company was very fortunate  
in having such a good start to the year. The sales were  
very large and the profits were very high. The company  
was very fortunate in having such a good start to the  
year.

Gordon B. Bishop enlisted at Chicago, March 7, 1865; deserted August 1, 1865.

Henry M. Clark enlisted from Elmhurst, March 4, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John Coleman enlisted at Kewanee, February 16, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Alexander W. Collins enlisted at Chicago, March 7, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John H. Cole enlisted from Belvidere, March 2, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

James L. Cheney enlisted from Elmhurst, March 4, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Nathaniel Carl enlisted from Chicago, March 8, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Henry T. Cramer enlisted from Chicago, March 20, 1865; deserted July 19, 1865.

Herman Casteel enlisted from Aurora, March 29, 1865; deserted July 21, 1865.

Peter Campbell. (See Company A.)

Richard H. Delmege enlisted from Chicago, January 1, 1862; address, Afton, Iowa.

Raymond C. Delmege enlisted from Kewanee, March 21, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865, as Sergeant.

William J. Daff enlisted from Kewanee, March 21, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865, as Corporal.

Charles Delmege enlisted from Kewanee, February 10, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865.

James Denny enlisted from Kewanee, February 7, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Tim Donagan enlisted from Kewanee, February 27, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

George W. Dutton enlisted from Belvidere, March 2, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Thomas Dickery enlisted from Chicago, March 3, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Webster Dyer enlisted from Chicago, March 14, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865; address, Madison, Dak.

James W. Dunham enlisted from Chicago, March 8, 1865; deserted April 23, 1865.

George W. Earl enlisted from Rockford March 4, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Richard G. Espey enlisted from Weathersfield, February 28, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865; address, Galva, Ill.

Thomas Flanagan enlisted from Kewanee, February 28, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Christopher Flanagan enlisted from Kewanee, March 21, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865.





Charles E. Folsom enlisted from Kewanee, February 26, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865; address, Kewanee, Ill.

Henry C. Folsom.

Augustus Gilner enlisted from Chicago, October 24, 1861; deserted August 11, 1862.

Irwin J. Gutches enlisted from Weathersfield, February 6, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Oliver P. George enlisted from Kewanee, February 1, 1863; address, Kewanee, Ill.

James Gutleib.

Preston J. Hawkins enlisted from Galva, November 17, 1863; mustered out October 31, 1865, as Sergeant.

George W. Henderson enlisted from Deerington, February 21, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865, as blacksmith.

William Hill enlisted from Kewanee, February 29, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Lezer House enlisted from Kewanee, May 2, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Samuel Harris enlisted from Flora, March 21, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

William Howden enlisted from Chicago, March 25, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Andrew Hume, mustered out October 31, 1865.

John Hoffa mustered out October 31, 1865; address, 757 Clybourn avenue, Chicago.

John W. Halstead enlisted at Kewanee, February 6, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865, as Corporal.

Charles Jencke enlisted at Chicago, January 6, 1862; discharged July 24, 1862, for disability.

John C. Jacobs enlisted at Kewanee, January 25, 1864; absent, sick, at muster-out of regiment.

Joseph Jacobs, Jr., enlisted at Kewanee, January 25, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Jeremiah Jones enlisted at Kewanee, January 25, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Daniel Jacobs enlisted at Kewanee, February 20, 1864; deserted October, 1864.

Joseph Jacobs, Sr., deserted July 19, 1865.

Charles Kohn enlisted at Chicago, December 18, 1861.

William Knaggs enlisted at Kewanee, October 25, 1861; died at Pilot Knob, Mo., April 3, 1862.

Alexander Klonkee deserted March 3, 1862.

Czar Kent enlisted at Kewanee, February 7, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

George Kay enlisted from Saxon, February 10, 1864; mustered out June 2, 1865; address, La Fayette, Ill.

John F. Kellogg enlisted at Chicago, March 20, 1865; deserted August 9, 1865.



Parker Lester enlisted at Weathersfield, February 6, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865, as Corporal.

David Lillis enlisted from Hanna, February 28, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Samuel Loffingwell enlisted at Chicago, March 20, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John Lowrey enlisted at Chicago, March 15, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Henry Lewis enlisted at La Fayette, January 1, 1863; died at Charleston, S. C., while prisoner.

Daniel P. Lacks enlisted at Chicago, March 8, 1865; deserted April 25, 1865.

Samuel R. Lewis enlisted from La Fayette, January 4, 1863; deserted July 24, 1865.

French Lake enlisted at Chicago, March 17, 1865; deserted August 14, 1865.

William H. Mudge enlisted at Chicago, December 18, 1861; mustered out January 4, 1865, as Saddle Sergeant; died at Lowell, Ind., July 16, 1867.

William P. Millman enlisted at Chicago, November 15, 1861; deserted December 27, 1861.

Eugene McDonald enlisted at Jacksonport, Ark., June 19, 1862.

William J. Mooney enlisted at Kewanee, January 26, 1864; mustered out June 22, 1865.

Thomas McClure enlisted at Kewanee, February 26, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865; address, Kewanee, Ill.

David McMilen enlisted at Weathersfield, February 6, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Martin McCartney enlisted at Chicago, March 4, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Samuel McCormick enlisted from Niles, March 4, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

William Marston enlisted at Chicago, March 20, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Daniel Miner enlisted at Franklin, February 14, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Littlefair March enlisted from Courtland, April 4, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865; address, O'Neill, Kan.

Thomas J. Miller enlisted from Chicago, February 27, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Charles M. Miller enlisted from Chicago, March 31, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Charles Minney enlisted from Weathersfield, February 28, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

William R. Maxwell enlisted from Weathersfield, February 28, 1865; died at Paducah, Ky., March 29, 1865.

John Mann enlisted from Kewanee, February 27, 1865; deserted August 20, 1865.

Herman Nelson enlisted from Kewanee, January 25, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865, as Bugler.





Oliver Norton enlisted from Chicago, March 8, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

James D. Nickerson enlisted from Chicago March 20, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John Otterstrom discharged July 20, 1865, for disability.

Alonzo Otto mustered out October 31, 1865.

John Perry enlisted at Jacksonport, Ark., June 26, 1862.

Fielding W. Poe enlisted from Chicago, July 29, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865, as Sergeant.

Jason M. Pratt enlisted from Chicago, March 31, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865, as Bugler.

William Peterson enlisted at Kewanee, February 28, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Charles R. Phillips enlisted at Chicago, April 5, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Isaiah Phillipson enlisted from Nunda, February 23, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Albert G. Razycki enlisted from Pitman's Ferry, Ark., August 24, 1862; discharged August 25, 1865.

Snow Richardson enlisted at Kewanee, February 26, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865.

George A. Richardson enlisted from Plattsville, Miss., March 7, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Reuben Robinson enlisted from Knoxville, January 25, 1864; discharged August 4, 1865, by reason of wounds.

John Ryan enlisted at Chicago, March 3, 1865; deserted August 19, 1865.

Alfred R. Stolph enlisted from Aurora, December 25, 1861; discharged February 1, 1862, for disability.

Dudley Schoonover enlisted at Kewanee, January 1, 1863; mustered out October 31, 1865, as Corporal.

Benjamin T. Stuart enlisted at Kewanee, February 7, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865, as Corporal, address, Neponset, Ill.

Robert Stratton enlisted at Kewanee, March 21, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865.

William M. Smith enlisted from Kewanee, February 7, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865; address, Rock Falls, Ill.

John W. Stokes enlisted at Kewanee, February 7, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John C. Shaw enlisted from Toulon, February 21, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Patrick Smith enlisted from Toulon, February 21, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Julius Seaman enlisted at Chicago, March 20, 1865; mustered out June 2, 1865.

Franklin Stephens enlisted at Kewanee, February 16, 1864; died at Gallatin, Tenn., February 9, 1864.

Jeremiah Sullivan enlisted at Chicago, March 15, 1865; deserted July 4, 1865.





Charles G. Tinker enlisted at Chicago, October 7, 1861; veteran, deserted July 19, 1865.

Robert R. Thompson enlisted from Henry county; veteran; promoted Sergeant; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Herman Van Gordon enlisted at Chicago, March 8, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Israel Vanness enlisted at Chicago, March 8, 1865; deserted August 4, 1865.

Sidney Wood enlisted from Augusta, Ark., July 5, 1862; deserted November 11, 1862.

Benjamin A. Wedge enlisted from Weathersfield, February 28, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

August Wedderman enlisted at Chicago, April 8, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

William F. Wheeler enlisted at Kewanee, March 21, 1864; died at Montgomery, Ala., August 21, 1865.

August Weaver.

Lewis C. Young enlisted at Kewanee, February 7, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

#### COMPANY I.

Company I, of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry Volunteers, was recruited largely in the neighborhood of Belvidere, Boone county, Ill., but had in its ranks a number from other towns in the vicinity. It was brought together mainly by the first commissioned officers of the company, who were Captain William M. Chidister, First Lieutenant Joseph W. Harper, and Second Lieutenant Leander L. Shattuck.

Company I was mustered into the service October 25, 1861, and the service it rendered under the very efficient officers of the company was second to none, having in its ranks men from all the various walks of life, and always anxious to make an honorable record. When there were scouts on hand, details to be made, this company could always be "counted in," and bravely and gallantly performed every duty pertaining to the arduous life of cavalry soldiers.

In the re-organization of the regiment, in March, 1864, a large proportion of Company I became veterans, and, still under the command of their gallant Captain Harper maintained the fine reputation they had established. Then when Captain Jenner and the new officers came to the front the company went right on in the good work and were as before ever ready, and always performed with alacrity all that good cavalry soldiers could do.

THE  
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NEW-YORK  
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The number in company when mustered into the service was eighty-seven; total enlisted, two hundred and twenty-two.

#### SKETCH OF CAPTAIN CHIDISTER.

William M. Chidister joined the Ninth Illinois Cavalry at Chicago, Ill., as First Lieutenant of Company I, October 23, and was promoted Captain, November 17, 1861.

He remained with the regiment during the Missouri and Arkansas campaigns, and was discharged October 2, 1862, at Helena, Ark.

#### SKETCH OF CAPTAIN JENNER.

Harvey M. Jenner enlisted from Caledonia, September 12, 1861, and was mustered into the service as Corporal of Company I, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, October 23, 1861; re-enlisted as a veteran, and was appointed Sergeant June 1, 1864; promoted to be First Sergeant soon after, and again promoted and commissioned First Lieutenant, December 4, 1864, and Captain of Company I, May 10, 1865, remaining on duty constantly with the regiment until October 31, 1865, when he was mustered out at Selma, Ala.

Captain Jenner was among the best officers of the regiment. Resolute and brave, no danger appalled him, for he was ready and anxious at all times to perform his full duty, and more with his gallant command of Company I.

He was in all the engagements in which his company took part, and gained and held the respect of both officers and men.

Since the war Captain Jenner has located in Chicago, Ill., which is his present address.

#### SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT ABBOTT.

Othman A. Abbott enlisted from Kingston, September 12, 1861, in Company I, of the Ninth, and re-enlisted as a veteran, March 1, 1864; was appointed Sergeant and commissioned Second Lieutenant, February 22, 1865; was again promoted, May 19, 1865, to be First Lieutenant, remaining with his company until October 31, 1865, when he was mustered out at Selma, Ala.

Lieutenant Abbott was and is a man of much ability. He was a good soldier, brave and gallant, and always in the front ready for duty. He received a wound at Hurricane Creek, July 12, 1864, which laid him up in the hospital for some time.

Since the war he has made his home in Nebraska, where, as a successful lawyer and politician, he is widely known and respected, enjoying the confidence of the people to the extent that he has been Lieutenant-Governor of the State of his adoption.

His address is Grand Island, Neb.

#### SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT WESTBROOK.

Abner H. Westbrook enlisted from Kingston, September 12, 1861, and became a Sergeant of Company I, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, October 23, 1861; was promoted to be Second Lieutenant, October 2, 1862, and died of disease at Memphis, Tenn., October 22, 1864.







CHARLES D. MANNING.

Sergeant Company I.



## SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT ROBINSON.

Frederick P. Robinson came from Flora, and enlisted in Company I, of the Ninth, September 12, 1861; re-enlisted as a veteran; was appointed First Sergeant, and May 10, 1865, was commissioned Second Lieutenant of his company.

He was ever faithful and brave in the discharge of all duties while with the regiment.

Lieutenant Robinson was on duty constantly with his company during the whole term of his service, and finally mustered out at Selma, Ala., October 31, 1865.

After payment and discharge at Springfield, Ill., in November, 1865, he returned to his old home.

His present address is not known.

## SKETCH OF DR. EDWIN K. ABBOTT.

Dr. Edwin K. Abbott was in college in Hillsdale, Mich., when he enlisted, October 7, 1861, in Company I, of the Ninth, and joined the regiment at Gravelly Springs, Ala., and served with his company till October 31, 1865, when he was mustered out as Corporal.

He was one of the youngest soldiers in the regiment, and was always anxious to perform his full duty.

After leaving the service he again attended college, and in 1869 took the degree of B. A. in Hillsdale college, and in 1871 graduated as an M. D. from the University of Michigan at Ann Arbor, and the same year emigrated to California.

In 1873 he was married to Miss Millie E. French at Medina, Ohio, and has now a family of four—two boys and two girls.

Doctor Abbott has been for the past sixteen years local volunteer observer for the meteorological department of the War Department; politically, a Prohibitionist, and is a member of the State Central Committee, and is a member of the local Board of Trade in his city; a man widely known and highly respected in the State of his adoption, and his address, June, 1888, Salinas, Cal.

## SKETCH OF MILES H. STRONG.

Miles H. Strong enlisted at Monroe, September 12, 1861, in Company I, of the Ninth, serving with his company till January 1, 1864, when he re-enlisted as a veteran, and was on duty faithfully till November 24, 1864, when, at Campbellsville, Tenn., in the severe fight of that day, he was wounded by the enemy by a shot in the hip, and taken prisoner; was paroled, and as Hood's army was soon after driven from Tennessee, he escaped the rebel prisons.

After returning to the regiment he was appointed Sergeant of his company, serving with them till October 31, 1865, when the whole regiment were mustered out at Selma, Ala.

His address, May, 1888, is Slide, Humboldt county, Cal.

## SKETCH OF CHARLES D. MANNING

Charles D. Manning enlisted at Rockton, Ill., January 5, 1864, in Company I, of the Ninth, and served as a true, good soldier until the muster out of the regiment, October 31, 1865.

THE HISTORY OF THE

REIGN OF

CHARLES THE FIRST

BY

JOHN BURNET

OF

THE UNIVERSITY OF OXFORD

IN TWO VOLUMES

THE SECOND VOLUME

CONTAINING

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THE SECOND VOLUME

While in the company he was promoted to be Company Saddler-Sergeant, and was on duty during the whole term of his service. This comrade, after leaving the army in 1865, attended school two years, thus completing his education, which was interrupted when he enlisted; he then engaged in business at his old home, and was elected a member of the school board there; was married in 1871, and has an excellent wife and two fine children—a daughter of fifteen and a son seven years of age.

With fair health and a good business he has about as much to be thankful for as the most favored.

He emigrated to Iowa in 1852, and has been Assessor of his township for the years 1859-86, and is now a member of the city school board, a man respected by all who know him.

His present address, Rock Rapids, Ia.

#### SKETCH OF JOSE HAWES.

Among those who in 1861 joined the Ninth Illinois Cavalry at Belvidere, Ill., was Jesse Hawes, who enlisted September 12, in Company L. His parents had moved from New England only a year before, and at the time of his enlistment he was preparing to enter the sophomore class of a Western college. This ambition of a college course young Hawes gave up for the time, and devoted himself earnestly to the work of becoming a good soldier.

In the engagement of Stewart's Plantation, June 27, 1862, he was wounded by a bullet in the left leg, and was sent north to Jefferson Barracks, Mo., for a few months to recover from the effects of his wound. In this engagement his horse received five rebel balls.

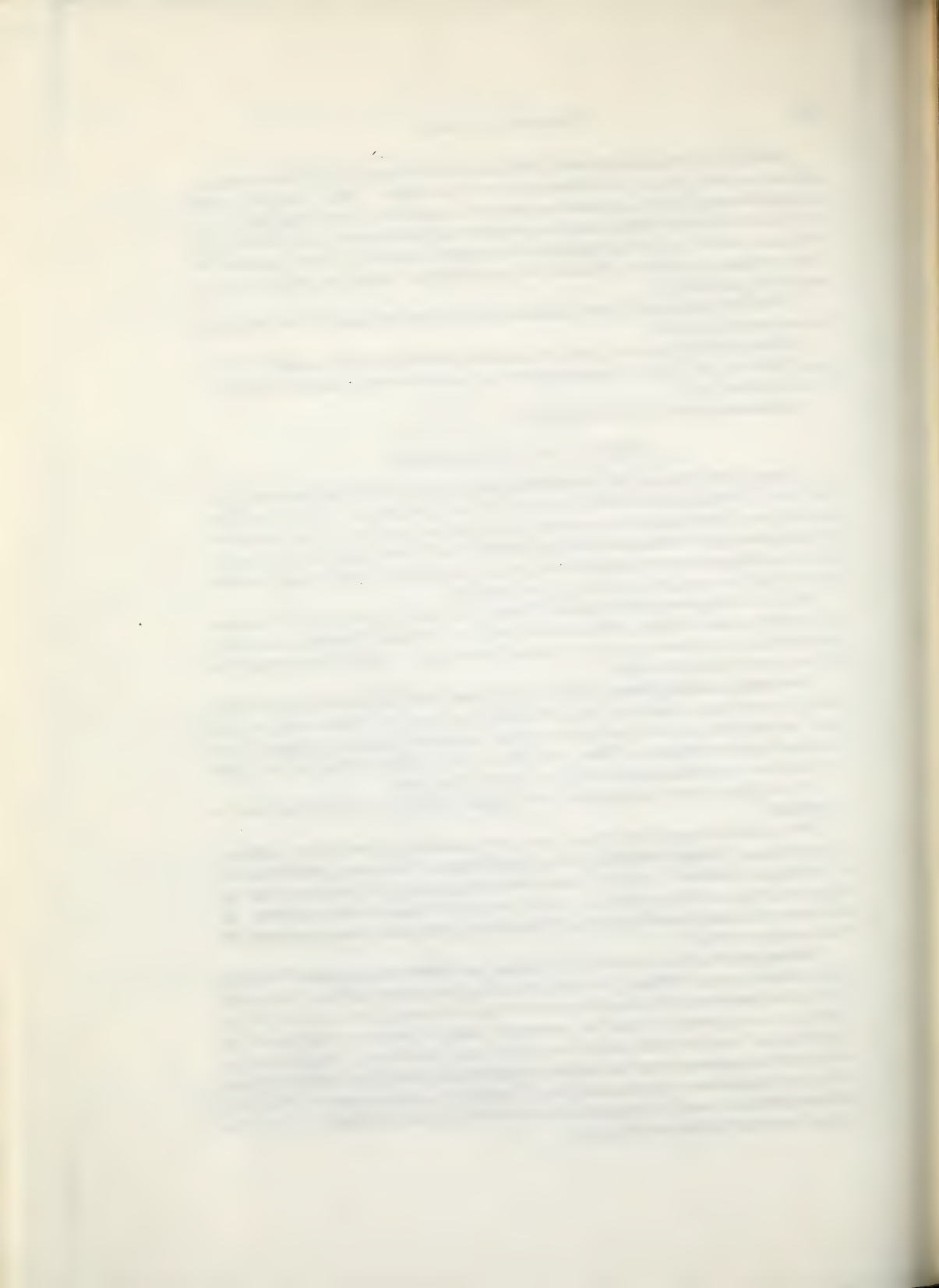
Returning to the regiment, he served with them constantly until July 12, 1864, when in sanguinary charge of his battalion upon the rebel breastworks at Fayette he went so far that the rebels reached over and took him prisoner. He was then taken to Meridian, Miss., and Selma, and finally to Cahaba, Ala., and was confined in the later prison until the close of the war.

Of the fifteen men who entered that prison with him, twelve were dead a year later.

In the last few years Dr. Hawes has been gathering material for a history of the prison of Cahaba, which will soon be published. This place, which was one of the large prisons of the South, contained two and one-half times as many inmates as Libby, and is probably the least known of all the Southern prisons. It was the most densely crowded prison in the South, being five times more crowded than Andersonville.

For the last ten days of its use as a prison, just before the capture of Cahaba by the Union General Wilson, it was overflowed by the Alabama River, and a majority of its inmates stood knee-deep in cold water for nearly forty-eight hours before they were allowed to float in cordwood from which they could build up "cob houses" and on them keep themselves above the water. More than one-third of all the prisoners confined in this prison during the winter of 1864-65 were lost by the explosion of the Sultana near Memphis in the summer of 1865, and another third who survived the prison flood and the Sultana explosion died within a year from their piteous hardships.





Returning home with shattered health at the close of the war, the subject of this sketch entered the University of Michigan in the autumn of 1865, and graduated therefrom three years later, and in 1871 graduated from a medical college in New York, spending a few months in Europe the same year.

In the winter of 1871-72 Dr. Hawes returned to the United States and located at Greeley, Colo., where he has been a prominent figure in the profession of the State. He was appointed a member of the first board of medical examiners and remained six years, two years as its President. In 1885 was President of the State Medical Society, and in 1887 was appointed a lecturer in the Medical Department of the State University, but later was compelled to decline the position on account of his labors in practice. For the last five years he has been Grand Medical Examiner for the United Workmen in Colorado, New Mexico and Arizona.

Fortune has smiled on Dr. Hawes, giving him a lucrative practice, an elegant and hospitable home always open to his friends and old comrades.

In 1874 he was married to a lady in Galesburg, Miss. Clement S. Rockwell, who for a short time was a teacher in that city, and has one child, a daughter. His address is Greeley, Colo.

#### SKETCH OF DWIGHT L. TALCOTT.

Dwight L. Talcott was born at Rockton, Ill., July 24, 1846; enlisted in Company I, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, at the age of seventeen, January 5, 1861, at Holvillere, Ill. He left a lucrative position to enter the Union army, served faithfully and with distinction, never hesitating in his loyalty to his country, and nearly perished in Andersonville Prison.

Comrade Talcott was on detached duty a large portion of the time. Captain Jenner remarked at the first reunion held by the Ninth: "We soon found he was a man we could count on every time." Talcott used to say that poor soldiers had one advantage over the good soldiers, for whenever there was a detail of galled men or any special duty to do they were excused.

At Hurricane Creek, Miss., while hauling his gun to the thickest of the fight, a rebel bullet struck the gun-stock, throwing it some ten feet away.

At the battle of Campbellsville, Tenn., November 24, 1864, he was taken prisoner by the enemy (with a number of others), and was sent to Andersonville prison (that hell on earth) weighing a hundred and sixty pounds, where he suffered his full share of all the torments inflicted upon the Union men confined there, and where his health was broken to that extent that he has never been a well man since. He was sent to St. Louis, Mo., March 30, 1865, and when taken from Jefferson Barracks hospital April 13, 1865, his weight was seventy-five pounds, a mere skeleton. He was mustered out of the service June 3, 1865, as a prisoner of war.

After the war he removed to the West, where he has filled many positions of honor and trust. On account of poor health caused by prison life, he relinquished mercantile pursuits, and for the past eighteen years has followed farming, outdoor exercise being more conducive to his health. He resides in Warren township, Clark county, Dak. (1888). His postoffice address is Coral, Spink county, Dak.



## SKETCH OF ALLEN C. SELLECK.

Allen C. Selleck was born in Prescott, Canada, in 1843, and on attaining his majority came to Chicago in July, 1864, where he remained until March 14, 1865, when he enlisted in Company K, of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, serving faithfully in the tolls incident to cavalry service in the last year of the war. He joined the regiment at Lasipora, Miss., and while the command was on a very small allowance of corn meal for rations, bore his part manfully. He was with the regiment on their hard march through from Mosport, Ind., Decatur, and on to Selma and Montgomery, and then to Gainesville, always ready to perform all in the line of duty as a good soldier.

After his muster out, October 31, 1865, with the regiment at Selma, Ala., he returned to Chicago, Ill., and engaged in the hardware business, and has been a successful merchant for many years.

The subject of this sketch was married October 1, 1867, at Prescott, Canada, to Miss Eliza Anna Fletcher, and has three children—Arthur Fletcher, Mary Alice and Charles Herbert.

He was greatly prostrated in February, 1883, by the loss of his idolized wife, who was a woman of fine literary ability.

He was again married, June 14, 1887, to Miss Louisa R. Roam, a most estimable woman, who has been a faithful and kind mother to his children.

His address is where he has made his home for nearly twenty years, No. 45 Seeley avenue, Chicago.

## ROSTER OF COMPANY I.

Sergeant Plumer F. Robinson enlisted from Flora, September 12, 1861; discharged November 17, 1862.

Sergeant William N. Tyler enlisted from Flora, September 12, 1861; discharged September 20, 1862.

Corporal Milton Olson, enlisted from Flora, September 12, 1861; mustered out October 31, 1861; address, Sycamore, Ill.

Corporal Lyman L. Shattuck enlisted from Spring, September 12, 1861; promoted Sergeant; discharged October 23, 1862.

Corporal Frederick L. Hubbard enlisted at Belvidere, September 12, 1861; veteran; promoted First Sergeant; mustered out October 31, 1862; address, Rockford, Ill.

Bugler Daniel R. Bamer enlisted from Bannu, October 9, 1861; rejected January 19, 1862.

Bugler Edward P. Lander enlisted from Spring, September 12, 1861; discharged December 9, 1862; address, Belvidere, Ill.

Farrier Alfred S. Willis enlisted from Kingston, September 28, 1861; promoted Blacksmith.

Delos Albright enlisted at Belvidere, September 12, 1861; promoted Corporal; died on hospital boat near St. Louis October 1, 1862.

Henry Adams enlisted at Geneseo, October 9, 1861; mustered out October 31, 1864.

Eli Atkinson enlisted from Spring, September 12, 1861; died at Helena, Ark., August 17, 1862.





John N. Cooley enlisted from Spring Green, Wis., September 12, 1861; died at Keokuk, October 29, 1862.

Jerrus K. Cates enlisted from Belvidere, September 20, 1861; discharged August 28, 1863.

Charles Countryman enlisted from Monroe, September 28, 1861; discharged January 29, 1862.

Leonard H. Cornwall enlisted from Novi, Mich., September 14, 1861; mustered out September 22, 1861.

George W. Carlisle enlisted from Chicago, October 22, 1861; discharged December 8, 1863.

Putnam DeWitt enlisted from Spring, September 28, 1861; discharged September 19, 1862, as Farrier.

Joel C. Fox enlisted from Spring, September 12, 1861; veteran; promoted Sergeant; deserted September 29, 1865.

Robert Furgeson enlisted from Bonus, September 16, 1861; discharged December 9, 1861; address, Bonus, Ill.

John H. Ferris enlisted from Marion, October 12, 1861.

Henry Folmer enlisted from Chicago, October 22, 1861.

Cornelius Fogarty enlisted from Geneseo, October 12, 1861; died at Keokuk, November 17, 1862.

David D. Gilbert enlisted from Caledonia, September 12, 1861; rejected January 24, 1862.

Arthur German enlisted from Kingston, September 14, 1861; promoted Sergeant; mustered out December 9, 1861; address, New Milford, Ill.

Theodore W. Graves enlisted from Flora, September 12, 1861.

Byron Hawes enlisted from Flora, September 23, 1861; mustered out November 2, 1861.

Joseph D. Hadley enlisted from Galesburg, October 17, 1861; rejected November 10, 1861.

Charles Keator enlisted from Flora, October 3, 1861.

Simon Keator enlisted from Flora, October 9, 1861; address, Winthrop, Del.

Lorenzo King enlisted from Belvidere, October 8, 1861; discharged September 29, 1862.

Miles Kensley enlisted from Chicago, October 22, 1861.

Abonzo Linderman enlisted from Leroy, October 1, 1861; discharged October 30, 1862.

Charles Locke enlisted from Caledonia, October 9, 1861; discharged May 29, 1862; returned to Company.

Alfred H. Lahand enlisted from Geneseo, October 14, 1861; discharged November 13, 1862.

Henry Lausing enlisted from Thornton, October 22, 1861; discharged April 15, 1862.

Chauncey F. Ludden enlisted from Bonus, October 23, 1861; veteran; promoted Company Quartermaster Sergeant; died December 22, 1864, of wounds.

William Montgomery enlisted from Flora, September 12, 1861; veteran; deserted September 1, 1865.

Samuel J. Menden enlisted from Manchester, September 12, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 22, 1865.



John Morgan enlisted September 21, 1861; deserted December 6, 1861.

Newell Morse enlisted at Belvidere, September 14, 1861; died St. Louis, Mo., October 26, 1862.

John Marshall enlisted from LeRoy, October 1, 1861; address Aurora, Ill.

Henry C. Maybee enlisted at Geneseo, October 17, 1861; discharged December 9, 1864.

Frank Maybee enlisted at Geneseo, October 17, 1861; mustered out October 31, 1864.

James B. McKay enlisted at Chicago, October 22, 1861; mustered out October 31, 1864; returned to Chicago, entered actively into contracting and building, in which business he is now successfully engaged; now residing at No. 291 Marshfield avenue, Chicago.

Alfred McDade enlisted at Belvidere, September 14, 1861; veteran; died about July 1, 1865, in rebel prison at Okalona, Miss.

Patrick Murray enlisted at Geneseo, October 14, 1861.

Benjamin Nelson enlisted at Rock Island, September 12, 1861; rejected January 29, 1862.

James B. Patten enlisted from Kingston, September 23, 1861; discharged December 9, 1861.

Ephriam Peal enlisted at Geneseo, October 17, 1861; discharged December 9, 1861.

Frederick Robinson enlisted from Flora, September 12, 1861; died at Helena, Ark., September 1, 1862.

Joseph D. Reed enlisted from Cherry Valley, October 3, 1861; mustered out October 31, 1864.

James O. Rosekranz enlisted at Belvidere, October 9, 1861; mustered out October 31, 1864; address, Garden Prairie, Ill.

Jacob D. Rosekranz enlisted from Bonus, October 16, 1861; discharged October 11, 1862; address, Garden Prairie, Ill.

Thomas Rizer enlisted at Geneseo, October 18, 1861; prisoner of war; mustered out February 13, 1865; address, Independence, Kan.

Gustavus Rogers enlisted at Geneseo, October 18, 1861; discharged December 9, 1861.

Miles H. Strong enlisted from Monroe, September 12, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865, as Sergeant; address, Slide, Humboldt county, Cal.

Henry H. Sweet enlisted from Thornton, September 12, 1861; discharged December 9, 1864.

Isaiah Sweet enlisted from Thornton, September 12, 1861; discharged September 9, 1864.

Sylvester Storm enlisted at Belvidere, September 12, 1861; died at Reeve's Station, Mo., August 2, 1862.

Alanson Sissor enlisted from Morgan, Ind., October 17, 1861; discharged April 3, 1862.

Havilla Strong enlisted from Bonus, October 23, 1861.

Charles Smith enlisted at Chicago, October 24, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Winfield S. Thorne enlisted from Flora, September 12, 1861; discharged September 19, 1862.





Samuel H. Tyler enlisted from Flora, September 12, 1861; rejected November 28, 1862.

Joseph M. Thomas enlisted from Spring, September 17, 1861; mustered out October 31, 1864; address: Wahoo, Neb.

Orsen A. Turner enlisted from Spring, October 15, 1861; discharged November 24, 1865.

Judson W. Tibbatts enlisted from Ponca, October 10, 1861; mustered out October 31, 1864; now connected with the Pullman Omnibus Line, address, 139 Adams street, Chicago.

William N. Tibbatts enlisted from Kingston, October 23, 1861; discharged August 28, 1862; address, Stockville, Neb.

Barnett Vine enlisted from Spring, September 12, 1861; died at Helena, Ark., September 18, 1862.

Gilbert Williams enlisted at Belvidere, September 12, 1861.

Smith Wixon enlisted at Belvidere, September 16, 1861; discharged December 9, 1864; address Garden Plain, Ill.

John Walsh enlisted from Spring, September 14, 1861; died at Helena, Ark., September 27, 1862.

John N. Woodward enlisted from Flora, October 9, 1861; discharged January 8, 1863.

Samuel P. Webb enlisted from Morgan, Ind., October 12, 1861; discharged May 26, 1862.

Perry M. Willis enlisted at Calushburg, October 12, 1861; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Thomas Ward enlisted at Rock Island, September 12, 1861; discharged October 22, 1864. "Thomas Ward, Company I, Captain Harper."

William S. Wilson enlisted at Chicago, September 25, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865 as Corporal.

Allison Wright enlisted from Marion October 23, 1861; veteran; promoted First Sergeant; deserted September 29, 1865.

Edward R. Young enlisted from Riverton, Iowa, September 26, 1861; veteran; deserted September 29, 1865.

#### RECRUTES.

Clark C. Austin enlisted from Spring, January 4, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865 as Corporal.

Robert Atkinson enlisted from Cherry Valley, March 1, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865; address, Oak Park, Ill.

Thomas Anderson enlisted at Chicago, January 14, 1864; discharged November 22, 1865, for disability.

Harmon W. Austin enlisted from Spring, October 3, 1864; mustered out October 12, 1865.

Sardius I. Adams enlisted from Spring, October 3, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Benjamin P. Ayers enlisted from Flora, September 29, 1864; mustered out June 15, 1865.

J. Arligan.





Lucius F. Bristol enlisted from Le Roy, January 4, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865; Bagler; address, Shell Rock, Iowa.

Herman Boshe enlisted from Lyons, February 8, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Thomas J. Brown enlisted from Virgil, March 1, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Conrad Bristle enlisted from Lyander, February 27, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865; now a resident of Argyle Park, Ill., where he is successfully engaged in vegetable gardening for Chicago market.

John S. Baxter enlisted from Spring, February 4, 1864; mustered out July 25, 1865.

Austin B. Bailey enlisted from Spring, October 3, 1864; mustered out October 13, 1865.

Ebenezer Butterfield enlisted from Roscoe, September 20, 1864; mustered out June 15, 1865.

George E. Bates enlisted from Roscoe, September 20, 1864; mustered out June 15, 1865.

Caleb N. Brown enlisted from Spring, October 3, 1864; died at Louisville, Ky., March 19, 1865.

Isaac T. Butcher enlisted from Flora, March 3, 1865; died at Cairo, March 24, 1865.

Edwin H. Branch enlisted at Belvidere, February 9, 1864; killed at Pontonac, Miss., July 12, 1864.

Neil Brown enlisted from Bloomington, February 2, 1865; deserted August 9, 1865.

Michael Curtis enlisted at Belvidere, November 25, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865, as Sergeant.

James A. Comstock enlisted from Donus, November 25, 1861.

William Carpenter enlisted from Chicago, March 15, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865; residence, Kansas City, Kan.

Jacob Cooper (or Kasper) enlisted at Chicago, February 4, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Joseph Cline enlisted from Spring, January 10, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865.

William C. Chrystal enlisted from Virgil, March 1, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865; address, Eagle Point, Wis.

John S. Claffin enlisted from Danham, March 1, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

H. Chroder (or Shroder) enlisted at Chicago, April 7, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865.

George Curtis enlisted from Spring, February 8, 1864; died at Louisville, Ky., January 10, 1865, of wounds.

Robert DeWolf enlisted at Chicago, January 15, 1862.

Cooper Dunn enlisted from Bloomington, February 2, 1865; mustered out June 23, 1865.

J. Dobesch (or Du Bois) enlisted at Chicago, October 4, 1864; mustered out October 13, 1865.



Peter Franklin enlisted at Kewanee, January 1, 1864; died about December, 1864.

Joseph Erismier enlisted at Chicago, February 3, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865, as blacksmith.

George Fox enlisted from Spring, January 16, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865; address, Box 2114, Joliet, Ill.

Michael Furl (*on Furlaud*) enlisted at Chicago, January 15, 1864; discharged July 1, 1865, for disability.

Washington I. Fox enlisted from Boone, September 24, 1864; mustered out June 15, 1865; address, Capron, Ill.

Alexander Field enlisted from Clarion, February 1, 1865; deserted March 27, 1865.

Peter Franklin.

William Gill enlisted from Berlin, February 1, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

William Gray enlisted from Victoria, February 1, 1864; died at Esquport, Miss., February 19, 1865.

Frank C. Hay, *en* enlisted from Homer, December 1, 1862; promoted to Sergeant; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John Hart enlisted at Chicago, April 3, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Samuel Hessel enlisted from Berlin, February 1, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John D. Hodglin enlisted from Spring, December 28, 1863; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Garvin Hamilton enlisted at Chicago, February 16, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865; address, Dunseith, Dak.

John D. Hitchcock enlisted from Lysander, February 27, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

William Hartshorn enlisted from Wauconda, March 3, 1865; mustered out September 25, 1865.

Martin Hare enlisted from Flora, September 29, 1864; mustered out June 15, 1865.

Frank Heichman enlisted from Chicago, February 9, 1865; mustered out May 29, 1865.

Samuel House enlisted from Wauconda, March 3, 1865; died at Esquport, Miss., May 29, 1865.

Horatio B. Hesse enlisted from Rockton, January 5, 1864; killed at Campbellsville, Tenn., November 24, 1864.

Isiah Hughes enlisted from Berlin, February 1, 1865; deserted September 29, 1865.

Jeremiah A. Jacobs enlisted from Belvidere, November 25, 1861; discharged August 21, 1862, for disability.

William F. Jackson enlisted at Belvidere, March 3, 1865; deserted September 29, 1865.

John Kraf<sup>e</sup> enlisted from Le Roy, January 8, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865, as Corporal; address, Fairmont, Neb.

Jacob Kashushla enlisted from Chicago, October 3, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865.





Erasus B. Little enlisted from Belvidere, January 5, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865, as Corporal, 34th Reg., Kingston, Ill.

George Sazag enlisted from Belvidere, January 2, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865, as Bugler.

Benedict Lambacher enlisted from Chicago, April 11, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Eugene S. Lowe enlisted from Flora, January 10, 1864; deserted December 29, 1865.

H. R. E. Longfield enlisted at Belvidere, March 8, 1864; deserted December 29, 1865.

Frank M. Mordoff enlisted Belvidere, November 20, 1861; died at Cairo, Ill., October 20, 1862.

James P. Morrison enlisted at Berlin, February 1, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

William G. Milten enlisted from Berlin, February 1, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Joseph Mulsan enlisted from Bloomington, February 2, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John Maginnis enlisted from Rockton, March 7, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John McGrath enlisted from Worth, January 24, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Frank McCudden enlisted at Chicago, February 23, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Alexander Marver enlisted from Spring, February 11, 1864; died at Nashville, January 29, 1865.

George Miner enlisted from Flora, September 29, 1864; died at Jeffersonville, Ind., April 3, 1865.

Stephen Malory enlisted at Belvidere, April 1, 1864; killed at Campbellsville, Tenn., November 24, 1864.

Thomas J. McIntyre enlisted at Chicago, February 16, 1865; deserted August 3, 1865.

Thomas McBride enlisted from La Moille, February 1, 1865; deserted March 27, 1865.

David B. Monroe enlisted from Harlem, January 4, 1864; died at St. Louis, Mo.

Jacob D. Olney enlisted at Belvidere, February 9, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865 as Corporal.

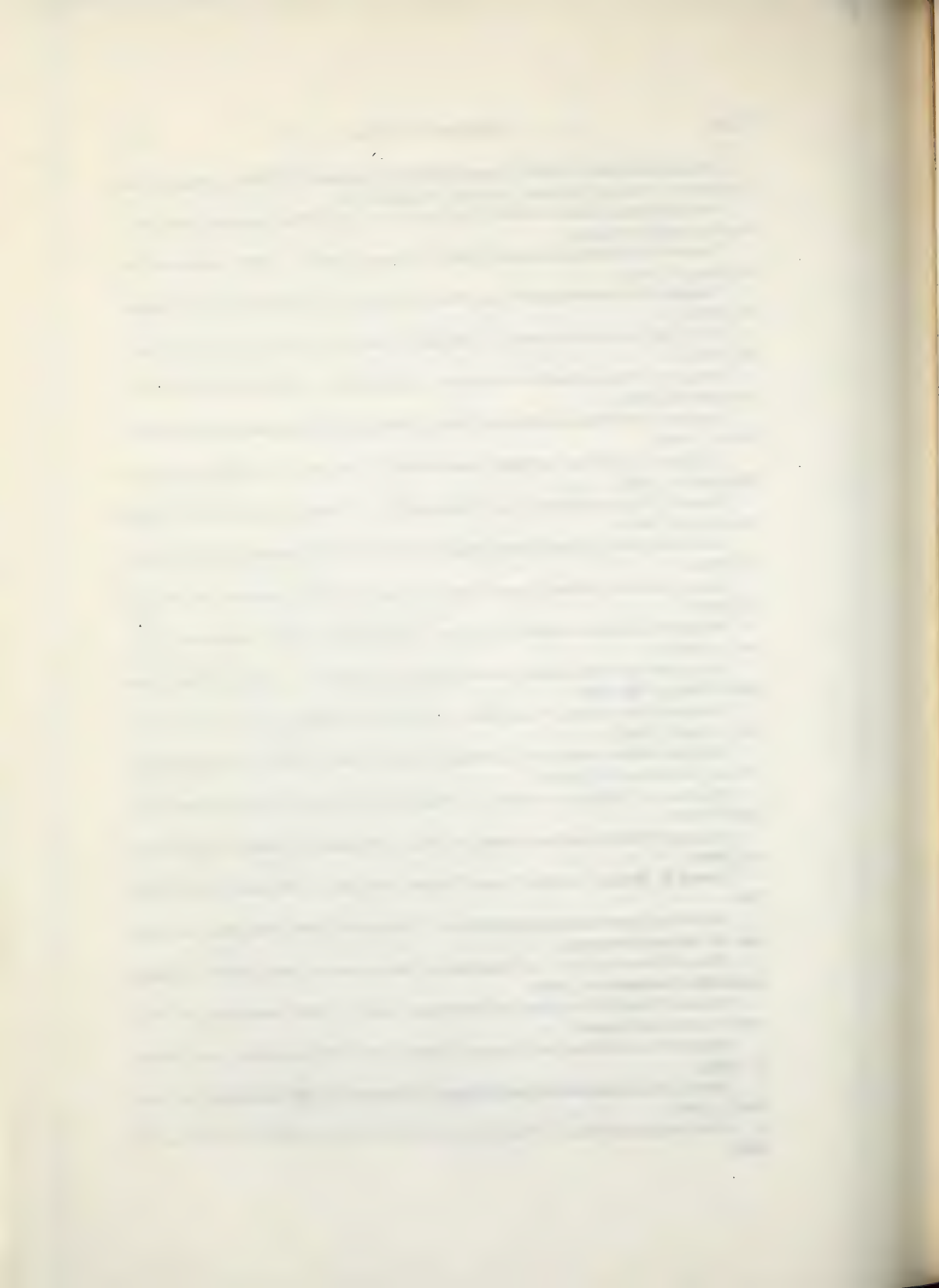
Robert Peters enlisted at Manchester, November 8, 1864; killed at Campbellsville, November 24, 1864.

Thomas Prindle enlisted at Belvidere, April 1, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865, as Corporal.

Daniel Potter enlisted at Chicago, February 16, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

James Pemberton enlisted at Chicago, February 23, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Fritz Preston enlisted at Chicago, March 10, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.





JESSE HAWES, M. D., GREELLY, COL.



Albert G. Painter enlisted at Chicago, October 31, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Thomas Quinlan enlisted at Chicago, January 14, 1864; deserted May, 4, 1865.

J. D. Rosekranz enlisted from Garden Prairie, January 2, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865, as Sergeant; address, Garden Prairie, Ill.

Willis W. Razor enlisted at Chicago, March 31, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John E. Raridan enlisted from Belvidere, March 31, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

William W. Ross enlisted from Bloomington, February 2, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Peter E. Rosekranz enlisted from Garden Prairie, December 30, 1863; mustered out October 31, 1865; address, Manchester, Iowa.

Edward Reilly.

Frederick G. Rensch enlisted April 4, 1865, at Chicago; mustered out October 31, 1865; address, Hansen, Wis.

Lewis Riekey enlisted from St. Ann, March 25, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Sanford Roblisen enlisted at Chicago, March 30, 1865; mustered out October 6, 1865.

Andrew Raymond enlisted at Belvidere, February 9, 1864; died at Belvidere April 24, 1864.

Dudley P. (or S.) Strong enlisted from St. Louis, February 23, 1862; veteran. Havilla B. Strong enlisted from Garden Prairie, December 25, 1863; mustered out October 31, 1865, as company Quartermaster-Sergeant.

George M. Shattuck enlisted from Spring, January 3, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865, as Corporal.

Charles Shuler enlisted from Chicago, February 23, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Russell Sheppard enlisted from Spring, January 3, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Squire Summers enlisted from Chicago, February 16, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865; address, 274 Morgan street, Chicago.

George Sinkins enlisted from Spring, February 15, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Matthies Skoblik enlisted from Chicago, October 1, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Thomas Strong enlisted from Garden Prairie, December 28, 1863; died at Gravelly Springs, February 5, 1865.

Frank Shafer enlisted from Spring, January 30, 1864; died at Memphis, Tenn., August 1, 1864.

William Stebbins enlisted from Chicago, March 19, 1864; died at Memphis, Tenn.

Murry A. Shattuck enlisted from Spring, January 12, 1864; deserted September 29, 1865.

William T. Thomas enlisted from Belvidere, November 16, 1864; address, East Saginaw, Mich.





William J. Tens enlisted from Chicago, January 16, 1862; veteran; promoted Sergeant; killed at Campbellsville, Tenn., November 21, 1865.

William Thompson enlisted May 18, 1863.

Lagrange Tiffany enlisted from Le Roy, February 4, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865, as Sergeant; address, Clarence, Iowa.

William E. Turner enlisted at Belvidere, April 20, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865, as Corporal; now residing at Hattam, Ill.

Charles Tibbets enlisted at Belvidere, January 2, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865; address, St. Joseph, Mo.

Frank L. Tracy enlisted from Spring, January 23, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865; absent, sick.

Henry L. Taylor enlisted from Dover, March 3, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865; present residence, Dover, Ill.

Joseph M. Thomas enlisted from Cherry Valley, March 1, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865; address, Wahoo, Neb.

Alfred H. Tobleman enlisted at Chicago, April 11, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Almon C. Turner enlisted from Hattam, January 4, 1864; mustered out September 15, 1865; address, Grand River, Iowa.

John Tipping enlisted at Chicago, March 5, 1864; prisoner of war; mustered out July 8, 1865.

Orson A. Turner enlisted from Spring, March 16, 1864; died at Nashville, Tenn., December 25, 1864.

James Tipping enlisted at Chicago, December 31, 1863; deserted December 29, 1865.

Henry Vollmer discharged November 26, 1862.

Alva B. Van Dyke enlisted from Le Roy, January 4, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865, as company Quartermaster Sergeant; address, Liberty, Kan.

Solomon R. Ward enlisted from Berlin, February 1, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Joseph Wells enlisted from Berlin, February 1, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Nicholas P. Westman enlisted from Niles, March 20, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Edward White enlisted at Chicago, April 2, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865; address, Medina, Wis.

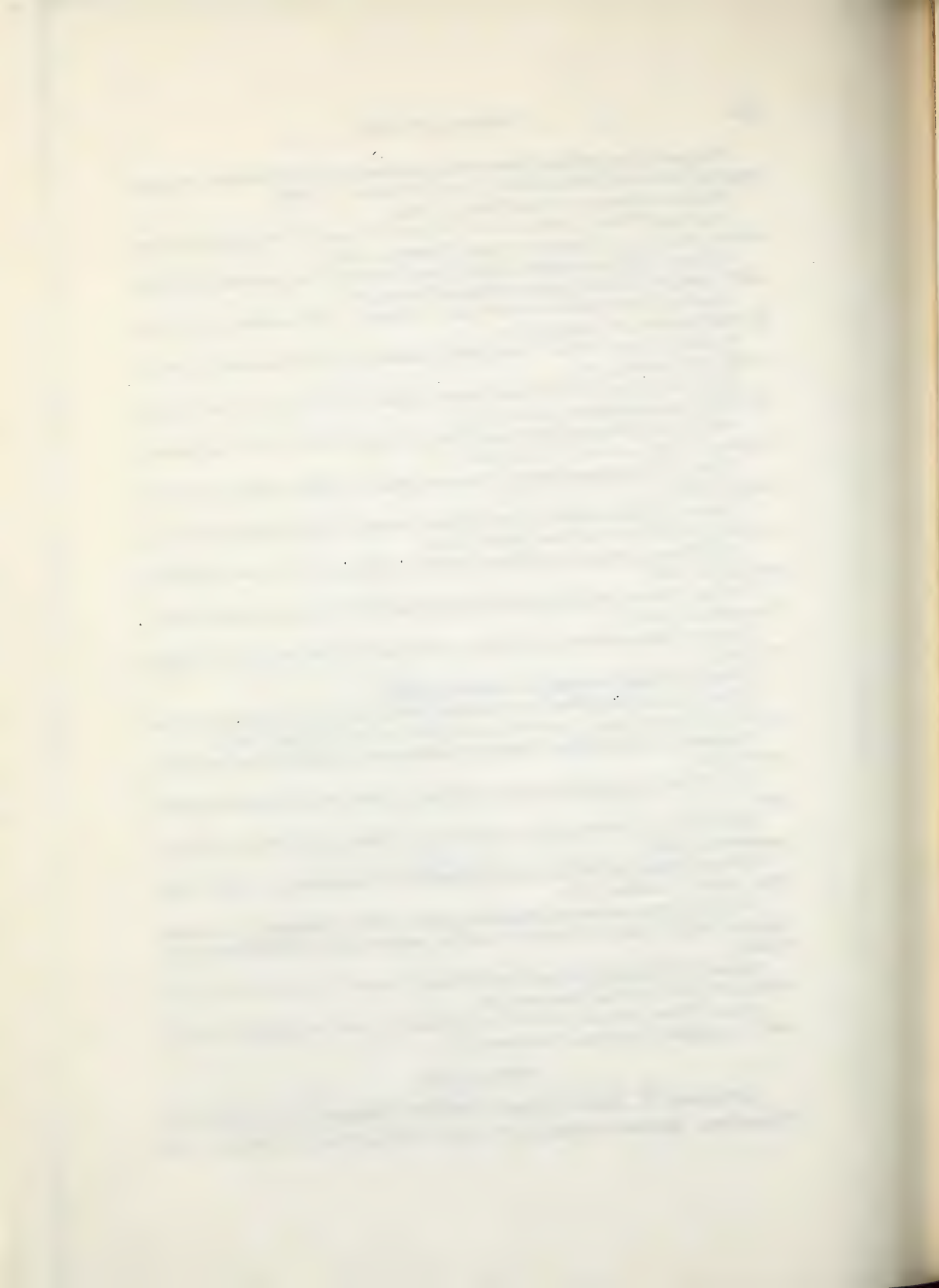
Ruby M. Wilde enlisted at Belvidere, April 1, 1864; discharged by order of Secretary of War, July 25, 1864, for disability; address (1868), 477 Madison street, Chicago.

Samuel D. Whitney enlisted from Spring, October 2, 1861; mustered out October 31, 1865; address, Kingston, Ill.

Robert Wilson enlisted at Belvidere, January 5, 1864; discharged April 18, 1865, for disability; address, Belvidere, Ill.

#### COMPANY K.

Company K, Ninth Illinois Cavalry Volunteers, recruited in Princeton, Bureau county, Ill., and surrounding country, was



gathered by those who became its officers (but not at the first entirely), and was mustered into the service October 26, 1861.

The first commissioned officers were Captain Solomon A. Paddock, First Lieutenant Charles S. Cameron, Second Lieutenant William McMannis.

This company was an exceptionally fine body of men and their record during the whole term of service was one to be proud of. In the early field service of the regiment, Company K was stationed at Patterson, Mo., and there performed excellent patrolling service, and later rejoined the regiment in the latter part of May at Jacksonport, Ark., and in the fight on June 12, 1862, this company, being in the advance, suffered the most having twelve men wounded. From this time on until their final muster out, Company K was one of the *reliables*, always well managed, promptly and gallantly performing every duty devolving upon them. A large part of the company in March, 1864, became *retirees*, and under a new set of officers fully maintained the splendid reputation they had so nobly won.

They mustered originally eighty-eight men, and the total number borne on their muster roll was two hundred and three.

#### SKETCH OF CAPTAIN CAMERON.

Charles S. Cameron entered the service as First Lieutenant of Company K, Ninth Illinois Cavalry. On the promotion of Captain Paddock he was commissioned Captain, remaining in the service until December 31, 1863, when he was discharged.

Among the most distinguished incidents of Captain Cameron's military career may be noted the fight at the Waddell farm, June 12, 1862, where the Captain, while leading his "gallant heroes" of Company K, was unhorsed. Again, at the battle of Moscow, Tenn., December 4, 1862, Captain Cameron, being the senior captain on duty, was in command of the regiment, and made a gallant fight on the enemy across Wolf river, who were finally discomfited and driven back.

After leaving the service Captain Cameron engaged in the political arena in the South for a while, after which he returned to Chicago, where he has been for many years engaged in the practice of his profession and the palliatives of the day.

His present address is Chicago, Ill.

#### SKETCH OF CAPTAIN SPINNEY.

Joseph O. H. Spinney enlisted from Bradford, October 14, 1861, in Company K, of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry.

January 1, 1864, he re-enlisted as a volunteer (U. S. A.) appointed Sergeant, and





later was promoted First Sergeant of his company, in which position he served well and faithfully until he was again promoted to be First Lieutenant, September 23, 1861.

On the promotion of Captain Clark to a majorship Lieutenant Spencey received his commission as captain, remaining with the company until the final muster-out at Selma, Ala., October 31, 1865.

Captain Spencey was one of the true and tried, who by his bravery and his soldierly qualities won his way upward, and also gained the respect and esteem of both officers and men.

His genial, hearty speech and manner made him a general favorite.

His address, May, 1888, is Musson, Iowa.

#### SKETCH OF LEUTENANT PRUCKETT.

Oliver T. Prickett joined the Ninth Illinois Cavalry in the spring of 1865, bringing with him quite a number of recruits, which were absorbed in Company K, of which Prickett was made Second Lieutenant May 5, and was promoted First Lieutenant May 19, 1866, remaining with the regiment until the final muster-out at Selma, Ala., October 31, 1866.

#### SKETCH OF LEUTENANT WOODWORTH.

Frank Woodworth enlisted at Bloomington, September 4, 1861, and joining Company K was made Corporal, re-enlisted as a volunteer, January 1, 1862, was made First Sergeant and served in that position until May 19, 1863, when he was commissioned Second Lieutenant, and was with the company and regiment in faithful, good soldierly service during a period of over four years. In all the engagements of his company he gallantly bore himself so as to win the respect of all.

His present address is Chicago, Ill.

#### JOHN R. WILDER

enlisted from Treno, Ill., October 18, 1861, in Company K, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, and served with his company faithfully as a good soldier until the expiration of his term of service, and was mustered out October 31, 1864.

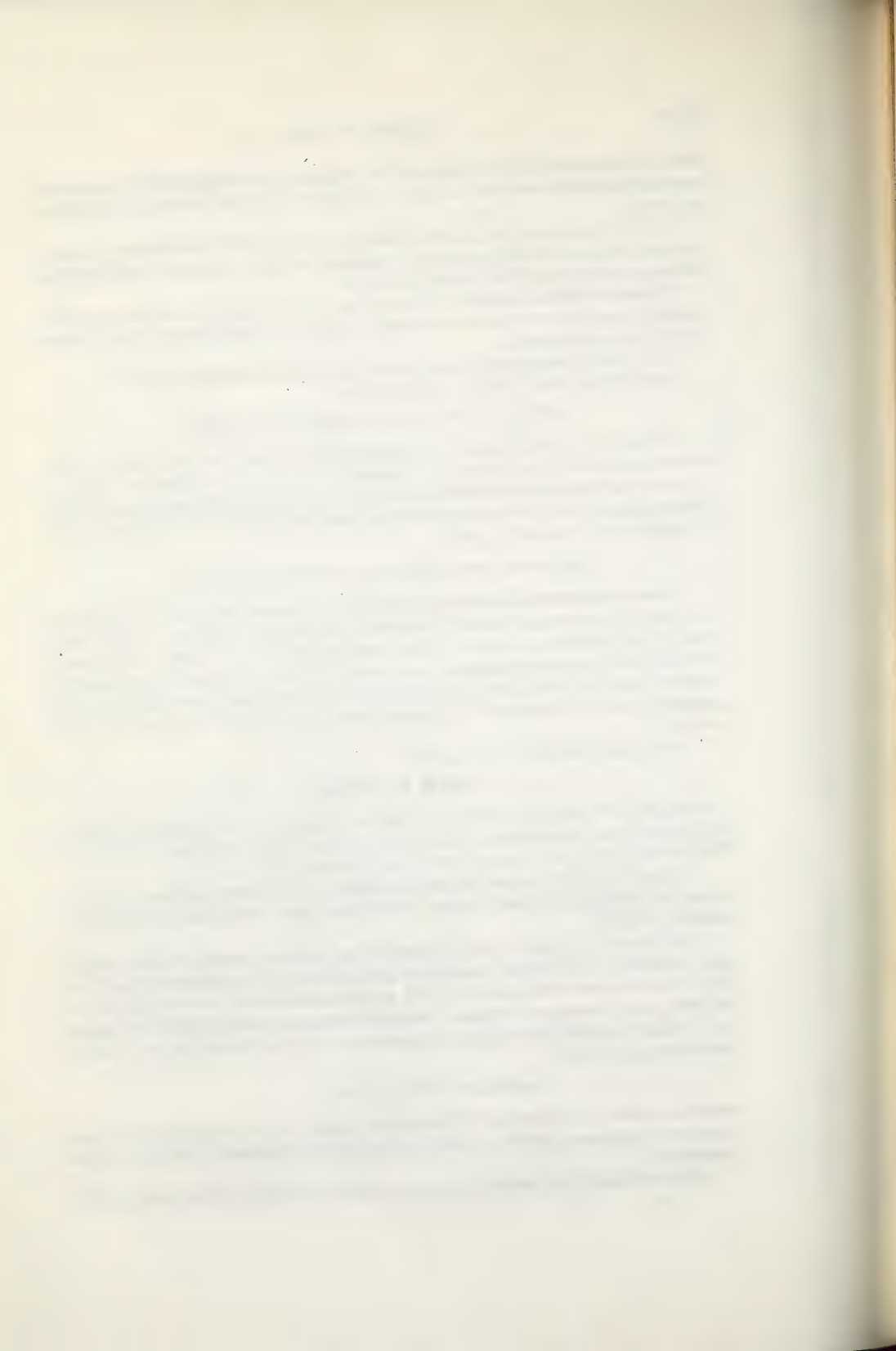
Comrade Wilder was one of the best soldiers in the Ninth, and with his comrades of Company K, was always to be relied upon to do bravely and well all soldierly duties.

At the spirited fight, at the Waddell farm, where Company K, had twelve men wounded, J. R. Wilder received a painful though not dangerous shot from the rebels, but was soon ready for duty again, and remained with us till the fall of 1864, then returning to Illinois. He has of late years made his home in Knoxville, where he is still successfully engaged as a merchant in that city, an honored and esteemed citizen.

#### VOLNEY S. WILKINSON

enlisted at Buda, Ill., October 28, 1861, in Company K, of the Ninth, and was enlisted as a veteran, January 1, 1864, when he was promoted Sergeant of his company.

He was in all the battles that Company K was engaged in from 1861 to



November 10, 1861, when at the battle of Franklin, Tenn., he received a severe wound in the arm, and was taken prisoner with his brother John C., who refused to leave him. He was taken to General Forrest, who treated him very kindly, and gave him a recommendation to General Loring, which secured a parole for both. General Loring made his headquarters at the house of N. B. Matthews, where the next day he paroled the brothers.

Volney remained at the plantation two months, and then went to the hospital at Franklin, where the surgeon wanted to amputate his arm, but he would not consent and thereby saved his arm; then went to the hospital at Nashville, receiving however a discharge, joining the regiment at Eadsport, Miss., in June 1862, and was discharged for disability, September, 1863.

His present address is Duluth, Minn. Where he has been engaged successfully in business for many years.

#### ROSTER OF COMPANY K.

Sergeant George C. Smith enlisted from Copley, October 2, 1861; promoted October 31, 1861, as First Sergeant.

Sergeant John James enlisted at Princeton, September 30, 1861; veteran; deserted November 18, 1861.

Sergeant Francis M. Lampas enlisted from Cassada, September 26, 1861; discharged July 22, 1862.

Corporal Peter Halenback enlisted from Copley, September 19, 1861; promoted Sergeant; discharged June 1, 1862.

Corporal Thomas Cresley enlisted at Princeton, October 12, 1861; address, Princeton, Ill.

Corporal Edward Cameron enlisted from Indian Town September 20, 1861; died at Memphis, Tenn., March 24, 1864.

Bugler Amherst W. Blais enlisted from Tishkwa, October 19, 1861; discharged June 1, 1862.

Bugler John Bass enlisted at Princeton, October 19, 1861; discharged July 22, 1862; mustered out, roll says "died at Nashville, Tenn., June 1, 1865."

Farrier Aanson P. Fish enlisted from Dover, October 19, 1861; discharged July 22, 1862.

Eliphaz G. Ball enlisted from Munsan, October 24, 1861; discharged June 1, 1862; died at Chicago, February, 1887. Reenlisted in Company L, May 30, 1864. (See Company L for record.)

Isaac Bennett enlisted from Victoria September 19, 1861; died at Patterson, Mo., May 11, 1864.

Alexander Bennett enlisted from Victoria, September 19, 1861; discharged June 1, 1862.

Willis M. Britt enlisted from Victoria, October 2, 1861; veteran; promoted Bugler; transferred to Second United States Colored Artillery; died at Victoria, June 19, 1888.

Alexander R. Brewster enlisted at Princeton, September 30, 1861; discharged June 1, 1862.

Thomas Boyd enlisted from Galva, September 19, 1861; discharged December, 1864.





William E. Berrec enlisted from Half Moon, Wis., September 19, 1861; mustered out October 31, 1861.

Ferdinand Bassett enlisted from Hamilton, September 29, 1861; discharged September 25, 1862.

William R. Belcher enlisted from Tiro, September 24, 1861; mustered out October 31, 1861.

Henry C. Brown enlisted at Princeton, October 18, 1861.

William Boggs enlisted from Victoria, September 19, 1861; discharged June 1, 1862.

David Boggs enlisted from Victoria, October 21, 1861.

Powder Bryant enlisted from Bradford, October 17, 1861.

Louis Bischoff enlisted October 25, 1861; transferred to Company L.

Andrew J. Chadners enlisted from Selby, September 20, 1861; discharged December 1, 1861.

Denis Cahill enlisted from Indian Town, October 4, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Charles Crosskey enlisted at Princeton, September 26, 1861.

Charles Cook enlisted September 19, 1861.

Joseph B. Chamberlain enlisted from Indian Town, October 5, 1861; discharged November 6, 1862.

Samuel Christian enlisted from Indian Town, September 29, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865, as Bugler.

James H. Dobbins enlisted at Princeton September 24, 1861.

Peter H. Donnelly enlisted September 25, 1861; died at Chicago December 7, 1861.

Frank U. Doyle enlisted from Bradford, October 17, 1861; discharged December, 1864.

Wallace W. Forshey enlisted from Princeton, October 15, 1861; discharged December, 1864.

Erastus S. Foster enlisted from Victoria, October 12, 1861; veteran; died at Andersonville, June 17, 1865, grave 12473.

Thomas A. Foster enlisted from Bradford, October 15, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865, as Bugler; address, Breuners, Ind.

Wesley T. Foster enlisted from Bradford, October 19, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865, as Sergeant; address, Bradford, Ill.

Francis H. Griswold enlisted from Osceola, October 5, 1861, promoted Corporal; died at Memphis, July 21, 1862.

Wesley Hyke enlisted September 19, 1861; transferred to Company L.

Joseph Helmer enlisted from Leepertown, September 19, 1861, discharged September 25, 1862; address Breckenridge, Mo.

William H. Hubbell enlisted from Victoria, September 19, 1861; discharged October 28, 1862.

Oscar D. Herrick enlisted from Princeton, September 30, 1861, mustered out October 31, 1861.

Francis M. Herrick enlisted from Princeton, October 5, 1861.

John S. Hayden enlisted from Bradford, October 15, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865, as First Sergeant.





Christopher Handley enlisted from Bradford, October 15, 1861.

Albert H. Hannah enlisted from Geneseo, October 24, 1861.

Samuel G. Jarvis enlisted from Victoria, October 5, 1861.

Caleb Kimbler enlisted from Truro, October 8, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Caleb Kimbler enlisted from Truro, October 8, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865.

James Kelly enlisted from Mibo, October 15, 1861; mustered out October 31, 1864.

Elisha A. Leech enlisted at Princeton, September 25, 1861; deserted October 27, 1861.

William S. Luce enlisted from Bradford, October 17, 1861; discharged December 1, 1864.

John McNally enlisted at Geneseo, October 26, 1861; discharged June 1, 1862.

Thomas McMahon enlisted at Princeton, October 7, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865; address, Galva, Ill.

Richard Mallory enlisted from La Moille, September 27, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865, as Corporal.

Philip Meak enlisted at Victoria, October 12, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Isaac Moon enlisted from Bradford, October 15, 1861; discharged December, 1864.

W. W. Murray enlisted from Nebraska, October 1, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865, as Sergeant; address, Shell Rock, Iowa.

Joseph McKay enlisted October 24, 1861; transferred to Company L.

William B. Olmstead enlisted from Victoria, September 19, 1861; died at St. Louis, Mo., November 3, 1862.

John R. Olmstead enlisted from Victoria, September 19, 1861; discharged June 1, 1862; address, St. Mary's, Dak.

Willard Osgood enlisted from Truro, October 8, 1861; mustered out October 31, 1864; address, Teunisch, N.Y.

John O'Keefe enlisted from Indian Town, September 20, 1861; mustered out October 31, 1861.

Charles B. Paddock enlisted from Princeton, October 12, 1861; veteran; promoted Sergeant; captured at Guntown, Miss., June 10, 1864, and died in the hands of the enemy.

Martin Powers enlisted from Concord, September 20, 1861; discharged October 26, 1862.

William Reop enlisted from Farmington, October 6, 1861; discharged December, 1864.

James M. Stanley enlisted from Victoria, September 19, 1861; veteran; promoted Corporal; mustered out October 31, 1865, as Sergeant; present address, Ft. Scott, Kan.

Guy H. Smith enlisted from Bureau county, September 20, 1861; mustered out October 31, 1864.

Whitney F. Strong enlisted from Truro, September 19, 1861; died at Patterson, Mo., August 9, 1862.

The first of these is the fact that the United States is a young nation, and its history is therefore a history of growth and development. The second is the fact that the United States is a large nation, and its history is therefore a history of expansion and conquest. The third is the fact that the United States is a diverse nation, and its history is therefore a history of conflict and compromise. The fourth is the fact that the United States is a nation of immigrants, and its history is therefore a history of assimilation and integration. The fifth is the fact that the United States is a nation of pioneers, and its history is therefore a history of exploration and discovery. The sixth is the fact that the United States is a nation of entrepreneurs, and its history is therefore a history of innovation and invention. The seventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of leaders, and its history is therefore a history of vision and leadership. The eighth is the fact that the United States is a nation of heroes, and its history is therefore a history of courage and sacrifice. The ninth is the fact that the United States is a nation of dreamers, and its history is therefore a history of hope and aspiration. The tenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of believers, and its history is therefore a history of faith and conviction. The eleventh is the fact that the United States is a nation of doers, and its history is therefore a history of action and achievement. The twelfth is the fact that the United States is a nation of thinkers, and its history is therefore a history of reflection and contemplation. The thirteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of feelers, and its history is therefore a history of emotion and passion. The fourteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of learners, and its history is therefore a history of growth and development. The fifteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of teachers, and its history is therefore a history of guidance and instruction. The sixteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of friends, and its history is therefore a history of friendship and fellowship. The seventeenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of enemies, and its history is therefore a history of conflict and war. The eighteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of lovers, and its history is therefore a history of love and affection. The nineteenth is the fact that the United States is a nation of haters, and its history is therefore a history of hatred and animosity. The twentieth is the fact that the United States is a nation of all of these things, and its history is therefore a history of the human condition.

Stephen F. Sayer enlisted from Truro, September 19, 1861; mustered out October 31, 1864.

Samuel Stafford enlisted from Rio, September 18, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865, as Wagoner; address, Rio, Ill.

Wilson S. Stinson enlisted from Concord, October 1, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865, as Sergeant.

James Sherbeck enlisted October 15, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865, as Corporal.

Herman D. Sturmis enlisted from Osceola, October 15, 1861.

Henry D. Tabor enlisted from Hastings, October 25, 1861; veteran; discharged September 28, 1865, for disability; address, Walton, Mich.

Nelson Ward enlisted from Yorkton, September 25, 1861; mustered out May 9, 1865; prisoner of war.

Jacob Wayman enlisted from Victoria, September 19, 1861; discharged November 24, 1862.

Bradley A. Wilmut enlisted from Sparta, September 20, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865, as Sergeant; address, Tim, Mo.

Joseph C. West enlisted from Concord, September 26, 1861; died at St. Louis, November 15, 1862.

Clark West enlisted from Puda, October 7, 1861; discharged October 27, 1861.

John R. Willer enlisted from Truro, October 18, 1861; mustered out October 31, 1861; address, Knoxville, Ill.

John A. Wifont enlisted from Mansen, September 14, 1861; discharged June 1, 1862.

#### RECRUITS.

George W. Anderson enlisted at Chicago, February 18, 1864; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865; was for many years in government and municipal employ.

Jeremiah Agerty enlisted at Chicago, March 15, 1865; died at Eastport, Miss., May 15, 1865.

Lorenzo Blackwood enlisted from Altona, January 22, 1861; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Isaac Bruner enlisted at Keweenaw, April 24, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Herman Brown enlisted from Flora, January 18, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Samuel P. Bowers enlisted from Lake View, February 18, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

David Battle enlisted from Girard, February 18, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Allen Bruster enlisted from Sandy, February 25, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Christopher C. Bell enlisted from Gillespie, February 21, 1865; absent, sick, at muster out of regiment.

Abel Butler enlisted from Funk's Grove, February 14, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.





Miles J. Brooks enlisted from Concord, April 12, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Franklin Baker enlisted from Carbondale, March, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Benjamin Batts enlisted from Chicago, March 22, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

James L. Bannister enlisted from Chicago, March 21, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Francis Biaz enlisted from Chicago April 12, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865; engaged in business in Chicago for many years; now residing at 309 1/2 Morgan street, Chicago.

William M. Boggs enlisted April 11, 1865, from Chicago, mustered out October 31, 1865; has been for many years in the employ of the C. R. I. & P. Ry., present address, 2505 St. Lawrence avenue, Chicago.

George Buck enlisted from Chicago, April 10, 1865, absent, sick, at muster out of regiment.

Alfred Bruster enlisted from Indian Creek, February 15, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Alyah D. Bishop enlisted from Chicago, March 7, 1865; deserted August 6, 1865.

Charles P. Counsellman enlisted from Centre October 28, 1861; discharged June 1, 1862.

Henry F. Colburn enlisted from Walnut, January 11, 1862.

Hibbin S. Corbin enlisted from La Salle county, July 24, 1862.

Chauncey Creppen enlisted from Sweetwater, February 14, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John H. Caldwell enlisted at Chicago, February 20, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John H. Clinton enlisted from Indian Creek, February 15, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Willis Conathan enlisted from Rock Creek, February 15, 1865.

Thomas Cooley enlisted at Chicago, February 18, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Albert A. Deereet enlisted at Chicago, February 16, 1862; discharged March 1, 1865; address, Hastings, Neb., box 1,001.

Morris Doody enlisted at Chicago, April 11, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Simeon Davis enlisted from Galva, January 23, 1865; deserted.

William Earl enlisted at Princeton, November 28, 1861; discharged April 3, 1862.

Augustus Frizel enlisted at Chicago, December 23, 1861; discharged June 15, 1862.

Samuel H. Fitch enlisted at Chicago, October 31, 1861; transferred to Tenth Cavalry November 9, 1861.

William Farnsworth enlisted at Chicago, February 15, 1862; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865, as Bugler; address, Hegewisch, Ill.

John Fisher enlisted at Chicago, February 16, 1862.



William Fowler enlisted from Galva, January 23, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Josiah Fowler enlisted from Rock Creek, February 16, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Daniel Farrelle enlisted from Galva, January 23, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865; address Galva, Ill.

Stanton Field enlisted from Sweetwater, February 14, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Oliver C. Fulford enlisted from Fancy Creek, February 14, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Joseph Gouley enlisted from Spring, February 16, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Daniel Gil enlisted at Chicago, February 28, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Disney Garrett enlisted from Blue Mound, February 15, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Thomas Gullon enlisted at Chicago, March 9, 1864; discharged June 30, 1864.

Charles Herman enlisted from Cicero, February 8, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John Hayes enlisted at Chicago, March 15, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

James T. Hull enlisted from Barnett, February 15, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Edward Hatfield enlisted from Girard, February 15, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John L. Hatfield enlisted from Girard, February 16, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Alexander B. Hall enlisted from Barnett, February 15, 1865; mustered out May 31, 1865.

Charles Johnson enlisted at Chicago, April 11, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865; address, Chicago.

William Johnson.

William Kewley enlisted from Galva, January 22, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865, as Corporal.

Lewis Kuns enlisted at Chicago, February 21, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Humphrey C. Ketcham enlisted at Chicago, March 11, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865; address, Christie, Wis.

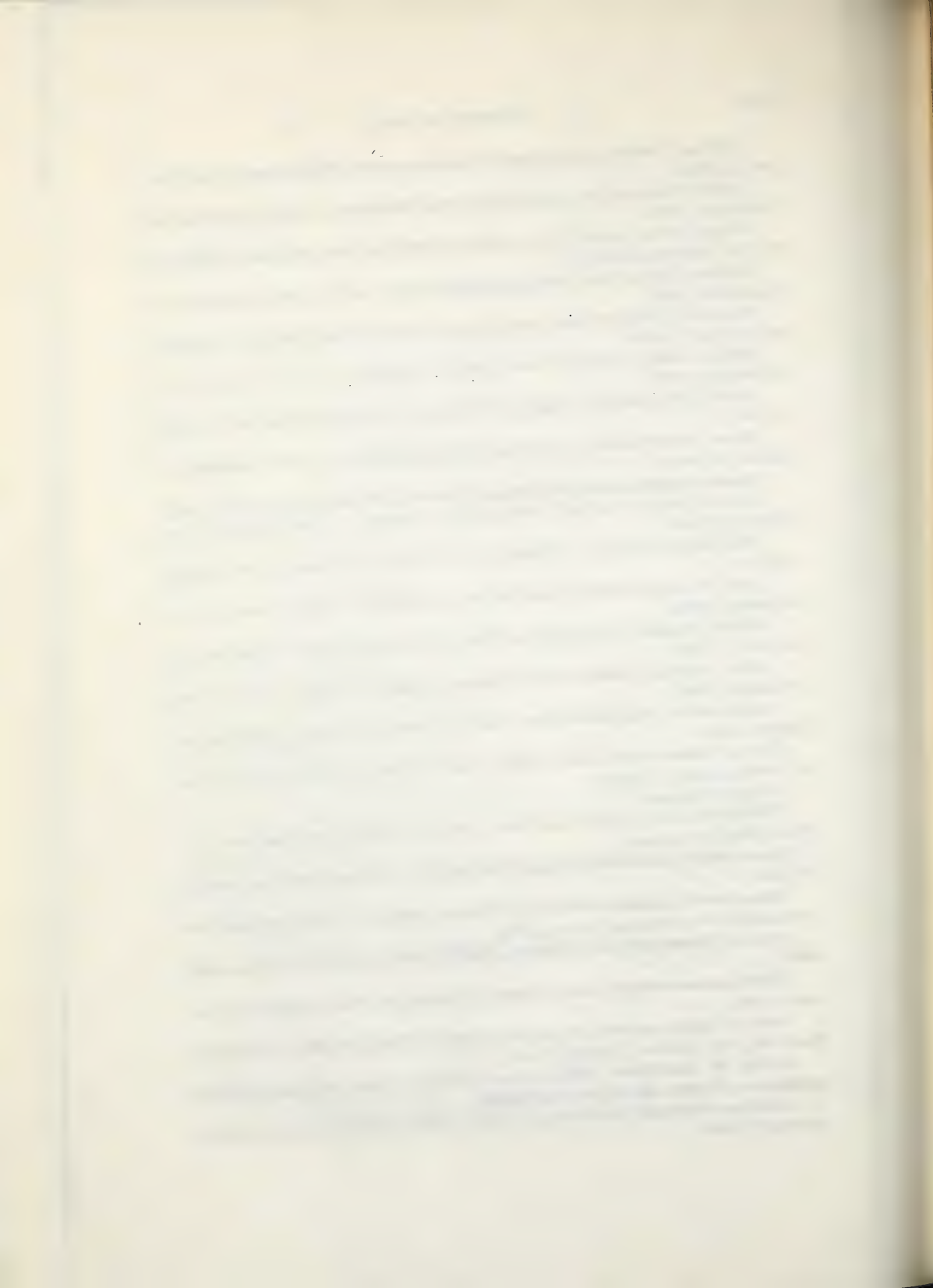
John G. Kibler enlisted at Chicago, April 8, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Charles Lynes enlisted from Victoria, November 25, 1861; deserted December 15, 1861.

John L. Leggett enlisted from Henry county, March 6, 1862; discharged March 10, 1865; address, Lethrop, Iowa.

George W. Lancigwest enlisted from Cheney's Grove, February 15, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865, as Blacksmith.

John Lamb enlisted from Menault's Grove, February 15, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.





James Jayman enlisted from Rock Creek, February 15, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Francis M. Lamper enlisted at Chicago, March 29, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865.

James M. Lee enlisted at Indian Creek, February 15, 1865.

Richard H. Lee enlisted from Girard, February 16, 1865; mustered out September 16, 1865.

Frank Marsh enlisted January 11, 1862; discharged, address, Plum Creek, Neb.

William C. Miner enlisted at Chicago, March 14, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865, as Corporal. Has been in the employ of the State for many years as State Game Warden; address, 103 S. Clark street, Chicago.

Henry McRibben enlisted from Bradford, March 28, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865, as Corporal.

Patrick H. McBride enlisted from Rock Creek, February 15, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Lewis M. McBride enlisted from Indian Creek, February 15, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John McBride enlisted from Cartwright, February 16, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Peter McAndrew enlisted at Chicago, February 9, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Martin McLaughlin enlisted at Chicago, February 18, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865.

DeWitt C. Miller enlisted at Geneseo, January 24, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Jesse Mass enlisted from Rock Creek, February 15, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865.

William M. Kinney enlisted at Chicago, April 8, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Jefferson Morfin enlisted from Naptito Grove, February 12, 1864; deserted; September 13, 1865.

James W. Neths enlisted from Victoria, February 1, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865, as Corporal; now residing at Victoria, Ill.

William Neal enlisted at Chicago, March 15, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865.

James K. Pierce enlisted from Indian Creek, February 15, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Charles Peal enlisted at Geneseo, January 24, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865.

William C. Pullen enlisted from Arkansas, June 15, 1862; mustered out June 9, 1865.

John Porter enlisted from Indian Creek, February 14, 1865; deserted April 14, 1865.

William Ruckel enlisted from Chicago, February 20, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Henry Ritter enlisted from Chicago, April 11, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.





Albert H. Smith enlisted from Alton, November 25, 1861; discharged August 22, 1862.

Harvey P. Strong enlisted from Victoria, January 19, 1862.

William M. Stevens enlisted from Chicago, March 2, 1863; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Samuel L. Shannon enlisted from Victoria, February 1, 1861; mustered out June 22, 1865; address, Victoria, Ill.

George Stephens enlisted from Sweetwater, February 14, 1862; died at Minnie City, May 7, 1865.

Wiley C. Sellers enlisted from Barnett, February 15, 1862; died at La Porte, April 5, 1865.

Henry Simpson enlisted from Milos, January 25, 1863; deserted September 15, 1865.

Richard Toomey enlisted from Lemont, November 11, 1861; veteran; promoted Sergeant; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Hugh Talty enlisted from Lemont, December 10, 1861; transferred to Tenth-third Illinois Infantry February 22, 1862.

John H. Thorp enlisted from Lemont, March 6, 1862; discharged March 10, 1865; address, Dana, Ill.

Jesse Turner enlisted from Buckeye, February 14, 1862; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Josh Turner enlisted from Reek Creek, February 15, 1862; mustered out October 31, 1865.

George Turner enlisted from Chicago, April 11, 1863; mustered out October 31, 1865.

H. Thompson.

Judson M. Waldo enlisted from Walnut, January 11, 1862; died at Andersonville prison, October 12, 1864; grave 10756.

Mark Walsh enlisted at Chicago, February 18, 1863; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Albert Walsh enlisted at Chicago, March 15, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Simon Werthing enlisted from Pile, April 7, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Warren Walker enlisted from Rhonde's Point, February 22, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865; address, South Bend, Kan.

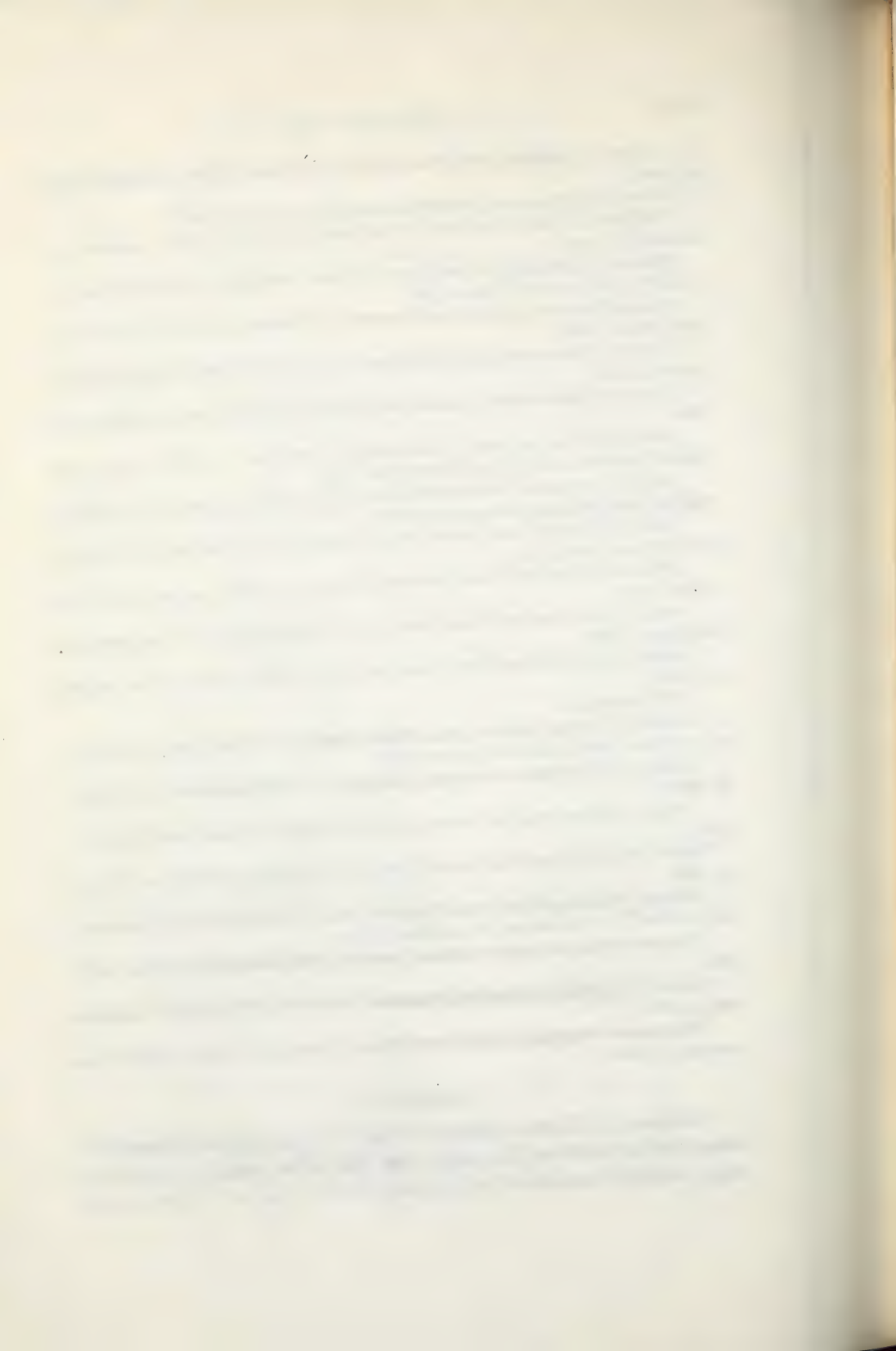
Charles Wilson enlisted at Chicago, April 10, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John C. Wilkinson enlisted at Princeton, March 28, 1861; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Christopher Wagoner enlisted from Cicero, February 8, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

#### COMPANY L.

Company L, Ninth Illinois Cavalry Volunteers, was recruited from various parts of the State and the West, mostly from Chicago, and was mustered into the service November 11, 1861, with



Louis F. Booth, Captain; Charles T. Scammon, First Lieutenant, and William E. Bailey, Second Lieutenant.

The members of this company coming, as they did, from widely separate sections, their acquaintance and sympathies were not so close as that of many others, but for all that the members of Company L soon got to know each other well, and as a company performed all duties thoroughly and well, and gained the title of the "Fighting Company L."

Under the lead of their gallant and dashing Captain Booth for a period of three years, they did as much hard service as any company in the Ninth. They were placed on detached service at Patterson, Mo., but soon rejoined the regiment at Reeve's Station, and were constantly with the regiment in all its severe and arduous campaigns, and at Shoat Creek, Tenn., November 19, 1864, Company L, under command of the brave and gallant Captain Carpenter beat of a large body of rebels, inflicting a loss heavy loss on a force very largely superior in numbers.

The company to a large extent re-enlisted in the Veteran organization in March, 1864, and under a part new officers maintained themselves as a brave and efficient company.

The number at original muster was eighty-one, and the whole number borne on the rolls during their four years' service was two hundred and seven.

#### SKETCH OF CAPTAIN BOOTH.

Louis F. Booth joined the Ninth Illinois Cavalry at Chicago, and was mustered into the service as Captain of Company L, November 11, 1861.

Captain Booth was a man much in love with the profession he had chosen, and of pleasing address, he made friends of all.

In the long time with which he remained with the Ninth he was ever active, a good soldier, a fine officer and a man popular with all.

In the winter of 1862-63, at an election held by the commissioned officers of the Ninth, Captain Booth received the unanimous vote for a Majorship, at that time vacant in the regiment, but the rule of seniority prevailed, and the recommendation of the Colonel placed another gentleman in this position.

At the end of his three years' service Captain Booth was mustered out. Returning to Chicago, he was actively engaged in business for a number of years, then removed to New York City.

There has been a report of the death of Captain Booth, but it has never fully been confirmed.





### SKETCH OF CAPTAIN CARPENTER.

Captain John H. Carpenter was born January 23, 1840, in the city of Buffalo, N. Y., and came with his parents to Chicago, in 1843, and attended Dearborn and other public schools for a small portion of each year up to 1857, when he entered the preparatory school of Kenyon College, Ohio, and one year thereafter entered college.

In the early summer of 1860 he had some trouble with the faculty, and left the institution, after which he attended the Chicago University, but, as the excitement about the presidential election ran high, he left college for good, and went to New Orleans in the fall of 1860, where he worked during the winter of 1860-61.

During all this time the war fever and secession ran high. Recruiting for the rebel army commenced, and Carpenter assisted in raising two companies, and was offered the position of Third Engineer on the retail cutter "Sumner," by Commodore Simons. The first engineer was M. O'Brien. Up to the battle of Bull Run he had supposed serious trouble would be averted, but after that the indications pointed so strongly to a struggle that he made up his mind to go North, so he started for home, August 15th, with the full determination of going into the army, and staying until the last rebel was whipped.

He had great difficulty in passing Memphis, Tenn., but succeeded in getting a "pass" from the rebel General Polk. From Columbus, Ky., to Cairo, he, in company with two comrades worked their way up the river in a skiff, and was fired on by the Nineteenth Illinois Infantry from the Missouri shore, but arrived safely in Chicago, September 6th, and on the 19th enlisted in Company F; was transferred to Company K, and again to Company L; was Acting Sergeant, in charge of sick horses in Camp Douglas, under Lieutenant Perkins; was appointed Corporal in his company, and soon afterwards was promoted Sergeant Major of the regiment. He was commissioned Adjutant with the rank of First Lieutenant, October 10, 1862, and held that position until September 29, 1864. He was placed in command of Company L in the summer of 1864, and was commissioned Captain of the same March 27, 1865, and was one of our brave gallant fighting officers, and one on whose good judgment his superior officers could always rely.

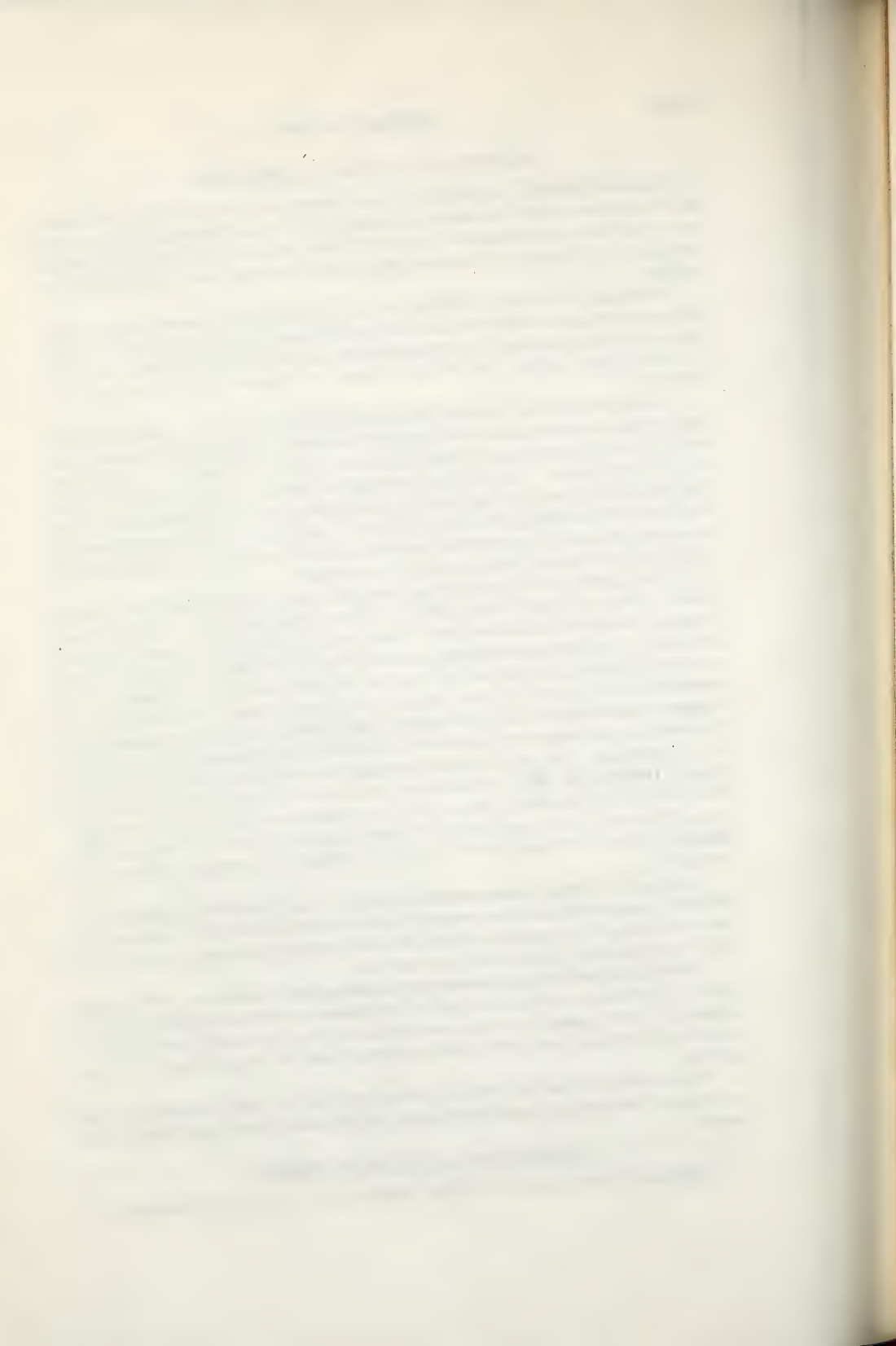
During the Shoal Creek campaign and at Campbellsville, where he was wounded, he gallantly led his company in the thickest of the fight, and won the commendation of his superior officers for efficiency and bravery in action. He never missed a day's duty while in the service.

Captain Carpenter was mustered out at Selma, Ala., October 31, 1865; returning to his home in Chicago, attended law school, and was admitted to the bar January 23, 1867, and a few years later elected to the city council, and served as Alderman for three years, with credit to himself and the constituency he represented.

He is still a resident of Chicago, where he is held in high esteem by many who know his sterling qualities of head, and the kindness of heart that he possesses.

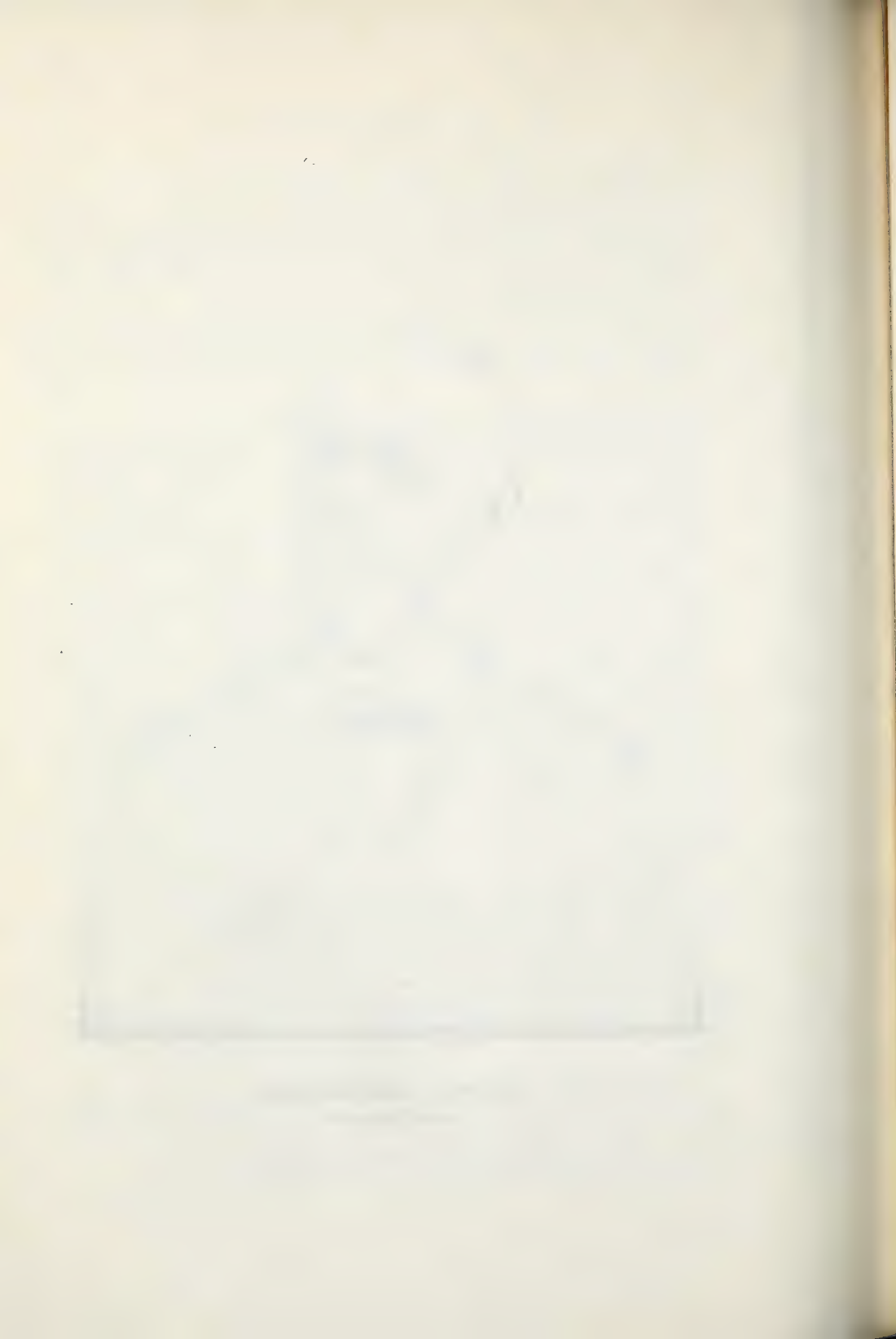
### SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT BAILEY.

William W. Bailey joined the Ninth Illinois Cavalry as Second Lieutenant of





JOHN H. CARPENTER.  
Captain Company E.



Company L, November 11, 1861, and served with the regiment until the 26th of February, 1863.

Lieutenant Bailey was a dashing cavalry officer, and distinguished himself mainly by falling in love with a very handsome young rebel lady, whom he married, and by whose persuasion he resigned his commission in the Union army, and settled on the "old plantation," where he was between two fires, as he was required by General Prentiss, commanding, to take the oath of allegiance if he came in our lines, and if he did so, the rebels said they would destroy all his property.

His life there was not a pleasant one, and he came to Memphis, Tenn., but returned to Athens after the close of the war.

In later years his health failed and he went to California, where he died in 1887.

#### SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT GALLIN.

Benjamin D. Gallin enlisted in Company L, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, October 15, 1861, from Rapid City, served faithfully with his company and regiment till January 1, 1862, when he reenlisted, and was appointed sergeant, and again promoted to be First Sergeant of his company. He was commissioned Second Lieutenant June 20, 1862, and was promoted First Lieutenant, May 4th, following, and was with his company till July 14, 1863, but was not discharged from the service till November, 1865.

He commanded at different times three companies—D, M and L. During the Shoal Creek campaign he was in command of Company M, and at the battle of Nashville commanded forty dismounted men in the charge on the fort which the cavalry captured, and the next day, with his company mounted, was on the left flank, and pursued the enemy till they crossed the Tennessee River. He was a gallant, brave and faithful officer. His address now, 1888, is Pueblo, Colo.

#### SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT GILLISPIE.

John N. Gillispie joined Company L, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, September 10, 1861; transferred to and appointed Corporal of Company L, was again promoted to be First Sergeant, and was commissioned Second Lieutenant, April 15, 1862. He served with his company faithfully till June 20, 1862, when he resigned.

Lieutenant Gillispie was one of the reliables, and had gained the good will of his comrades by his good qualities of heart and head.

His present address is Plano, Ill.

#### SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT CROSS.

George B. Cross enlisted in Company L, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, October 15, 1861, at Chicago.

He was promoted company Quartermaster-Sergeant, and commissioned Second Lieutenant, February 9, 1863, and again promoted to be First Lieutenant of his company—April 15, 1863.

Lieutenant Cross was a brave soldier, and but for the fact that he was strongly addicted to the use of liquor, he might have been a successful man, as it was he who was dismissed from the service, May 4, 1863.





## SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT HARKNESS.

Edwin Harkness joined Company L, Ninth Illinois Cavalry at the organization of the regiment; re-enlisted as a veteran, and was made Corporal January 1, 1864; was promoted to First Sergeant, and October 10, 1865, was commissioned to be Second Lieutenant of Company L.

Lieutenant Harkness was a reliable and good soldier; was with the regiment constantly for over four years, and being of strong build and constitution, was never sick a day; was taken prisoner by the Guerrilla Hayes near the Tennessee River, January 12, 1865, and after being robbed by his captors, was allowed to depart joining the regiment at Gravelly Springs, the next day, remaining on duty with his company till October 31, 1865. His address, May, 1868, is Elmwood, Ill.

## SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT SUMMERS.

Samuel S. Summers enlisted from Monmouth, Ill., November 1, 1861, re-enlisted as a veteran January 1, 1864; was appointed Sergeant and later, March 28, was commissioned to be Second Lieutenant, and was again promoted, October 10, 1865, to a first lieutenancy, but having tendered his resignation in August, the same was accepted August 29, 1867.

## JOSHUA BELL.

was born in Lemont, Cook county, Ill., August 15, 1844, and with his parents removed to Chicago the fall of that year. He received a grammar school education, and graduated from the high school into Company L, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, October 15, 1861. He was small for his age, and barely passed muster on the ground "that he would do for a Bugler." When his company was full he was appointed Saddler-Sergeant of Company L. He says: "I did not capture any court houses or Generals, and think I was a hard case," as I was one of the first to be arrested for foraging after leaving Pilot Knob, but dodged the guard inasmuch I had no official notice of the order, and beat the Sergeant Major out of the log I shot."

Soon after arriving at Helena he was taken sick in consequence of the hardships and lack of water on the march to that place, and was discharged for disability, September 20, 1862.

After leaving the Ninth the subject of this sketch was sick for nearly a year, and January 7, 1864, enlisted in the "Chicago Mercantile Battery," and served in the Department of the Gulf until July 10, 1865, when he was mustered out as a veteran, having taken part in the Red River expedition under General Banks, and other minor movements.

After he returned to Chicago he was married, 1866, to Miss Ellen Calvin, and has a promising family of six children—three sons and three daughters.

He has had his full share of the ups and downs of life. After twelve years of service in political life in various capacities he obtained the position in 1867 of Superintendent of the harness contract at the Illinois State Prison, Joliet, Ill.

Comrade Bell, in all these years of toil, maintains the same cheerful and happy demeanor. He has many friends and the respect and confidence of all who know his sterling qualities of head, and the goodness of his heart. His address 1868, Joliet, Ill.



## SKETCH OF ALEXANDER AUSTIN.

Alexander Austin enlisted in the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, Company L, from Chicago, Ill., April 12, 1865, and served faithfully with the regiment till the 21st of October, 1865, when he was mustered out with the regiment at Selma, Ala., as Corporal of Company L.

Comrade Austin, at the close of the war, returned to Illinois, and engaged in the grain business at Rockford and Cherry Valley, and later came to Chicago, and has been engaged in the same business for many years.

His home is now in Oak Park, Ill., where he is known as a good citizen and a thoroughgoing business man.

## SKETCH OF IRA B. WOOD.

Ira B. Wood enlisted in Company L, October 15, 1861, and was wounded at Waddell farm, June 27, 1862, and was thrown from his horse and supposed to have been killed, but came out all right; was again wounded at Guntown, Miss., June 10, 1864, and was taken prisoner by one of the bushwhackers, but soon turned the tables on him, and carried his captor in triumph into camp; was finally discharged at the expiration of his term of service at Edgefield, Tenn., December 9, 1864. His present address is Albany, Neb.

## SKETCH OF GEORGE W. OLIMSTED.

George W. Olmsted enlisted in Company L, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, September 30, 1861, and was mustered into the service November 11th, as Corporal, and served faithfully with his company. In the first severe fight the regiment was in, June 27, 1862, at Stewart's Plantation, while gallantly charging the enemy with Company L, he had his horse shot from under him and only escaped capture by the enemy by secreting himself in the canebrake, after our horses had left the field.

He continued on duty, having been promoted to a sergeant, until November 12, 1864, when his term of enlistment having expired, he was mustered out. At the battle of Hurricane Creek, July, 1864, he received a severe wound in the hand, losing two fingers by amputation.

After his discharge from the service he returned to Illinois, and has been for many years a successful business man at Prophetstown, Ill., where he was widely known and highly respected, and which is his present address, June, 1888.

## ROSTER OF COMPANY L.

Sergeant George D. Warren enlisted from Chicago, September 20, 1861.

Bugler Seth Payne enlisted October 17, 1861; address, Audubon, Iowa.

Bugler James H. Denny enlisted October 1, 1861; died at Hopewell, Mo., February 28, 1862, of injuries received on railroad.

Wallace W. Andrew enlisted from Henry county, November 4, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865; address, Kewanee, Ill.

Andrew Anderson enlisted October 1, 1861; dropped April 30, 1862.

John Ashton enlisted October 15, 1861.

Franklin B. Allison enlisted October 15, 1861; deserted August 10, 1862.

Thomas Brecken enlisted from Chicago, October 15, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865.





Charles Barton enlisted November 1, 1861; died at Peshontag, May 15, 1862.

Louis Bischoff enlisted November 11, 1861.

Charles N. Bond enlisted November 15, 1861; discharged November 18, 1861.

Edward Clark enlisted October 15, 1861; discharged November 20, 1861.

Albert Clark enlisted November 1, 1861; discharged November 11, 1864, as First Sergeant.

Adelbert C. Culbert enlisted November 1, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Homer M. Crandall enlisted from Pothoed, October 15, 1861; discharged June 29, 1862.

Philip Cliggitt enlisted from Oswego, October 15, 1861; died on hospital boat October 5, 1862.

John Campbell enlisted from Newport, Mich., November 1, 1861; discharged September 20, 1862; has been in the employ of the P. C. & St. L. Ry. for over twenty years; now residing at 265 Campbell avenue, Chicago.

Arthur Collins enlisted October 1, 1861.

Daniel Dodd enlisted October 1, 1861; deserted April 20, 1862.

Peter H. Donnelly re-transferred to Company K.

Edward D. Ren enlisted October 15, 1861; deserted April 17, 1862.

Robert Edwards enlisted November 1, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865, as Sergeant.

James Edmunds enlisted from Hamilton, N. Y., October 15, 1861; promoted Regimental Q. M. Sergeant; discharged October 20, 1864.

John Fitz Gibbons enlisted October 15, 1861; discharged March 15, 1864, for disability.

Daniel Griffen, enlisted October 1, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 1, 1865.

David Griffen, enlisted October 15, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Augustus Gilmer enlisted October 15, 1861; transferred to Company H.

Frank Gay enlisted from Galesburg, November 1, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865.

F. Gilchrist enlisted October 15, 1861; discharged December 9, 1861.

Spencer Green enlisted October 15, 1861; discharged November 20, 1861.

Patrick Hunt enlisted September 16, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Theodore W. Haines enlisted October 15, 1861; discharged July 23, 1862, for disability.

Oliver Hanley enlisted October 15, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865.

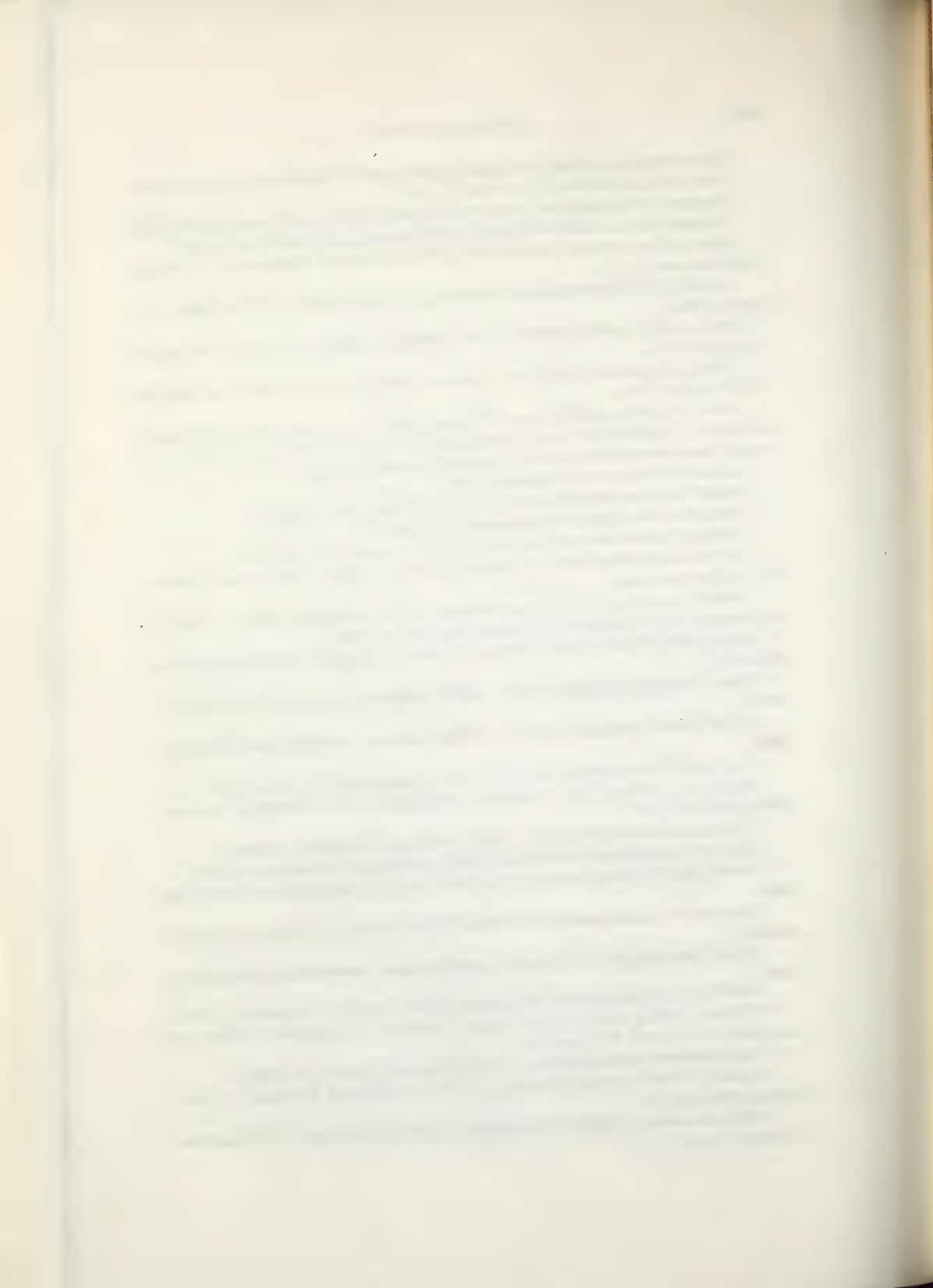
John Wesley Hyke enlisted November 11, 1861; rejoined December 12, 1861.

William Allison Harr, enlisted from Charleston, November 1, 1861; discharged July 23, 1862, for disability.

Hugh Johnson enlisted October 1, 1861; deserted January 10, 1862.

Michael Kelley enlisted October 15, 1861; discharged December 9, 1864, address, Chicago, Ill.

John Kavanaugh enlisted November 1, 1861; discharged, 1864; address, Tecumseh, Neb.



John Lyons enlisted September 15, 1861.

Alonzo P. Luce enlisted November 1, 1861; promoted Sergeant; veteran; promoted First Sergeant; killed at Franklin, November 20, 1861.

Hiram Latson enlisted at Geneseo, October 28, 1861.

William F. Latson enlisted at Geneseo, October 15, 1861; died at Camp Douglas, February 21, 1862.

Robert L. Mooney enlisted October 15, 1861; veteran; died at Montevallo, Ala., September 19, 1865.

John Mulligan enlisted October 15, 1861.

Samuel Miner enlisted November 1, 1861; rejected December 20, 1861.

Alexander McKenzie enlisted October 15, 1861.

Henry Ellis McCoy enlisted November 11, 1861; discharged November 20, 1861.

John Matoney enlisted October 15, 1861; rejected November 20, 1861.

Joseph McKay enlisted November 11, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Charles Nugent enlisted October 15, 1861.

Ole Borneman Nelson enlisted October 15, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865, as Sergeant.

John Redly enlisted November 1, 1861; discharged July 23, 1862, for disability.

Crawford Robb enlisted from Cameron, November 1, 1861.

Michael Rourke enlisted at Chicago, November 1, 1861; deserted February 14, 1862.

Arthur M. Roberts enlisted October 15, 1861; discharged January 22, 1862, for disability.

Isaac Rogers enlisted at Geneseo, October 28, 1861; died at Augusta, July 9, 1862.

Isaac Sherwood enlisted September 15, 1861.

Clarence E. Sovereign enlisted from Cameron, October 1, 1861.

Robert Sleight enlisted October 15, 1861; veteran; promoted company Quartermaster-Sergeant; deserted August 8, 1865.

Marcellus L. Segur enlisted November 1, 1861; promoted Saddler Sergeant; veteran; deserted August 15, 1865.

John W. Smith enlisted November 11, 1861; discharged April 10, 1862, for disability.

William Sheppard enlisted at Chicago, November 1, 1861; discharged April 1, 1862, for disability.

James W. Tracy enlisted September 15, 1861.

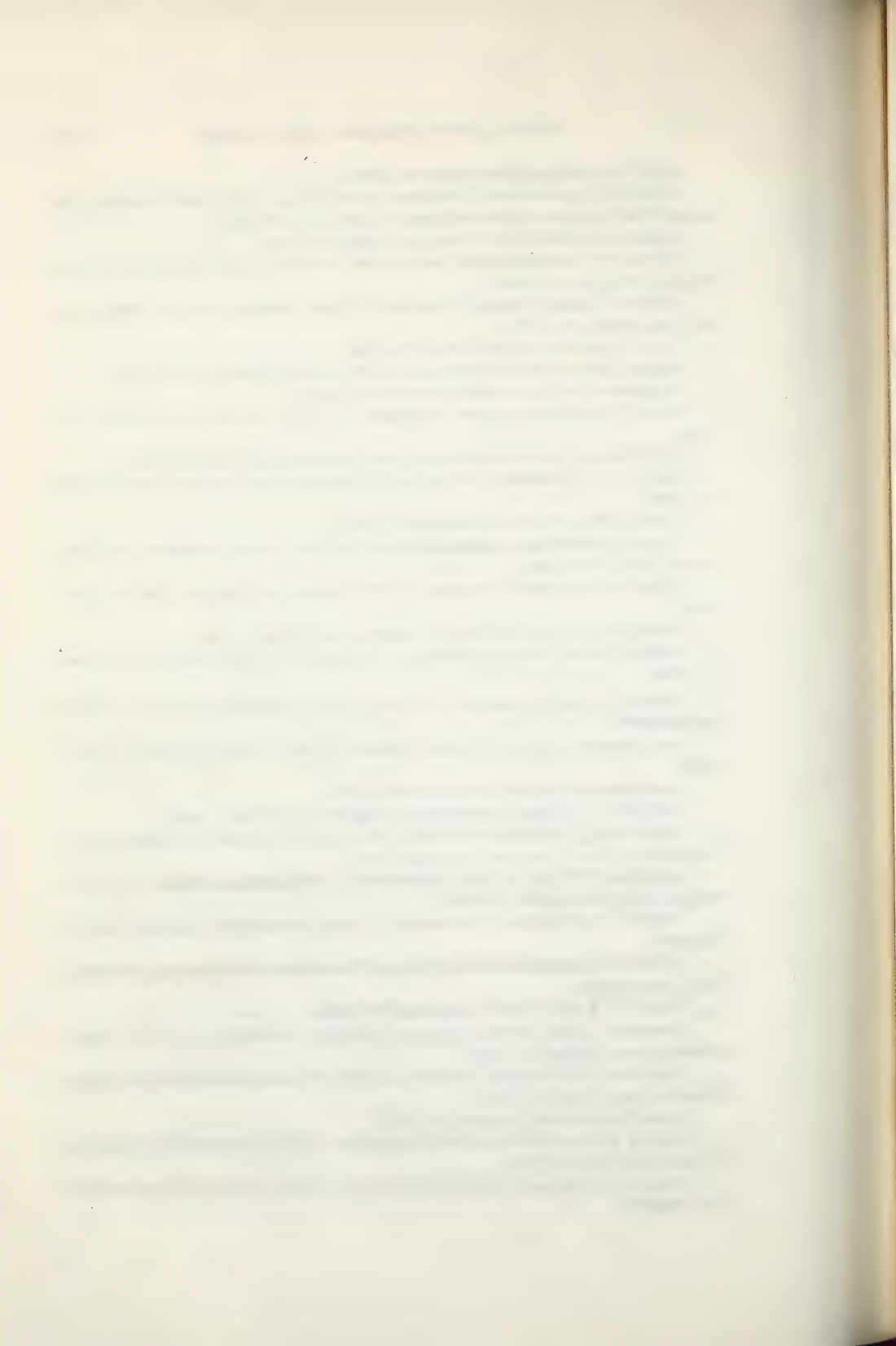
Charles H. Van Brunt enlisted at Chicago, November 15, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Hamilton Wells enlisted October 15, 1861; veteran; transferred to Veteran Reserve Corps, April 26, 1864.

Hans Wold enlisted October 15, 1861.

Hauley Dexter Willis enlisted November 1, 1861; promoted Sergeant; discharged December 9, 1864.

Henry C. Woodbury enlisted November 1, 1861; discharged June 29, 1862, for disability.



## RECRUITS.

Charles F. Allyn enlisted at Chicago, March 17, 1865; deserted July 19, 1865.

Elijah Bolland enlisted from Elmwood, January 28, 1862; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Merritt Ball (or Hale) enlisted at Chicago, March 23, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865, as Corporal.

Caleb Bach enlisted at Chicago, February 23, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Joseph Billille enlisted at Chicago, March 28, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

William Boyd enlisted at Chicago, March 23, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Patrick J. Bradley enlisted at Chicago, March 13, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Hiram Beasley enlisted from Sandy, February 25, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Edwin Brown enlisted from Virgil, March 22, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

George Bruner enlisted August 29, 1863; mustered out June 2, 1865.

James Brady enlisted from Previso, September 16, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Nathan L. Brewer—deserted March 20, 1864.

Henry J. Banyard enlisted at Chicago, March 22, 1865; deserted July 12, 1865.

James Brundage enlisted at Chicago, February 20, 1865; deserted July 12, 1865.

James Betts enlisted at Chicago, February 20, 1865; mustered out October 17, 1865.

William Clovis enlisted from Cameron, November 20, 1861; veteran; deserted August 18, 1865.

Thomas Carly enlisted February 18, 1862; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Richard Cronin enlisted at Chicago, February 15, 1862; veteran; promoted Corporal; mustered out October 31, 1865, as Sergeant.

David Callaghan enlisted from Black Hawk, March 9, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Joseph Cole enlisted at Chicago, February 21, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Charles H. Canfield enlisted from Buckeye February 14, 1865; mustered out June 2, 1865.

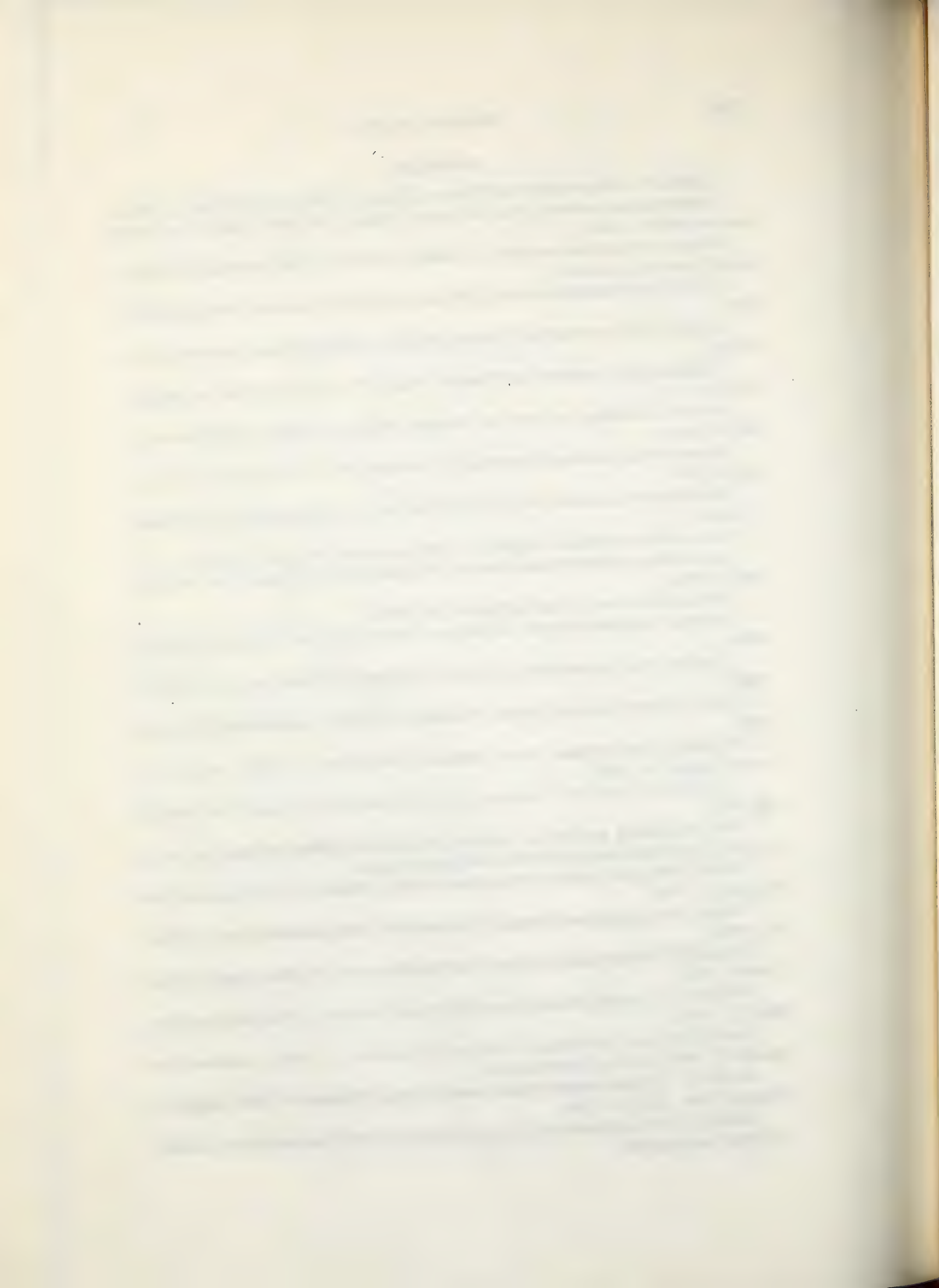
William H. Clayton enlisted from Cold Brook, March 31, 1864; mustered out May 17, 1865.

Cicero Dalton enlisted from Elmwood, December 12, 1861; mustered out March 17, 1865; address Elmwood, Ill.

Robert A. Dawson enlisted from Lawn Ridge, October 30, 1862; killed at Tupelo, Miss., July 15, 1864.

Josiah B. Davis enlisted at Chicago, March 28, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865, as Sergeant.





John C. Davidson enlisted from Monmouth, January 5, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Ozias Decester, Jr., enlisted at Chicago, March 23, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Samuel Delap enlisted at Chicago, February 27, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John Duclase enlisted at Chicago, March 28, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

William Dauphin enlisted at Chicago, March 22, 1865; deserted July 12, 1865.

James Farrell enlisted November 28, 1864; discharged April 3, 1864, for disability.

Samuel A. Finney enlisted from Cameron, October 3, 1862.

Edwin R. Foster enlisted from Monmouth, October 20, 1862.

William R. Fife enlisted at Chicago, February 17, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

James N. Fitch enlisted from Texas, March 17, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865. Resides at Cobden, Ill.

Charles L. French enlisted at Chicago, March 13, 1865; mustered out September 27, 1865.

Daniel A. Gifford enlisted from Buffalo, March 17, 1865; promoted Company Quartermaster-Sergeant; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Albert A. Gifford enlisted from Buffalo, March 17, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Samuel R. Guthrie enlisted from Chicago, March 31, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865, as blacksmith.

William Gartner enlisted from Seward, February 13, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Charles Gastfield enlisted from Chicago, February 23, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Richard Gordon enlisted from Peoria, March 21, 1865; absent, sick, at mustered out of regiment.

John Green enlisted from Ill., January 3, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Jerome Gilbert discharged July 3, 1864, for disability.

Maxon Graham enlisted from Phoenix, March 17, 1865; deserted September 1, 1865.

William H. Hubbell enlisted from Current River, Mo., April 20, 1862; transferred from Company B.

Clay Haley enlisted from Cameron, October 3, 1862; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Andrew Huntington enlisted from Henderson, February 2, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865, as Corporal.

John Helmstaeder enlisted from Chicago, February 21, 1861; mustered out October 31, 1865, as Corporal.

Henry H. Howard enlisted from Chicago, March 25, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865, as Corporal.

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John R. Henson enlisted from Indian Creek, February 14, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

George Hanner enlisted from Chicago, March 11, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Henry Higgins enlisted from Chicago, February 23, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Henry Hoyt enlisted from Virgil, March 22, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Patrick Haurahan enlisted from Chicago, February 20, 1865; died at Montgomery, August 27, 1865.

Christopher Hamner enlisted from Chicago, March 11, 1865; deserted October 2, 1865.

John Halmeyer enlisted from Chicago, March 13, 1865; deserted October 2, 1865.

Lafayette H. Irving enlisted November 15, 1861.

Thomas P. Jarman enlisted from Glenwood, February 7, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Joseph Jones enlisted from Peoria, March 21, 1865; deserted July 10, 1865.

Francis P. Kingsley, discharged February 7, 1862.

Charles Keating enlisted from Chicago, February 24, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Oscar Koethe enlisted from Chicago, February 24, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

William Koethe enlisted from Chicago, February 24, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Charles Koethe enlisted from Chicago, February 24, 1865; deserted August 2, 1865.

Jacob Kohl enlisted from Chicago, February 24, 1865; died at Maumeli City, Mo., May 17, 1865.

James Kesner enlisted from Chicago, March 22, 1865; deserted July 12, 1865.

Elias A. Livingston enlisted December 5, 1861.

John Labare enlisted from Chicago, February 23, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865, as Corporal.

Thomas Lanning enlisted at Chicago, March 7, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Peter Laroche enlisted from St. Anne, March 25, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John Lattis enlisted at Chicago, March 13, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Jacob H. Lightsey enlisted from Groveland, February 20, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Ambrose Losekin enlisted at Chicago, February 17, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John Luckman enlisted at Chicago, February 17, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

William H. Middleham enlisted at Rock Island, December 16, 1861; mustered out January 4, 1865.





John P. McKenna enlisted December 24, 1861; veteran; promoted Corporal; deserted April 25, 1864.

Moses D. Morey enlisted from Cameron, December 1, 1861; died at Helena, Ark., September 23, 1862.

Henry Miner enlisted from Cameron, August 3, 1862; mustered out October 31, 1865; address, Galesburg, Ill.

William Mills enlisted from Monmouth, February 29, 1864; promoted Sergeant; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John McGinnis enlisted at Chicago, February 20, 1865; promoted Saddler-Sergeant; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Philip Massoth enlisted at Chicago, February 20, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Henry McGee enlisted at Chicago, February 21, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Frederick Myers enlisted at Chicago, March 28, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Milton Miller enlisted at Chicago, March 22, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John Matthewson enlisted from Elmwood, February 1, 1864; mustered out May 17, 1865.

Jacob Miner enlisted from Chicago, February 17, 1865; mustered out September 19, 1865.

Robert O'Neil enlisted November 27, 1861; discharged for disability in 1864; re-enlisted March 16, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865; residence Philadelphia, Penn.

Little Berry Parrish enlisted from Floyd, December 12, 1863; absent, sick, at muster-out of regiment.

William Plain enlisted from Chicago, February 28, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Ferdinand Posselt enlisted from Chicago, October 8, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865.

William H. Price enlisted from Chicago, April 8, 1865; deserted October 14, 1865.

Charles Rose enlisted September 10, 1861; transferred to Company H.

Charles Rooney enlisted from Chicago, March 30, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Frederick Rennecks enlisted from Chicago, April 3, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

George Rich enlisted at Chicago, April 3, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865; address, Aurora, Ill.

Enoch Robbins enlisted from Chicago, March 31, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Elvis C. Roberts enlisted from Chicago, December 8, 1863; deserted June 9, 1864.

Anthony Riley enlisted from Elmwood, December 28, 1862; missing in action, Guntown, June 11, 1864.

John H. Shelton enlisted November 20, 1861; veteran; promoted Corporal; mustered out October 31, 1865.



William H. Shelton, enlisted November 20, 1861; mustered out December 9, 1864.

Charles A. Snow enlisted December 12, 1861.

John Suggs enlisted from Monmouth, October 9, 1862; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Benjamin Suttie enlisted from Shanghai, November 25, 1862; died in Andersonville prison, March 4, 1864; grave 11808.

Job. A. Shurtleff enlisted from Colona March 31, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865, as Corporal.

John P. Smith enlisted at Chicago, April 5, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

William Sage enlisted from Black Hawk, March 28, 1865, mustered out, October 31, 1865.

Frank Sempter, mustered out October 31, 1865.

John Shreider enlisted at Chicago, February 17, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Isaac Sherwood enlisted from Salt Creek, March 29, 1865; deserted December 9, 1864.

John Vall (or Vaal) enlisted from Seward, February 16, 1865, mustered out October 31, 1865.

Louis Vix enlisted at Chicago February 27, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

William R. Van Houghten enlisted at Chicago, October 8, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865.

George E. Waterhouse enlisted from Elkhorn, December 10, 1861; discharged July 25, 1862.

William M. Watkins enlisted December 12, 1861; died at Cairo, October 2, 1862.

Michael Weir enlisted at Chicago March 9, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Solomon R. Ward enlisted from Berlin, February 1, 1865, deserted *en route* to regiment.

#### COMPANY M.

Company M, Ninth Illinois Cavalry Volunteers was recruited almost entirely at Onarga, Iroquois county, Ill., by E. R. Knight, Jacob C. Shear and Jacob Riner, with several other patriotic comrades of the proposed company. An election was held and E. R. Knight was selected Captain, J. C. Shear, First Lieutenant and Jacob Riner, Second Lieutenant, and was mustered into the service November 30, 1861.

The material of Company M, gathered as it was almost in a neighborhood, was not excelled by any, and among the first to suffer in engagements with the enemy. July 27, 1862, was Captain Knight, who was severely wounded and five more from Com-





pany M received the compliments of the enemy in the shape of cold lead.

This company was with the regiment in all the prominent engagements during the four years' service, and were always noted for their fidelity to the various calls for duty that were made upon them. In March, 1864, many from this company re-enlisted as Veterans, and under a new set of officers taken from the ranks of the company the splendid record was fully maintained.

The number at muster-in of this company, eighty-two; whole number borne on the rolls of the company, two hundred and fifteen.

#### SKETCH OF CAPTAIN KNIGHT.

Eliphalet R. Knight recruited the major part of Company M, of the Ninth, in Troup county, mainly in Onarga, and mustered in as Captain of the company, November 30, 1861, and remained in the service until November 30, 1864; when, his term of service having expired, he mustered out.

Captain Knight was with the regiment during the Missouri march, and in the Arkansas campaign. A man of much intelligence, commanding in presence, a brave, good soldier, and a fine officer.

While gallantly leading his company in the fight at "Stewart's Plantation," June 27, 1862, he received a shot through the lung, which laid him up for a long time at his home in the North. He was with the regiment in many of the expeditions and engagements in Tennessee and Mississippi during 1863, and until the Ninth veteranized. About that time, January, 1864, he was placed on duty at Fort Pickering, near Memphis, and later was in charge of troops passing up and down the river.

After the war Captain Knight made his residence in the South, where carried on a large mercantile business successfully for many years, and where he died.

#### SKETCH OF CAPTAIN AVERY.

John H. Avery enlisted in Company M, at Onarga, Ill., September 10, 1861, and on the muster-in of the company was made Sergeant.

October 18, 1862, he was commissioned Second Lieutenant, and on the resignation of Lieutenant Shear, June 20, 1864, was commissioned First Lieutenant, and November 30, 1864, was promoted Captain of Company M, with whom he had served so long.

During all these years the young soldier had been making a record, and was one of the most dashing and brave among the officers of the Ninth.

In the Guntown expedition in June, 1864, Captain Avery was one of the trusted officers of the Ninth, who did much to save the command from total annihilation, and was one of those who received the special thanks of General Grierson.

He served as Adjutant upon the staff of Colonel Coon for a long time in 1864-65, and was very active and brave in all the duties incident to his position.





In the Shred Creek campaign in 1864, and at Nashville as Adjutant for Colonel Coon, he was conspicuous for soldierly qualities.

He rejoined the regiment in the fall of 1865, and was mustered out October 31, 1865, at Selma, Ala.

Since the war Captain Avery has been engaged in various business enterprises at the South, and is located at the present time, 1880, at Forrest City, Ark.

#### SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT SHEAR.

Jacob C. Shear was one of the early members of Company M, and did active service in filling the company up to the required number, the squadron was the last to be mustered into the service with the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, and J. C. Shear was elected First Lieutenant, and mustered in with the company.

To those of the comrades who knew him personally (and who did not) it is not necessary to say one word in his praise. He was always genial and pleasant, and though sometimes troubled with the cares of his position, he managed to make things pretty easy all around.

Captain Knight, after his wound in the summer of 1862, did not spend much time with the regiment, and Lieutenant Shear was in command of Company M most of the time, till he resigned, June 20, 1864.

When the regiment was reorganized in the spring of 1864, the boys of Company M again showed their appreciation of their commander by electing him to the captaincy, but he did not accept.

Since the close of the war Lieutenant Shear has been located in Dequias county, his old home, where he has been a successful stock farmer. His present address is Thawville, Ill.

#### SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT ASAY.

William Asay was born in Mercer county, N. J., September 20, 1837, and came to Onarga, Ill., in 1869; enlisted in the Ninth Illinois Cavalry September 20, 1861, and mustered in Company M November 30, 1861; was soon thereafter detailed as nurse in the hospital, but, these duties being distasteful to the young soldier, he asked to be relieved, and Captain Knight sent another man in his place.

He then returned to his company, and was constantly on duty, and was ever faithful in the discharge of all duties. When the members of his company were listed as veterans, he was one of the first to sign the new rolls, and was appointed Sergeant, and mustered in again, March 16, 1864.

Sergeant Asay was commissioned Second Lieutenant September 15, 1865, and was mustered out with the regiment at Selma, Ala., October 31, 1865.

Lieutenant Asay was a thoroughly brave and good soldier, quiet and unpretentious, but always ready and competent for whatever duty he was called upon to perform. He won the esteem of all his comrades.

His present address, 1880, is Atlantic, Iowa.

#### SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT COOK.

Asa P. Cook enlisted in the Ninth September 10, 1861, at Onarga, Ill., and was mustered into Company M, November 30; re-enlisted as a veteran January 1, 1864; was promoted Sergeant, and then Second Lieutenant, May 8, 1865, and



again promoted to be First Lieutenant September 15th, and mustered out with the regiment October 31, 1865, at Selma, Ala.

Lieutenant Cook was one of the soldiers that remained with the regiment from first till last, and was in all the engagements of his company; a faithful, good soldier. His address unknown.

#### SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT RINER.

Jacob Riner joined the Ninth Illinois Cavalry as Second Lieutenant of Company M, November 30, 1861, and remained with the regiment till March 27, 1862, when, his health failing, he resigned, and has since died.

#### SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT MAJOR.

Samuel Major enlisted in the Ninth September 30, 1861, and was mustered into the service as First Sergeant of Company M, November 30, 1861; re-enlisted as a Veteran January 1, 1862, and was promoted to be Second Lieutenant June 20, 1864; serving with the Ninth in all its engagements till he left the service, December 28, 1864.

His present address, 1888, Buckley, Ill.

#### SKETCH OF LIEUTENANT DILLON.

William C. Dillon enlisted at Onarga, Ill., September 10, 1861, in Company M, of the Ninth, and was immediately promoted Corporal, re-enlisting as a veteran, March 27, 1862, and was promoted Sergeant, and was commissioned Lieutenant of his company, and was mustered out of the service July 8, 1865, as prisoner of war.

Lieutenant Dillon served well and faithfully as a good soldier during the whole period of his connection with the regiment, receiving his commission as Lieutenant for soldierly qualities displayed.

Since the war he has made his home in the West, and his present address, 1888, is Hallowell, Kas.

#### SKETCH OF SETH F. HANCHETT.

Seth F. Hanchett was born near Mayville, Chautauque county, N. Y., April 30, 1842. He worked on a farm and received a good common school education, and in the summer of 1856, when fourteen years of age, he concluded to try his fortune at the West. He arrived in Chicago in August of that year, and then fully realizing the importance of a good education, attended school for one year at Marengo, Ill. Returning to Chicago, he was employed by the North Chicago City Railway Company to the breaking out of the war, when he enlisted in Company M, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, and was promoted to Company Quartermaster-Sergeant, and served in the Army of the Southwest until November, 1862, when he was seized with the Southern fever and sent to the hospital at St. Louis. His case being considered hopeless, he was discharged from the service, but, after a siege of ten months' sickness, his strong constitution triumphed and he recovered, and during the latter part of 1863 returned to his old home and joined the Fifteenth New York Cavalry. He served under Generals Frank Bigel and Hunter, and in 1864 was in Custer's division under General Sheridan, in the Shenandoah Valley.





He served in all the engagements before Petersburg, ending with the battle of Five Oaks. In this last engagement, while charging the rebel lines, he was struck by the fragment of a shell and maimed for life, losing his left arm. In this third, last and triumphant charge the rebel lines were broken and the day saved to the Union forces.

In June, 1865, he returned to Chicago, and was engaged for one year in the commission business, after which he was made Superintendent of the Soldiers' Home, but resigned in 1867 to accept the position of Deputy Sheriff under General John L. Beveridge.

He was First Bailiff in the County Court under Judges Bradwell and Wallace, and served as Deputy under different administrations until November, 1876, when Charles Kern was elected Sheriff. About one year after, he was elected Clerk of the Probate Court, and in the fall of 1880 was elected to the more responsible office of Sheriff of Cook county.

He was married June 27, 1867, to Miss Lizzie L. Atkins, daughter of Robert J. Atkins, Esq. They have three children—Frank R., Seth P. and Bessie I.

The subject of this sketch is a member of the Grand Army of the Republic, the Union Veteran Club, and has been Treasurer of the Union Veteran League since its organization.

Mr. Hanchett has for a short time been out of official position. He has purchased a large and very fine stock farm in Iowa, where he proposes to take a well-merited rest from official cares and the duties of an active, busy life that have attended him for many years.

#### BENJAMIN F. PRICE

enlisted at Onarga, Ill., in Company M, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, August 1, 1862, and was in all the battles and engagements in which his company took part till June 10, 1864, when at Guntown, Miss., he received so severe a wound that he suffered the loss of his left arm, being obliged to have it amputated at the shoulder.

Comrade Price was one of our bravest soldiers, prompt, brave and faithful; he could always be relied upon. After the return of the regiment from that unfortunate Guntown expedition, he was sent to the regimental hospital at Memphis, Tenn., but was not mustered out till June 16, 1865.

After his return home in 1865, Comrade Price was elected Town Collector and was re-elected each year till 1882, when he was nominated by acclamation in a convention of over one hundred delegates, and was elected County Treasurer for a term of four years, and, not being eligible at the expiration of his term to a re-election, his friends presented his name as a candidate for County Clerk, and he was again nominated by acclamation, and was elected to the office, which he still holds, June, 1888.

Comrade Price is an out-and-out Republican, a good citizen, and a man popular and highly esteemed by all who know him.

His address is Watsoka, Ill.

#### JOHN B. LOWE,

Sergeant of Company M, enlisted August 1, 1862, joining the regiment at Helena, Ark., and was on duty with the Ninth in all the engagements of his com-



pany till November 10, 1864, when he, with Captain Mack's battalion, captured Chalmers' headquarters train at Shad Creek, Ala., was taken prisoner that day by a company under Major Mills of Chalmers' staff. He was taken to Meridian, Miss., thence to Castle Morgan, Cahaba, where he remained with others (making two ineffective efforts to escape) until the close of the war, when he was sent to Vicksburg for exchange, a ceremony that was never performed; was finally mustered out at Springfield, Ill., July 8, 1865.

He then returned to his home at Onarga, Ill., and engaged in the printing business, and soon thereafter purchased an interest in the *Grand Prairie Review* at Onarga. In 1855, he moved to Moline, Ill., and established the *Moline Review* but returned to Onarga in 1870, and in 1871 founded the *Onarga Review*, and from 1876 to 1880 edited and published seven papers for as many different towns, the mechanical work being done in the Onarga office. During a part of this time was postmaster at Onarga. In 1880 he became a resident of Lureka Springs, Ark., with the hope of regaining his health (chronic diarrhoea having been a result of his prison experience). While there he was founder of the *Echo*, the first paper started at this noted watering place, and received an injury, which for years compelled him to give up his chosen profession.

Returning to Illinois in 1881, he became a merchant, and was the recipient of an official position until March, 1883. He purchased the *Onarga Leader*, and converted it into a standard Republican paper, and is still its able editor.

At the organization of the State militia, he raised a company of seventy, and was elected Captain of Company E, of Ninth Battalion. Captain Lowe was a charter member of W. A. Balch's Post, 416, and in 1887 was its Commander.

He was born in Chicago, Ill., October 10, 1843, his father being the second and fourth sheriff of Cook county.

Captain Lowe is a highly respected and influential citizen of Ingham County. His address, Onarga, Ill.

#### FREDERICK C. FEIGEL.

enlisted in Company M, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, November 15, 1861, at Chicago, Ill.

He was a good soldier, always prompt and ready for duty, and brave in the performance of whatever he was called upon to do. He served with the Ninth for a long time as orderly at headquarters, and in June, 1864, when he was with Captain Meek in the hard fight at Guntown, Miss., June 10, 1864, he was so unfortunate as to be captured by the enemy, and was sent by them to Andersonville prison, where he was kept confined and nearly starved to death till December 10, 1864, when he was sent North, broken in health, a mere skeleton. Arriving in Chicago, he was taken in and kindly cared for by his old friend, Sergeant Major Fitzpatrick, who nursed him back to life and hope, and he was finally mustered out, February 16, 1865, as prisoner of war.

After recovering his health, Comrade Feigel went West, where he has been for many years engaged successfully in large mining and real estate operations.

His present address being Rapid City, Dak., and he is one of the prominent, wealthy and leading men in that country.

#### SKETCH OF ROBERT H. SHERMAN.

Robert H. Sherman was born November 10, 1839, in Sterling, Windham





county, Conn., and his father dying when he was ten years of age, he was obliged to work hard to help support his mother and three younger children.

In 1857 he emigrated to Illinois, and soon after commenced farming.

He enlisted at Onarga, Ill., August 1, 1862, in Company M, of the Ninth, and remained with the service, and was engaged in nearly every fight of the company until February 22, 1865, and was promoted Corporal.

A faithful, brave and good soldier. February 22, 1865, he was severely wounded at Okolona, Miss., in one of Forrest's fierce assaults he was obliged to fall back and was sent to the hospital at Gaydon, Black, Memphis, and his wound unfitting him entirely for army service, he made application for his discharge, which he received February 22, 1865.

As soon as his health was sufficiently recovered he commenced to read law in the office of the late Hon. W. W. O'Brien, at Peoria, Ill., and practiced law ten years, when, his health failing, he gave up his law business.

His first important case was the procuring the release of a large distillery which had been seized by the government six months before. He then removed to Keokuk, Iowa, and engaged in the mercantile business for a few years, and again he took up the practice of law in bankrupt cases only, and was very successful in those cases till the repeal of the bankrupt law.

Comrade Sherman then gave up the law entirely and engaged in his old time occupation of farming in Indiana, where with a good wife and three fine boys he has taken life easy, and is a highly respected citizen of Chalmers, Ind., which is his present address.

#### MASTER OUT ROSTER OF THE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS OF THE NINTH ILLINOIS VETERAN CAVALRY, AT SELMA, ALA., OCTOBER 31, 1865.

Col. Joseph W. Harper, Belydiere, Ill.—present address, Hamilton, Mo.; Lt. Col. Anthony R. Meeks, Cambridge, Ill.—present address, Cambridge, Ill.; Major William McManis, Princeton, Ill.—present address, Baird, Tex.; Major L. L. Shattuck, Belydiere, Ill.—present address, Tusculum, Penn.; Major Alva Clark, Princeton, Ill.—present address, Princeton, Ill.; Surgeon George B. Christy, Franklin Grove, Ill.—present address, Dunlap, Iowa; Adj. William A. Power, Hudsonville, N. Y.—present address, Power, Dak.; Q. M. D. L. Anglin, La Fayette, Ind.—present address, Kansas City, Mo.; 1st Lieut. Edward A. Davenport, Cambridge, Ill.—present address, Chicago, Ill.; Asst. Surgeon Frank A. Holliday, Carlinville, Ill.—present address, Metropolis City, Ill.

COMPANY A.—Capt. Christopher G. Duck, Rock Island, Ill.—present address, Rock Island, Ill.; 2d Lieut. George P. Webster, Rock Island, Ill.—present address, Des Moines, Iowa.

COMPANY B.—Capt. Thomas J. McNair, Geneseo, Ill.—present address, Nunda, Neb.; 1st Lieut. Jerry C. Kilmer, Geneseo, Ill.—present address, Rock Island, Ill.; 2d Lieut. John T. Showalter, Geneseo, Ill.—present address, Wellington, Kan.

COMPANY C.—Capt. Smith A. Davison, Geneseo, Ill.—died July 2, 1873; 1st Lieut. Stephen Pettoys, Geneseo, Ill.—present address, Trar, Kan.; 2d Lieut. Fred. W. Harding, Geneseo, Ill.—present address, Marion, Iowa.

COMPANY D.—Capt. Patrick Kelly, Toledo, Ohio—died September 8, 1897;







B. F. PRICE.

Comptroller, M.



1st Lieut. James H. Hazlett, Virden, Ill.—present address, Edgar, Neb.; 2d Lieut. Benjamin Ratz, Toledo, Ohio—present address, Toledo, Ohio.

COMPANY E.—Capt. Samuel Purviance, Logansport, Ind.—present address, Logansport, Ind.; 1st Lieut. Eugene C. Wilton, Marengo, Ill.—present address, Clay Centre, Kan.; 2d Lieut. Charles M. Haner, Logansport, Ind.—present address, Pekin, Ill.

COMPANY F.—1st Lieut. Christopher H. Jergens, Chicago, Ill.—present address unknown; 2d Lieut. Henry F. Hill, Chicago, Ill.—present address, Memphis, Tenn.

COMPANY G.—Capt. Harrison C. Ford, Belvidere, Ill.—present address, What Cheer, Iowa; 1st Lieut. George B. Reed, Valparaiso, Ind.—present address, Jordan, Minn.; 2d Lieut. Henry Binker, Chillicothe, Mo.—present address, Alpha, Mo.

COMPANY H.—Capt. Frank Sawaby, Philadelphia, Penn.—present address, San Antonio, Tex.; 2d Lieut. James Murray, Kewanee, Ill.—present address, Galva, Ill.

COMPANY I.—Capt. Harvey M. Jenner, Belvidere, Ill.—present address, Chicago, Ill.; 1st Lieut. Othman A. Abbott, Belvidere, Ill.—present address, Grand Island, Neb.; 2d Lieut. F. P. Robinson, Belvidere, Ill.—present address unknown.

COMPANY K.—Capt. Joseph O. H. Spinney, Princeton, Ill.—present address, Massena, Iowa; 1st Lieut. Oliver T. Frickett, Carbondale, Ill.—present address unknown; 2d Lieut. Frank Woodward, Princeton, Ill.—present address, Chicago, Ill.

COMPANY L.—Capt. John H. Carpenter, Chicago, Ill.—present address, Chicago, Ill.

COMPANY M.—Capt. J. H. Avery, Onarga, Ill.—present address, Forest City, Ark.; 1st Lieut. Asa Cook, Onarga, Ill.—present address unknown; 2d Lieut. William Asay, Onarga, Ill.—present address, Griswold, Iowa.

The number of commissions issued to the Ninth Regiment, Illinois Cavalry, during its term of service, from September, 1861, to November, 1865, was 242, as follows: Field and staff, 46; Company A, 13; Company B, 13; Company C, 14; Company D, 11; Company E, 17; Company F, 13; Company G, 11; Company H, 15; Company I, 14; Company K, 16; Company L, 12; Company M, 18; Company non-commissioned staff, 29.

#### ROSTER OF COMPANY M.

Sergeant Joseph N. Lowe enlisted from Onarga, Ill., November 4, 1861; veteran; mustered out December 10, 1864; resides at Maxinkuckee, Ind.

Sergeant George Tolbert enlisted from Onarga, Ill., September 10, 1861; died at Reeves Station, Mo., March 31, 1862.

Corporal Robert M. Worthington enlisted from Onarga, Ill., September 10, 1861.

Corporal Frederick Birdsey enlisted from Onarga, Ill., September 10, 1861; mustered out February 28, 1865.





Corporal J. W. Follett enlisted from Onarga, Ill., September 10, 1861; died at Chicago, February 8, 1862.

Corporal Daniel P. Clark enlisted from Onarga, Ill., September 10, 1861; veteran; mustered out August 15, 1865.

Corporal James A. Montgomery enlisted from Onarga, Ill., September 10, 1861; mustered out January 3, 1865, resides at Watska, Ill.

Corporal William B. Murdough enlisted from Onarga, Ill., September 10, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Corporal Asa W. Wilson enlisted from Onarga, Ill., September 10, 1861; died near Jacksonport, Ark., June 26, 1862.

J. Edward Premiss enlisted at Chicago, November 1, 1861; promoted Bugler and discharged for disability September 20, 1862; now residing at Westerville, O.

James C. Fellows enlisted from Onarga, Ill., November 15, 1861; promoted Farrier; discharged December 30, 1864.

Mather Abbott enlisted at Chicago September 12, 1861; killed at Jacksonport, Ark., June 27, 1862.

William H. Brown enlisted at Onarga, Ill., September 10, 1861; discharged March 5, 1862; disability.

Erney Burns enlisted from Onarga, Ill., September 10, 1861; died at Memphis, Tenn., February 12, 1861, of wounds.

George H. Barrick enlisted from Onarga, Ill., September 10, 1861; mustered out June 9, 1865; prisoner of war.

Frank Blakely enlisted from Onarga, Ill., October 1, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Orville D. Broad enlisted at Chicago, November 10, 1861; veteran; mustered out July 8, 1865; prisoner of war; was captured on Shod Creek, November 10, 1864; confined in Cahaba prison and paroled in March, 1865, when mustered out of the service returned to Chicago. He has been for many years in business at the Stock Yards, Chicago; his present home and address is 4201 Tremont avenue, Chicago.

Riley Cheneworth enlisted from Onarga, Ill., September 10, 1861; died at Reeves Station, Mo., March 22, 1862.

John W. Gaylor enlisted from Onarga, Ill., September 10, 1861; veteran; mustered out July 8, 1865, resides at Chicago, Ill.

Ephram Cast enlisted November 1, 1861, rejected December 8, 1861.

John Craig enlisted from Onarga, Ill., September 10, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865; residence Brownville, Kan.

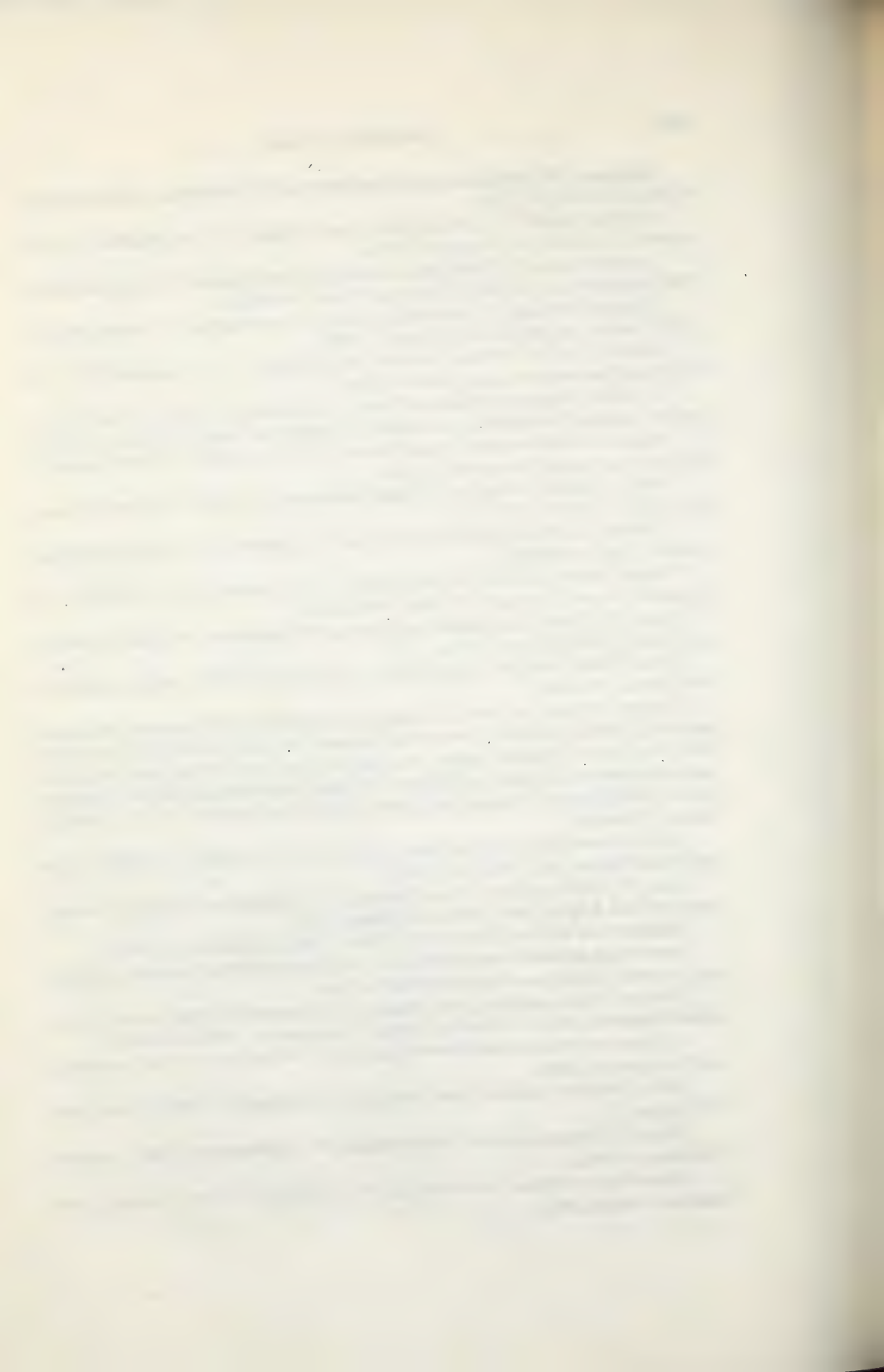
Newton Dillon enlisted from Onarga, Ill., October 19, 1861; veteran; promoted Sergeant; died at Columbia, Tenn., November 24, 1864; of wounds.

William Denning enlisted from Onarga, Ill., November 20, 1861; mustered out December 10, 1864.

James Donahue enlisted from Chicago, Ill., September 2, 1861; transferred to Company F.

James B. Freeman enlisted from Onarga, Ill., September 10, 1861; rejected December 8, 1861.

Nelson Guiles enlisted from Onarga, Ill., September 10, 1861; veteran; mustered out July 8, 1865.



George Gable enlisted from Onarga, Ill., September 10, 1861; rejected December 8, 1861.

Michael Gillen from Chicago, re-transferred to Company F.

William F. Gibbons enlisted from Chicago, September 21, 1861; rejected December 8, 1861.

Henry Holmes enlisted from Onarga, September 10, 1861; mustered out April 5, 1865; residence Onarga, Ill.

Charles Hendricks enlisted from Onarga, Ill., September 10, 1861.

Curtis L. Knight enlisted at Onarga, Ill., September 10, 1861; promoted Sergeant-Major, January 1, 1862; residence, Forest City, Ark.

Samuel Kiser enlisted from Onarga, October 20, 1861; veteran, discharged April 10, 1865; disability.

Edward D. Kent enlisted from Onarga, Ill., November 1, 1861; discharged June 11, 1862, for disability.

Edward N. Letts enlisted from Onarga, Ill., September 10, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Cavalry Lewis enlisted from Onarga, Ill., September 10, 1861; mustered out December 10, 1864.

Thomas Lewis enlisted from Onarga, Ill., September 10, 1861; mustered out April 24, 1865.

Jacob C. Lippencott enlisted from Onarga, Ill., November 30, 1861.

Patrick Langston enlisted from Onarga, Ill., September 10, 1861; dropped April 30, 1862.

Owen McMahon enlisted from Onarga, Ill., September 10, 1861; discharged September 20, 1862.

Lurian Mendal enlisted September 10, 1861, from Onarga; died at St. Louis, Mo., October 13, 1864.

Leonard J. Mascot enlisted at Onarga, Ill., September 10, 1861; mustered out March 11, 1865; now resident at Onarga, Ill.

Walter McMailin enlisted from Onarga, Ill., November 1, 1861.

Richard McTurken enlisted at Chicago, September 13, 1863. (See Company F.)

Daniel Naile enlisted at Onarga, Ill., November 2, 1861; mustered out July 8, 1865.

John Osborn enlisted from Onarga, Ill., September 10, 1861; mustered out December, 10, 1864.

Joseph Overall enlisted at Onarga, Ill., September 10, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865.

David H. Putnam enlisted from Onarga, Ill., September 30, 1861; died at Memphis, Tenn., April 10, 1864.

William H. Powell enlisted from Onarga, Ill., November 1, 1861.

Thomas G. Robinson enlisted September 10, 1861, from Onarga, Ill.; promoted Sergeant, mustered out January 3, 1865.

Nelson J. Robinson enlisted November 1, 1861, from Onarga, Ill.; drowned in Black River, Arkansas, near Jacksonport, June 22, 1862, was promoted Sergeant.

William Robinson enlisted September 10, 1861, from Onarga, Ill.; promoted Sergeant; mustered out December 10, 1864.





William Riser enlisted from Onarga, Ill., November 20, 1861; mustered out March 11, 1865.

Clark Shackleby enlisted from Onarga, Ill., September 10, 1861; veteran; mustered out July 11, 1865; prisoner of war.

Andrew J. Sellers enlisted from Onarga, Ill., September 10, 1861; drowned in Black River, at Jacksonport, Ark., June 1, 1862.

Frederick Sindon enlisted from Onarga, Ill., September 10, 1861; discharged September 9, 1862, of wounds.

William Selvey enlisted from Onarga, Ill., September 10, 1861; died at Little Black River; mustered out May 2, 1862.

Charles Shapley enlisted from Onarga, Ill., October 19, 1861; veteran; promoted Sergeant; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Martin Sutton enlisted from Onarga, Ill., September 10, 1861; died in Andersonville prison, April 13, 1864; grave 5515.

Jacob Stevens enlisted from Chicago, November 1, 1861; veteran; promoted Bugler; mustered out October 31, 1865; returned to Chicago and has been honorably connected with the fire department for many years, his residence, 3030 Wahl street, Chicago.

Abraham Smith enlisted from Onarga, Ill., November 1, 1861; mustered out January 3, 1865.

Jeremiah Sullivan enlisted from Chicago, November 15, 1861; veteran; promoted Sergeant; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Lemuel Simms enlisted from Onarga, Ill., November 20, 1861.

Manuel Simms enlisted from Onarga, Ill., November 20, 1861.

Edward Toistler enlisted from Onarga, Ill., September 10, 1861; promoted Corporal; was captured by the enemy in August, 1863; was prisoner at Andersonville; mustered out November 10, 1864.

George J. Van Wess enlisted from Onarga, Ill., September 10, 1861; died at Keokuk, Iowa, October 8, 1862.

Joel Vaughn enlisted from Onarga, Ill., November 12, 1861; dropped April 20, 1862.

Joseph Vaughn enlisted from Onarga, Ill., November 12, 1861; dropped April 30, 1862.

Samuel S. Worthington enlisted from Loda, Ill., October 25, 1861; mustered out December 2, 1864.

#### RECRUITS.

Alexander Henry enlisted from Onarga, Ill., December 1, 1861; died at Onarga, Ill., March 8, 1862.

William Braddock enlisted at Chicago, December 11, 1861; veteran; promoted Sergeant; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Isaac Brenner enlisted at Chicago, October 7, 1861; veteran; promoted Corporal; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Frederick Bohle enlisted from Chicago, January 1, 1862; discharged October 12, 1862; disability.

James Buford enlisted at Chicago, January 16, 1862; discharged February 5, 1862; disability.

Anson H. Barnes enlisted from Onarga, Ill., August 1, 1862.



The first part of the paper discusses the importance of the study of the history of the United States. It is pointed out that the study of history is not only a means of understanding the past, but also a means of understanding the present and the future. The author argues that the study of history is essential for the development of a nation and for the well-being of its people. He also discusses the role of the historian in society and the importance of the historical method.

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Samuel E. Brewer enlisted from Onarga, Ill., August 1, 1862; mustered out June 16, 1865.

Jacob E. Brown enlisted from Onarga, Ill., August 1, 1862; discharged April 21, 1864, for disability; resides at Chatsworth, Ill.

William H. Brown enlisted from Stockton, March 20, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865.

James T. Boyles enlisted from Clear Creek, March 11, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Horace M. Buisford enlisted from Onarga, Ill., June 8, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Talket Roman enlisted at Chicago, March 7, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Thomas A. Butler enlisted at Chicago, March 2, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Michael Burns enlisted from Fenton, March 7, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Charles F. Ellis enlisted at Onarga, Ill., March 5, 1864; mustered out July 8, 1865; resides at Onarga, Ill.

Henry A. Englow enlisted from Clinton, October 3, 1864; mustered out October 13, 1865; resides at Seattle, Washington Ty., Kings county.

John Bunting enlisted from Perryton, March 7, 1865; mustered out June 7, 1865.

Charles Braddish enlisted at Chicago, March 20, 1865; deserted July 19, 1865.

Thomas N. Crow enlisted from Onarga, Ill., August 1, 1862; mustered out June 16, 1865.

George B. Crawford enlisted from Onarga, Ill., August 1, 1862; promoted hospital steward.

Geo. H. Cooper enlisted from Onarga, Ill., August 1, 1862; killed at Oxford, Miss., August 13, 1864.

George D. Conady enlisted at Chicago, April 25, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865.

David Cribbins enlisted from Onarga, Ill., March 26, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Aaron Culver enlisted from Chicago, March 2, 1865; mustered out, October 31, 1865.

John H. Clark enlisted at Chicago, March 7, 1865; deserted July 4, 1865.

William Daniels enlisted from Onarga, Ill., February 1, 1862; died at St. Louis, Mo., March 1, 1862.

Barnard Dunn enlisted from Onarga, Ill., October 1, 1862; promoted Sergeant; mustered out, October 1, 1865.

Henry Dean enlisted from Coral, February 23, 1865; mustered out, October 31, 1865.

Conrad Deltter enlisted from Chicago, February 25, 1865; mustered out, October 31, 1865.

Frank Fuller enlisted from Onarga, Ill., August 1, 1862; promoted Sergeant; mustered out July 8, 1865.

James Feely enlisted from Onarga, April 1, 1862.



Charles Foster enlisted from Middleton, April 24, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865, as blacksmith.

Patrick Flemming enlisted from Chicago, March 1, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Alonzo Frisby enlisted from Apple River, February 24, 1865; died at Andersonville, September 8, 1864, grave 8186.

Adolbert W. Fuller enlisted from Fulton, Ill., October 2, 1861; discharged October 31, 1865; resides at Waterman, Ill.

Henry Farnham, enlisted from, Harlem, Ill., February 23, 1865; mustered out October 13, 1865.

William Greer enlisted from Onarga, Ill., August 1, 1862; mustered out January 16, 1865.

Alfred N. Gabel enlisted from Onarga, Ill., August 1, 1862; mustered out 1865; now a resident of Bridgeville, Ill.

Franklin W. Graves enlisted from Onarga, Ill., August 1, 1862; mustered out June 16, 1865.

Alexander Grant enlisted from Edgington, March 7, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Chaunce Haft enlisted from Onarga, Ill., December 1, 1861.

Warren Hastings enlisted from Chicago, December 15, 1861; veteran; promoted Corporal; mustered out October 31, 1865.

D. W. Hunt enlisted from Onarga, Ill., August 1, 1862; rejected September 15, 1862.

Thomas Hahn enlisted from Onarga, Ill., August 1, 1862.

David B. Howard enlisted February 1, 1863, from Onarga, Ill.; mustered out October 31, 1865; now living at Lincoln, Neb.

William T. Harris enlisted from Chicago, March 1, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Anton Hasli enlisted from Chicago, March 3, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Leonard Hoover enlisted from Chicago, March 7, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

George Hostater enlisted from Chicago, March 8, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Julius Hoover enlisted from Chicago, March 7, 1865; died July 14, 1865, at Iuka, Miss.

William H. Hannan enlisted from Chicago, March 6, 1865; deserted October 27, 1865.

Joseph W. Jones enlisted from Onarga, Ill., August 1, 1862.

Rowin R. Kitt enlisted from Pocahontas, Ark., May 2, 1862, and was discharged from the service at St. Louis, Mo., November 21, 1862, for disability, he having served with credit until sickness compelled him to go North. Of late years he has been a resident of Utica, Mo., where he has built up a fine practice in the profession of the law, and is widely known as a leading man in his profession.

Samuel Kennedy enlisted from Chicago, March 7, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.





Richard H. Kelly enlisted at Chicago, March 16, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Curtis L. Knight enlisted from Onarga, Ill., December 3, 1863; discharged July 24, 1864; disability.

Alfred C. Leason enlisted at Chicago, January 7, 1862; promoted Corporal; mustered out July 8, 1863; veteran.

Silas C. Lockwood enlisted from Onarga, Ill., August 1, 1862; mustered out June 16, 1865.

William Lewis enlisted from Onarga, Ill., August 1, 1862; mustered out June 16, 1865.

Amos P. Little enlisted from Chicago, March 7, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Michael Lorcher enlisted at Chicago, March 1, 1865; mustered out June 16, 1865.

Hudson Martin enlisted at Jacksonport, Ark., June 25, 1862; mustered out June 16, 1865.

James McMullen enlisted at Onarga, Ill., August 1, 1862.

Henry J. Marfo enlisted from Onarga, Ill., August 1, 1862.

Joseph Miller enlisted from Onarga, Ill., August 1, 1862.

Lucian P. Mead enlisted from Onarga, Ill., August 1, 1863; mustered out June 16, 1865; residence, Waukegan, Ill.

Joseph W. Morey discharged March 7, 1862.

Benjamin F. Moore enlisted from Nunda, February 23, 1865; promoted Sergeant; mustered out October 31, 1865.

James McGough enlisted at Chicago, March 1, 1865; promoted Corporal; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Christopher Montgomery enlisted from Onarga, Ill., January 4, 1864; promoted Corporal; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Owen McMahon enlisted from Onarga, Ill., March 26, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John J. Mautzer enlisted from Chicago, March 1, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Andrew Miller enlisted from Chicago, March 16, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Pendergast McGuire enlisted from Kewanee, Ill., September 16, 1861; mustered out April 24, 1865.

Thomas J. Moore enlisted from Chicago; veteran; promoted Saddler Sergeant and then First Sergeant; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Hugh McCroy enlisted from Onarga, Ill., January 4, 1864; deserted August 5, 1865.

John H. Norvall enlisted from Onarga, Ill., January 4, 1864; promoted Corporal; mustered out October 31, 1865.

George W. Norvall enlisted from Onarga, Ill., January 4, 1864; mustered out July 13, 1865, as paroled prisoner of war.

William Owen enlisted from Onarga, Ill., August 1, 1862.

Robert A. Pope enlisted from Onarga, Ill., August 1, 1862; mustered out June 16, 1865, as Sergeant; resides at Hope, Dak.

Henry Phelps enlisted from Onarga, Ill., August 1, 1862; mustered out July



8, 1865; resides at Joplin, Mo., where he is a highly respected citizen; is now, 1888, Commander O. P. Morton Post, 44; captured November 19, 1864, and confined in Cahaba prison.

William Peters enlisted from Onarga, Ill., August 1, 1862; mustered out June 16, 1865, residence Hubbell, Neb.

William H. Price enlisted from Onarga, Ill., August 1, 1862.

John Robinson enlisted at Onarga, Ill., August 1, 1862; killed near Fish Creek, Miss., June 11, 1864.

James Robinson enlisted at Onarga, Ill., August 1, 1862; mustered out June 16, 1865; resides at Onarga, Ill.

William Reynolds enlisted from Onarga, Ill., August 1, 1862; mustered out June 16, 1865.

James Reed enlisted from Lysander, February 25, 1863; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Conrad Riddle enlisted from Chicago, March 3, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Michel Riddle enlisted from Chicago, March 3, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Charles Reed enlisted from Clinton, October 3, 1864; mustered out October 13, 1865.

Justus Scheine enlisted from Onarga, Ill., August 1, 1862; mustered out July 8, 1865.

Robert M. Sutton enlisted from Onarga, Ill., August 1, 1862; mustered out June 16, 1865; residence, Del Rio, Ill.

Fredrick Shadon enlisted from Onarga, Ill., March 20, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Fredrick Schultz enlisted at Chicago, March 8, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Neal Sheets enlisted at Chicago, February 25, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

William Southwood enlisted from Chicago, February 25, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Marcus Slick enlisted from Chicago, March 16, 1864; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Charles Shoendait enlisted at Chicago, March 14, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Jacob Slick enlisted at Chicago, April 11, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

William Sewers enlisted at Chicago, April 4, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Cyrus Siders enlisted at Colona, Ill., March 31, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Phillip Smithliner enlisted from Chicago, March 31, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John A. Selzer enlisted at Chicago, April 4, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Matthias Schultz enlisted at Chicago, April 6, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.





John Schlauter enlisted from Chicago, March 30, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John Shoafstall enlisted from Phoenix, March 30, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865; residence, Beatrice, Neb.

William N. Skeels enlisted from Onarga, Ill., January 1, 1863; died at Nashville, Tenn., December 24, 1864.

Lester Thayer enlisted from Onarga, Ill., August 1, 1862; promoted Sergeant; died at Memphis, Tenn., October 1, 1862.

John L. Thomas enlisted at Chicago, April 3, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Adam Tricsman enlisted at Chicago, March 4, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John Utterstrum enlisted at Chicago, December 3, 1861.

Cornelius Vernaule enlisted from Onarga, Ill., December 11, 1861; veteran; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John A. Walter enlisted at Chicago, January 7, 1862.

Edward Wilson enlisted from Onarga, Ill., August 1, 1862; mustered out June 16, 1862.

Jerome L. Winchester enlisted at Chicago, March 20, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865, as Blacksmith.

William Wren enlisted from Thompson, March 28, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Burnard Wild enlisted from Schaumburgh, March 8, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Albert Williams enlisted at Chicago, February 25, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Charles Willis enlisted from Perryton, March 7, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

William F. Walters enlisted from Chicago, March 16, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Newton Wells enlisted from Colona, Ill., March 31, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Lyman T. Woods enlisted from Chicago February 27, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865; residence, Blue Mound, Kan.

Simeon Wood enlisted at Chicago, March 27, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Jacob Wickerle enlisted at Chicago, March 30, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

John Wilsonholm enlisted from Cordova, Ill., March, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Albert J. Woodward enlisted from Apple River, March 24, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Jacob Wolf enlisted from Niles, March 20, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Hamilton White enlisted from Chicago, March 28, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.

George W. Wilson enlisted from Black Hawk, March 26, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865.



The first of these was the discovery of gold in California in 1848. This discovery led to a great influx of people to California, and the state became a very important one in the Union. The second was the discovery of gold in Colorado in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Colorado, and the state became a very important one in the Union. The third was the discovery of gold in Nevada in 1859. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Nevada, and the state became a very important one in the Union. The fourth was the discovery of gold in Idaho in 1860. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Idaho, and the state became a very important one in the Union. The fifth was the discovery of gold in Montana in 1862. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Montana, and the state became a very important one in the Union. The sixth was the discovery of gold in Wyoming in 1869. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Wyoming, and the state became a very important one in the Union. The seventh was the discovery of gold in Utah in 1871. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Utah, and the state became a very important one in the Union. The eighth was the discovery of gold in Arizona in 1876. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Arizona, and the state became a very important one in the Union. The ninth was the discovery of gold in New Mexico in 1878. This discovery led to a great influx of people to New Mexico, and the state became a very important one in the Union. The tenth was the discovery of gold in Texas in 1880. This discovery led to a great influx of people to Texas, and the state became a very important one in the Union.

William J. Woodside enlisted from Black Hawk, March 28, 1865; mustered out October 31, 1865; residence, Grundy Center, Iowa.

Percival M. Waite enlisted from Clinton, October 2, 1864; mustered out October 13, 1865; now living at Sugar Grove, Ill.

Josiah Wright enlisted from Spring, February 15, 1865; mustered out September 29, 1865.

Edward J. Williams enlisted from Marion county, February 27, 1865; deserted August 11, 1865.\*

It will be noticed that the word "deserted" appears against the names of a number of the former members of this regiment. It will also be observed that it applies mostly to those that enlisted during the latter part of 1864 and in the spring and summer of 1865, and largely from the recruits; very few of the old soldiers are so designated.

It may be said, in behalf of some of those to whom the odium of the word attaches, that they felt that the war was over, and they took this short way of cutting military red tape and the delays thereof, and simply went home, and while it can not be considered otherwise than as disgraceful, the stigma is not so great as if they had deserted in the face of the enemy.

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\*NOTE.—There were mustered into the regiment 280 recruits who were not assigned to companies, whose names do not appear in this book.



## CHAPTER XXIV.

### THE NINTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY -- THEIR DEPARTURE FOR ST. LOUIS -- HISTORY OF THE REGIMENT -- ITS ORGANIZATION, EQUIPMENT AND CHARACTER -- SKETCHES OF OFFICERS.

*[From the New York Tribune, February 11, 1861.]*

The Ninth Illinois Cavalry Regiment, Colonel Brackett commanding, which has been quartered at Camp Douglas as a whole since the 1st of November last, commences leaving this city for St. Louis to-day (Monday), in pursuance of imperative marching orders received on Saturday morning. The departure of this regiment, necessarily occupying the larger part of two days, will not probably be completed before Tuesday night. Owing to the large number of horses, and a vast amount of stores, over one hundred and thirty cars will be required, a demand upon transportation not easily answered. The St. Louis, Alton & Chicago Railroad Company, however, are using their utmost energies to meet the call, which was made unexpectedly, and probably Tuesday night will see the regiment, which has become familiar to the public from its frequent parades, finally departed, and leaving Camp Douglas almost entirely deserted of troops.

#### ORGANIZATION, ETC.

Brackett's cavalry regiment commenced organizing during the last of August, 1861, and the first troops came into camp on the 15th of the following September. The work of recruiting was carried on vigorously and rapidly under the auspices of Lieutenant Colonel Paddock and other officers, and on the 1st of November, 1861, the regiment mustered in for pay. It is present-day an Illinois regiment, as will be seen from the following localities of each company:

Company A, Rock Island, Ill.; Company B, Geneseo, Ill.; Company C, Geneseo, Ill.; Company D, Chicago, Ill.; Company E, Lake County, Ind.; Company F, Chicago, Ill.; Company G, Porter county, Ind.; Company H, Kewanee, Ill.; Company I, Belvidere, Ill.; Company K, Princeton, Ill.; Company L, Chicago, Ill.; Company M, Onarga, Ill. The regiment now numbers 1,900 men, all told.

#### EQUIPMENTS, ETC.

The camp equipage of the regiment consists of two hundred and eighty excellent tents, costing \$29,000. The arms which have not been procured will consist for each man of one Colt's revolver, one Sharp's carbine, and one regulation saber, the aggregate costing in the neighborhood of \$15,000. Of horse equipments, there have been purchased 1,148, costing \$38 each, in all \$43,220.

The clothing cost \$50,000. During their stay in camp, the monthly bills for forage and food have been \$7,500; for rations, per day, \$139,10, or \$4,173 per month; in all, for subsistence about \$12,000.





## HORSES.

The horses purchased for this regiment number 1,115 and cost \$129,220. They are decidedly a splendid lot of animals, and are now in excellent condition, showing good keeping and skillful care. During the stay in camp, especial attention has been paid to training and drilling the horses, and they are now thoroughly versed in cavalry movements. They are of good size, in excellent flesh, and uniform in color, as will be seen by the following classification: Companies A, B, E, G, K and M have bay horses; Company C, light sorrel; Company L, chestnut sorrels; Company D, brown; Companies F and I, black; Company H, gray.

In fact it is doubtful whether any regiment has left us more thoroughly equipped with the single exception of arms in every particular. In the accomplishment of this desideratum, the regiment has had the benefit of Colonel Brackett's long experience in cavalry service, seconded by the excellent judgment and sound business qualifications of Quartermaster Price. It is not alone in the matter of war that this regiment is thoroughly prepared. The officers are men of experience and ability; the men completely fitted themselves in the cavalry drill, and have spent their camp life to good purposes, as their frequent appearances in our streets have indicated. Their excellent behavior in camp and their genuine soldierly appearance have won for them deservedly the appellation of the crack regiment of Camp Douglas. We are sure they will extend that reputation in the future.

The following is the roster of the regiment, revised and corrected:

## ROSTER.

Colonel, Albert G. Brackett (Captain Second United States Cavalry); Lieutenant-Colonel, Solomon A. Paddock; Major, Rosell M. Hough (Adjutant-Major-General Hunter); Major, Wiram F. Sickles; Major, Hector J. Humphrey; Adjutant, Thomas W. Stevenson; Quartermaster, Samuel H. Price; Surgeon, James W. Brackett; Assistant Surgeon, Charles Brackett; Chaplain, O. Winsor Briggs; Sergeant-Major, Geo. A. Price; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Edward A. Dayenport; Commissary-Sergeant, William E. Walker.

## FIRST BATTALION OFFICERS.

Adjutant, Charles M. Waterbury; Quartermaster, Joseph W. Brackett; Sergeant-Major, Henry Lutz; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Charles A. Snow; Commissary-Sergeant, Charles B. Paddock.

## SECOND BATTALION OFFICERS.

Adjutant, Samuel Rockwood; Quartermaster, Thomas E. Morrison; Sergeant-Major, James Smith; Quartermaster-Sergeant, Malcom J. Bliss; Commissary-Sergeant, Royal Neskins; Hospital Steward, Selden Miner.

## THIRD BATTALION OFFICERS.

Adjusted, Frank Cantello. Quartermaster, Frank Sheffield; Sergeant-Major, Curtis L. Knight; Quartermaster-Sergeant, William G. Morse; Commissary-Sergeant, Charles McDaniel.



## TROOP OFFICERS.

Troop A, Captain Harry B. Dough; First Lieutenant, William C. Blackburn, Second Lieutenant, William W. Benton. Troop B, Captain Thaddeus W. O. Braffett; First Lieutenant, Russon Harrington; Second Lieutenant, Arthur M. Kinzie (Adjutant to Major General Hunter). Troop C, Captain, John S. Buckles; First Lieutenant, Charles W. Blakemore; Second Lieutenant, Francis H. McArthur. Troop D, Captain, William J. Wallis; First Lieutenant, L. Cowen; Second Lieutenant, John B. McMahon. Troop E, Captain, Ira H. Giffard; First Lieutenant, Richard D. Edsworth; Second Lieutenant, Benjamin O. Wilkinson. Troop F, Captain, Bernard F. Stampoffski; First Lieutenant, Marland L. Perkins; Second Lieutenant, Erasmus G. Butler. Troop G, Captain, Henry M. Ruel; First Lieutenant, John E. Warner; Second Lieutenant, A. F. Brown. Troop H, Captain Linus D. Bishop; First Lieutenant, Edwin W. Luce; Second Lieutenant, Walter B. Anderson. Troop I, Captain, William M. Childister; First Lieutenant, Joseph W. Harper; Second Lieutenant, Leander L. Shattuck. Troop K, Captain, Charles S. Cameron; First Lieutenant, Joseph H. Knox; Second Lieutenant, William McManis. Troop L, Captain, Louis F. Booth; First Lieutenant, Charles F. Scammon; Second Lieutenant, William E. Bailey. Troop M, Captain Eliphalet R. Knight; First Lieutenant, Jacob C. Shear; Second Lieutenant, Jacob Riner.

The regiment is peculiarly fortunate in its officers. The very name of Brackett is invested with historic interest. The Colonel is pre-eminently a soldier, bronzed with warfare, though comparatively young in years; under his command a splendid future is in prospect, and wherever deeds of daring are to be accomplished and wherever the fight waxes hottest, there we shall expect to hear of the Ninth Cavalry. And, on the other hand, the officers are to be congratulated upon the general character, physical strength, genuine martial appearance and excellent drill of their command; qualities that must tell in the future, and in the present give to this command the reputation of being one of the finest cavalry regiments in the United States.

[From Andrews' *History of Chicago*, 1883.]

The Ninth Cavalry was organized at Camp Douglas, Chicago, in September, 1861, by Colonel Albert G. Brackett, of Rock Island, Ill., and was mustered into service on November 30th. Among its field officers from Chicago were Major Rosell M. Hough, formerly adj. to General Hunter, with whom he had served in Missouri, and later, Colonel of the Sixty-Seventh Infantry; Major William J. Wallis; Adjutant John H. Carpenter; and Quartermaster Samuel H. Price.

Company F was recruited in Chicago by Captain Bernard F. Stampoffski, an old and well-known citizen, who had formerly served in the Florida war for eight months, and as a member of Company F, Second United States Dragoons; was engaged in the battles of Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, in May, 1846. Lieutenant Erasmus G. Butler, of the same company served in Company E, Third United States Artillery in the Mexican War, and was at the battles of Monterey and Buena Vista. The officers of this company were exclusively Chicagoans during its whole term of service. Captain Charles S. Cameron, of Company K, abandoned a large and lucrative law business to enter the army. First Lieut-

**ARTICLE**  
The American Medical Association is a body of men who are interested in the health of the people. They are interested in the health of the people because they know that a healthy people is a happy people. They are interested in the health of the people because they know that a healthy people is a strong people. They are interested in the health of the people because they know that a healthy people is a wealthy people. They are interested in the health of the people because they know that a healthy people is a free people. They are interested in the health of the people because they know that a healthy people is a people that is worthy of the respect of the world.

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tenant Joseph H. Knox, Company K, son of Hon. Joseph Knox, was a graduate of Williams College, and had just been admitted to the bar when he joined the regiment. He served with the Ninth until April 5, 1862, when he resigned. First Lieutenant Charles T. Seaman, son of Hon. J. Y. Seaman, had just graduated from Chicago University, when he joined the Ninth Cavalry, and was elected Lieutenant of Company L, serving in that capacity until promoted Captain of Company H, January 15, 1863. During this time he also served on the staff of General Steele in Arkansas. Lieutenant Arthur M. Kinzie served with Company H until the expiration of his term, September 30, 1864.

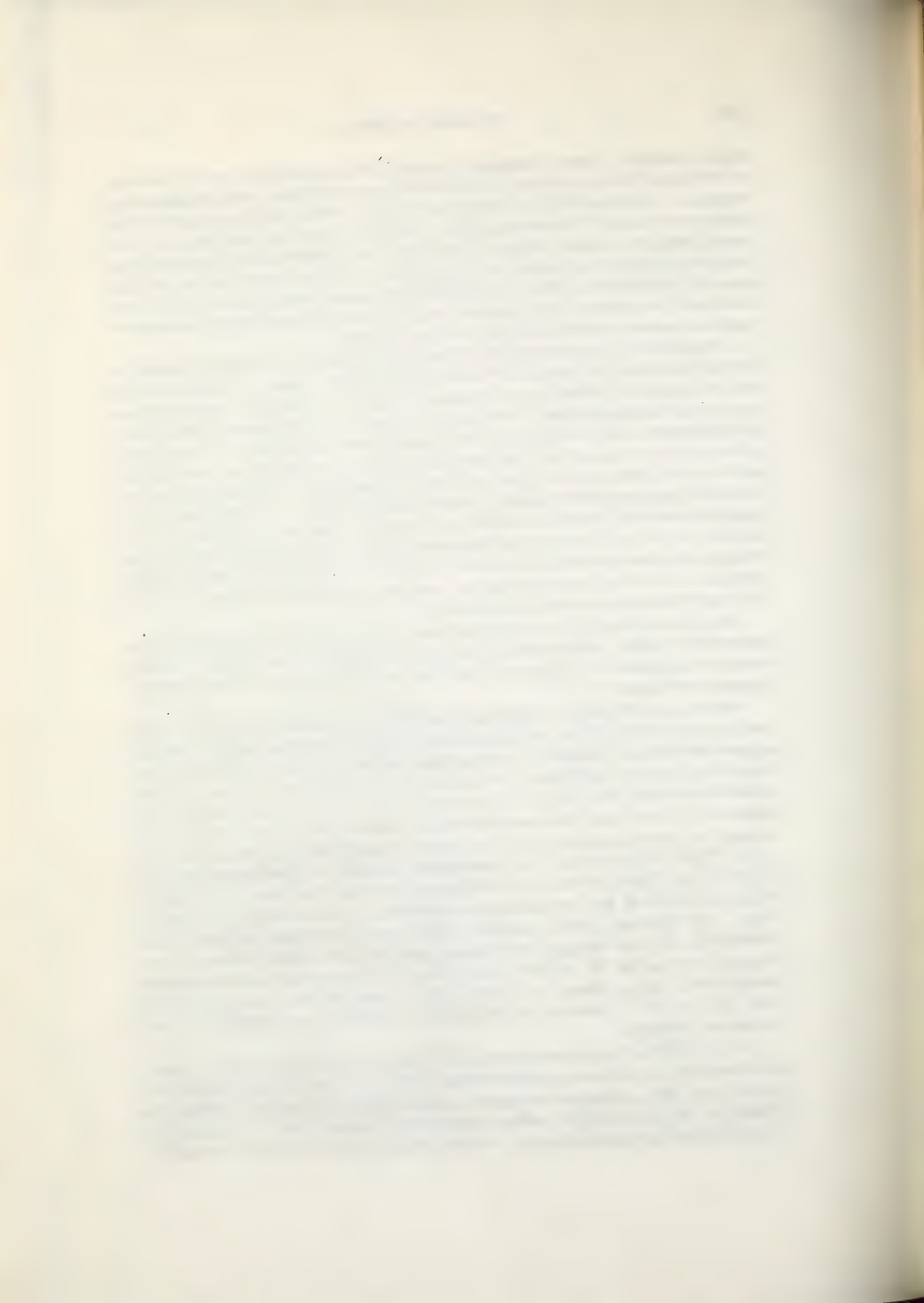
The Ninth Illinois Cavalry left Chicago on February 17, 1862, and moved to Benton Barracks, St. Louis, and thence to Pilot Knob, where it commenced its long campaign in Missouri and Arkansas, as a part of the Third Brigade of General Frank Steele's division. With that command it joined General Curtis' army at Jacksonport, Ark., on May 23d, and during June participated in two serious skirmishes in the vicinity of the camp losing twelve wounded and one missing at Waddell's plantation, on June 17th; and on June 27th, at Stewart's plantation, two killed and thirty-five wounded, Colonel Brackett being among the latter. On June 26th, the Ninth with Steele's division commenced the march to Helena, Ark., arriving July 14th. The troops suffered extremely during the march from lack of water and rations, five men of the Ninth dying from the hardships and privations endured. At Helena the regiment was assigned to the Third Brigade, Fourth Division (Hovey's), of Steele's Arkansas army.

Two twelve-pounder mountain howitzers were assigned the regiment on September 15th, which, under command of Lieutenant E. G. Butler, did good service during the expedition of General Washburn into Mississippi, of which the regiment formed a part.

On January 9, 1863, it embarked with General Sherman at Helena, and proceeded up the White River to Duval's Bluff, which was found evacuated, and the expedition returned to Helena, arriving January 23d. On April 7th, the Ninth moved to Memphis, and thence, on April 17, to Germantown, Tenn., where, with Colonel McCrellis' brigade, it was employed in scouting and skirmishing in Southern Tennessee and Northern Mississippi through the entire summer, being engaged at Coldwater on July 28th, at Granada, August 18th, at Elm, October 5th, and at Wyatt, October 13th. In November the regiment marched from La Grange to Collierville, Tenn., where it was assigned to Grierson's cavalry division, and on December 4th, took an honorable and conspicuous part in the battle at Moscow, Tenn. On February 11th it marched with Generals Grierson and Smith into Mississippi, and was engaged on February 20th, at West Point, February 21st at Okolona, and on the 23d at Mount Ivy. The following day it went into camp at Germantown, Tenn., where, on March 16th, it re-enlisted as a veteran organization. On the 17th it marched to Memphis and immediately returned to Illinois on veteran furlough.

On April 29th, the regiment returned to Memphis, and in June a detachment, with Grierson's cavalry, accompanied General Sturgis on his disastrous expedition to Guntown, Miss., acting as rear guard on the retreat of his forces. During the expedition the Ninth lost five killed, twenty-three wounded, twelve engaged, and of one hundred and sixty captured. It also formed a part of the force of General





Grierson in his expedition with General A. J. Smith to Tupelo, Miss. The Ninth forming the cavalry advance, had a severe engagement at Pontotoc, Miss., and was engaged July 14th and 15th, at Tupelo and Old Town Creek, Miss. During August it accompanied General A. J. Smith's expedition to the Tallahatchie, meeting the enemy on August 11th, at Oxford, and August 15th, at Hurricane Creek, in the latter engagement losing four killed and several wounded. On September 4th, it returned to camp at Memphis, and remained until September 29th, under Captain Blackburn, Company A. It then moved with General Hatch's division to Clifton, Tenn., where it crossed the Tennessee, and thence returned to near Florence, Ala., to meet the advance of Hood's army. On November 2d the regiment drove the enemy from a ford on Shoal Creek, where it was ordered to cross on the 11th, and strike the enemy in the rear. At the same time the brigade was to dislodge the enemy and cross at a lower ford. The command failed to dislodge the Confederates, who held the lower ford in force, but the Ninth by a sudden and unexpected attack on their rear, caused them to retire from their position sufficiently to allow the regiment to pass through their lines to the Creek, which they recrossed and joined the brigade. On November 19th the brigade was ordered to advance from Shoal Creek to Bailey Springs. It crossed the creek and advanced a short distance, when it encountered General Buford's Confederate cavalry, which attacked and nearly surrounded it. The command, however, succeeded in re-crossing at another ford and on the following day the retreat towards Nashville commenced. The Ninth was engaged November 24th at Campbellsville, Tenn., in protecting the army train, and participated in the battles at Franklin and in front of Nashville. It then joined in the pursuit of Hood's army to the Tennessee River, and, at its discontinuance, moved to Eastport, Miss., and finally to Gravelly Springs, near Florence, Ala., where it remained in camp at that point until June 23d, when it moved to Iuka, Miss., thence, on July 4th, to Decatur, Ala., and thence to Montgomery, Selma, and to Cahusville, Ala., arriving at the latter place August 20th.

On October 31, 1865, it was mustered out of service at Selma, Ala., and ordered to Springfield, Ill., for final payment, arriving on November 19th.

The Ninth Illinois Cavalry marched twenty thousand miles, and was never employed in garrison duty after leaving Chicago in February, 1862.

### HISTORY OF NINTH CAVALRY.

*[From the Adjutant-General's Report of Illinois.]*

The Ninth Regiment of Cavalry was organized at Camp Douglas, near Chicago, Ill., in the autumn of 1861, by Colonel Albert G. Brackett, and was fully mustered into the United States service by November 30th.

On the 16th of February, 1862, it started from Chicago and proceeded by rail to Benton Barracks, near St. Louis, Mo., and thence to Pilot Knob. From there it marched to Reeve's Station, on the Big Black River, and was assigned to the Third Brigade of General Steele's division, serving in the District of Southeast Missouri.

From Reeve's Station it marched to Jacksonport, Ark., where Colonel Brackett was left in command, the other portion of the division moving on to Batesville, where it joined the Army of the Southwest, under command of Major-General S. R. Curtis.



On the 21st of May, Private F. W. Pringle, of Company G, was murdered in cold blood by the rebels and his body left lying in a swamp near Jacksonport. On the 24th the regiment crossed Black River and encamped in the woods.

May 28th, five companies, under Lieutenant Colonel Hiram P. Sichel, had a skirmish with the Confederates at Cache River Bridge, routing them with considerable loss. In this affair Battalion-Adjutant Blackburn and Private Tift were wounded.

Captain Blakemore had a skirmish on the same day on the Augusta road with portions of three companies of the Ninth against a Confederate force in which two Confederate soldiers were captured, one of whom was very severely wounded.

Upon the approach of the Confederate gunboat *Mauropas*, Captain Joseph Fry, the Ninth fell back two miles and a half, when the vessel shelled its late camp with sixty-four pounders. This was on the 2d of June. As soon as the boat retired the regiment went back to its former camp.

The Confederate soldiers on the 12th of June attempted to capture a valuable train near the Waddell farm, five miles from Jacksonport, but were utterly defeated and driven off by Colonel Brackett with two companies of Missouri cavalry and four companies of the Ninth, with a loss of twenty eight killed, wounded and missing. Our loss was thirteen wounded and missing.

Captain Marland L. Perkins with his company made a reconnaissance toward Augusta, down the right bank of White River, in June, and had two skirmishes with the enemy in which a Confederate soldier was killed, and he had one horse killed and two wounded. He returned to camp June 23d.

Again on the 21th of June, 1862, a large force of the enemy attacked a government train near Stewart's plantation; it was beaten off with severe loss, and the valuable train saved. On our side two were killed and thirty one wounded, among the latter being Colonel Brackett, Major Wallis, Battalion-Adjutant Blackburn and Captain Knight. Five of the enemy's dead were seen on the ground.

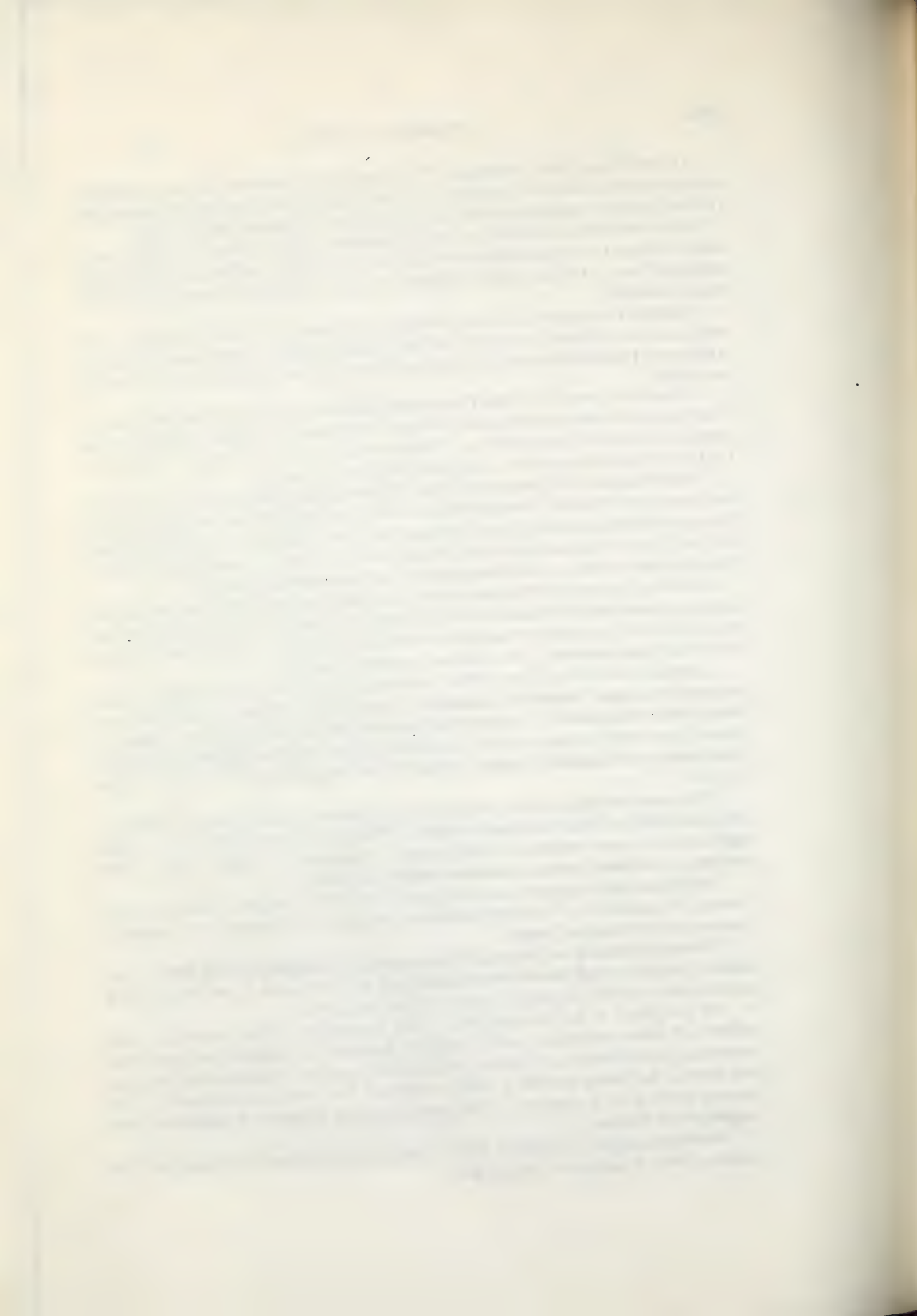
This was the day after the regiment had started on the march for Helena, with the whole of General Curtis' army. During the march five men of the regiment died from hardships, it being almost impossible to obtain water. This was one of the most famous marches of the Civil War.

At Helena the regiment was assigned to the Third Brigade, Colonel Cyrus Bassey, of General A. P. Hovey's division, District of Southeastern Arkansas, commanded by General Steele.

The regiment received two small twelve-pounder howitzers on the 15th of September, which, being placed under command of Lieutenant E. G. Butler, with details from various companies, rendered excellent service.

At the fight at La Grange, Ark., two companies of the regiment, with soldiers of other regiments, under Captain Marland L. Perkins, with the two howitzers just referred to, behaved very gallantly against a considerable force of the enemy; he losing over fifty men, while our loss was inconsiderable. This was on the 8th of November. The command also repulsed a charge of two regiments of Texans.

During the night of October 11th — four of the regiment captured a rebel picket of twelve men near Helena, Ark.





Brigadier-General C. C. Washburn led an expedition, composed of parts of several cavalry regiments, from Helena across the Mississippi River into the State of Mississippi, during part of November and December, 1862. He had a skirmish with the enemy at Okolona, on the 6th of November and at Coffeeville on the 7th, in both of which he was successful and accomplished the main object of his expedition, which was to give the leaders of the rebel forces an idea that his troops were the advance guard of a large Union army sent to cut off the retreat of General Price and his rebels from their position. Price believed it and left accordingly. In Washburn's command Major Harry B. Burgh had one hundred and fifty men of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry.

January 9, 1863, the Ninth marched with General Gorman's command from Helena to Duvall's Bluff and returned. On the 7th of April, it moved up the Mississippi River to Memphis, Tenn., and on the 13th to Germantown, where it was assigned to McCrillis' brigade of Cavalry of the Sixteenth Army Corps. It was engaged with the enemy at Coldwater, Miss., July 28th, and at Grenada August 18th, and marched to La Grange, Tenn., August 26th; made an attack upon the enemy at Salem, Miss., October 8th, and drove him from his position; met the enemy at Wyatt, Miss., October 12th, and after fighting all day the rebels fell back and retreated during the night.

November 8th, moved from La Grange to Corinth, and returned soon afterward; marched to Collierville, and was assigned to the Second Brigade Cavalry Division of the Sixteenth Army Corps; was engaged with the enemy at Saulsbury, Tenn., and on the 4th the division, under command of General Grierson, was engaged at Moscow, Tenn. In this fight the Ninth took a conspicuous part.

In January, 1864, the regiment was in the Second Brigade, commanded by Colonel Albert G. Brackett, of Grierson's Division, Sixteenth Corps, Army of Tennessee, at Collierville, and detachment under Major Ira R. Gifford had a brisk skirmish with a portion of Forrest's command, which had made an attack upon the Memphis & Charleston Railroad, in which several of the enemy were killed and wounded.

February 14, 1864, the regiment moved out by order of General Sherman against the enemy, with the Union force organized under General William Smyth Smith, Chief of Cavalry of the Division of the Mississippi, with a view to overthrow the rebel cavalry under General Forrest. He pushed across the country as rapidly as possible, crossed the Tallahatchie River at New Albany without opposition and moved on to Okolona, on the Mobile & Ohio Railway, meantime having been engaged with the enemy at West Point on the 10th of February, at Okolona the 21st and at Mount Ivy on the 23d. While a portion of the command was sent to threaten Columbus, the main body moved on, destroying an immense amount of corn, cotton, and other stores of great value to the Confederates. The regiment returned to and encamped at Germantown on the 24th of February. Although the chief object of the expedition was not accomplished, the cavalry had inflicted heavy injuries upon the Confederates.

On the 16th of March the regiment was mustered as a veteran organization, and the following day marched to Memphis, whence the men returned to Illinois on the usual furlough granted to veterans.

April 27th, the men of the regiment returned to Memphis from furlough, and



a short time thereafter a portion of them accompanied General Sturgis on his expedition against the enemy. At Gaintown, Miss., on the 10th of June, our forces met with a severe check and were obliged to give way. The Ninth formed a portion of the rear guard, losing five killed, twenty-three wounded and twelve captured out of one hundred and sixty men.

Upon the failure of this expedition another, under General Andrew J. Smith, was fitted out and marched from Saulsbury to Pontotoc, where a fight occurred on the 11th of July, and meeting the enemy in force near Tupelo, another action took place, the Confederates being driven from the field, leaving a large number of dead and wounded comrades. The next day, July 12th, a severe cavalry fight occurred at Old Town Creek, where the Ninth acquitted itself with credit, and afterwards returned to Memphis.

In August the regiment marched by way of Holly Springs to Abbeville, Miss., where it had a skirmish with the enemy, and on the 11th had another brush at Oxford. A severe fight took place at Hurricane Creek, the Ninth taking an honorable share, losing four killed and several wounded. It returned to its station at Memphis September 13.

With Captain William C. Blackburn in command the regiment moved out again on the 30th of September, and, after crossing the Tennessee River at Clifton, marched by way of Waynesboro, Lawrenceburg, Florence, Ala., Waterbury, Hamburg and Savannah to Gilton, pursuing the rebels under General Wheeler. The command returned again to Florence, and there met the advance of General Hood's army. The division to which the Ninth was attached did some hard fighting at Shaul Creek, Ala., on the 9th of November. On the 19th of the same month crossed the river and two days afterward attacked the enemy near Lawrenceburg, Tenn., the Ninth Illinois Cavalry being in the advance. Two divisions of the enemy coming up compelled it to recross the river, and in so doing one battalion becoming detached passed through the rebel line, and was compelled to remain in rear of the enemy until, under cover of the darkness, it recrossed the stream and joined its friends.

For several days after this the regiment skirmished with the enemy's advance and at Germantown, Tenn., on the 24th of November was hotly engaged. Here it kept its ground, holding back many times its own number of rebels until its ammunition was entirely exhausted, when the men fought the Confederates hand to hand, clubbing their carbines and doing much to retard their march.

The Ninth took part in the fierce battle of Franklin, Tenn., on the 30th of November, 1864, and did what was in its power towards crippling the Confederate army under General Hood. This battle was pronounced by Secretary Stanton as the bloodiest of the war, in proportion to the numbers engaged.

At the great battles of Nashville, on the 15th and 16th of December, the regiment belonged to the Second Brigade of the Fifth Division of the Cavalry Corps, and sustained its well-earned reputation for valor. It participated in a well directed charge upon a redoubt occupied by the enemy, which it carried and at the same time captured four pieces of artillery and took one hundred and fifty prisoners, sharing in the final rout of the enemy.

Soon the army of General Hood was in full retreat, and the Ninth participated in the chase which resulted in its destruction, skirmishing with portions of it at Brentwood, on the Franklin pike, near Franklin, at Timberland's Creek and

the first of these is the fact that the British  
 government has been unable to secure a  
 permanent peace in the East Indies.  
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Ross' farm. The roads had now become impassible, the rivers were filled to the tops of the banks, and the enemy could not be followed any farther. The dispirited foe was driven across the Tennessee River on the night of the 27th of December, and it being impossible to supply our army the campaign closed with the closing of the year. General Thomas, in his order respecting these military movements, said: "Although short the campaign has been brilliant in its achievements, and unsurpassed in its results by any other of this war, and is one of which all who participated therein may be justly proud." The command moved to Huntsville, Florence, Eastport, and Gravelly Springs. There not being a sufficient number of horses to mount all of the cavalry, Hatch's division was deprived of its animals, which were turned over to the other division preparatory to their march farther south, and in consequence the Ninth was dismounted and left at Eastport on the 9th of February, 1865. As horses could be obtained the regiment was again supplied and marched to Iuka, Miss., on the 23d of June, and thence to Decatur, Ala., July 4th. From there it went to Montgomery, Selma and Gainesville, and was finally mustered out of service at Selma, Ala., on the 31st of October, 1865, and ordered to Springfield, Ill., where the men received final payment and discharge.

The organization as a whole had done good service, and always bore a fine reputation. Through swamps and across rivers it had followed the enemy, amid the heat of summer and the snows of winter, and was entitled to the thanks of the State, as well as the gratitude of the Federal Government. To have participated in the Arkansas and Nashville campaigns, and received the thanks of Generals Curtis and Thomas, was something to be proud of and reflected honor upon Illinois.





## CHAPTER XXV.

### PRISON LIFE—SOMETHING ABOUT ANDERSONVILLE PRISON.

AT Andersonville prison, Ga., while our poor soldiers were being nearly starved to death and were dying at the rate of an average of over fifty a day, and while hope had fled from nearly all those who remained under the inhuman and brutal treatment of the fiends in human form, Wirtz and Lieutenant Davis (a nephew of Jefferson Davis), who was almost as brutal as Wirtz himself; at times when our poor fellows would give way to dark despair, and were envious of those who were released through the awful gates of death from this hell on earth, it is said that they sometimes gave way to the jollity of anguish and despair; such songs as the following I have been told by those who participated in the singing, were often heard:

There's a mist on the glass congealing,  
'Tis the icy breath of death,  
Here's a health to the dead already,  
Hurrah for the next man that dies.  
Then stand to your glasses steady,  
This world is a world of sighs,  
Here's a health to the dead already,  
Hurrah for the next man that dies.

The Union dead at Andersonville from March to November, 1864, was a little under twelve thousand in eight months.

### SKETCH OF PRISON LIFE.

[By Charles C. White, Sergeant of Company D.]

About August 15, 1863, the Ninth, with other troops of the command, set out on what was known as the "Grenada, Raid," one object of which was to capture and run back to Memphis over the Tennessee & Mississippi Railroad a large quantity of rolling stock known to be collected at Grenada, Miss., for safe keeping and use by the enemy where needed. After forced marches and a number of skirmishes we reached the objective point just at night of the 19th, as nearly as I can now remember, only to find that the rebels, apparently aware of our purpose, had fired the railroad bridge over the Yallobusha River, thus rendering it



impossible for us to secure the plunder, which was accordingly destroyed where it stood. I shall never forget the conflagration that ensued, and the pandemonium occasioned by the screeching of locomotive whistles, every one of which was opened by the boys as soon as they could get up steam enough for a noise. Hundreds of burning cars of all kinds made a fire such as every living man remembers who saw it.

The fire, the darkness of the night, the unearthly screech of the whistles, and the terror of the citizens, who expected the destruction of their homes, combined to make the scene a memorable one.

The work of destruction completed, and no further business appearing, our command set out on its return from Memphis and adjacent points on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad from whence it started. On the third day of the return march, it being the 22d day of March, 1863, occurred an event full of interest to the few who participated in it, the narrative of which, with its result, is the purpose of this sketch.

On the forenoon of this day came an order for the detailing of two men from each company for forage duty, their efforts to be directed to the securing of horses for dismounted men whose horses had given out on the march.

Captain Cowen directed the writer to make the detail from Company D, and obtaining leave from him to go as one, he detailed Corporal Schaffer as the other. We set out under command of Lieutenant Shattuck, of Company I, upon what proved a most disastrous expedition to those engaged in it, resulting in the death of Corporal Schaffer, a most excellent soldier, the capture of A. B. Welsh, of Company A; E. M. Thisler, of Company M, and myself. The remainder of the party, after being chased over a considerable portion of Northern Mississippi, finally, and by the skin of their teeth, succeeded in getting through to our lines, *sans* horses, *sans* clothes, *sans* everything in fact, but their bodies. Literally they "went out for wool and came back shorn." The survivors of that party who may see these lines, will, I think, agree that the latter is a pretty exact statement of the fact.

The circumstances leading to this result were about as follows: After considerable time spent in chasing some young horses over a plantation some distance to the left of our marching column, and with small results, we started for other conquests, but were discovered and pursued by a body of the enemy's cavalry that was hovering on our flank.

Lieutenant Shattuck saw the danger and attempted escape by way of a road leading in the direction we wished to go, but unfortunately, to the Cold Water River at a point where the bridge had been washed away and the water too deep for fording. arrived at the river and hoping that our pursuers were distanced or eluded, several of the men, to avoid wetting clothes, haversacks, etc., stripped and swam the stream with their horses. At this critical juncture, while some of the men and horses were yet in the river, firing began upon us from the rear. That there was a lively effort on our part to get to cover, goes without saying. It was here that Corporal Schaffer was mortally wounded, and a number of our horses killed. That more of the boys were not hit while getting out of the water, seems unaccountable, as I distinctly remember some of them ran up the river bank amid a shower of buckshot and bullets. Several were obliged to abandon



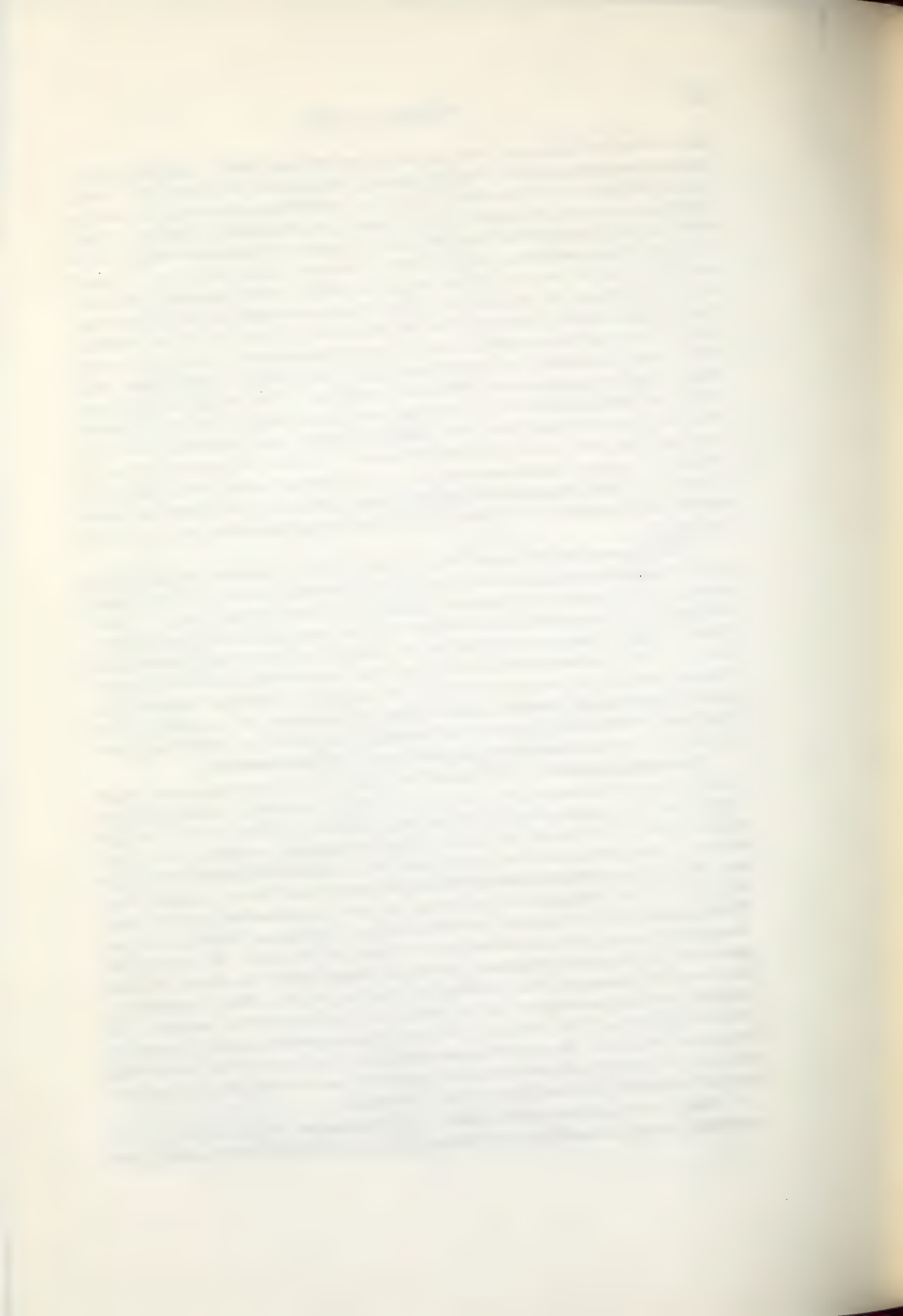


their clothes and arms and continue the retreat without them. As can easily be imagined we were, by this time, somewhat disorganized and scattered. Being among the first to cross the river, I got cover behind the nearest tree but uncomfortably close to the river and in easy range of the guns on the other side. I had, however, a fair view of the field and used my carbine to some advantage. Some time after firing had ceased and as soon as I deemed it safe to do so I slipped away from the shelter of my friendly tree in search of the coarades, but found only A. B. Welsh, of Company A. The others, as we afterwards learned, concluding that we were either killed or had taken care of ourselves, divided up their stock of clothing between them and continued the retreat. After considerable adventurous wandering and artful dodging of dogs and bushwhackers, they finally reached camp in a badly battered condition. From what was told me I judge that the aggregate stock of clothing owned and worn by that crowd on that occasion was really small, and much damaged, that it was somewhat *decollé* in style, and that some of it did *not* fit the wearer "just like the paper on the wall," that there were not pantaloons enough to go round and some were obliged to clothe their lower limbs with badly fitting under garments. For these and other reasons they avoided public thoroughfares and sought the privacy of the by-ways and bushes.

Finding ourselves alone and left to take care of ourselves, Welsh and the writer sought the road and soon came face to face with a squad of the enemy coming from the other direction who had been attracted by the firing. Retreat seeming out of the question we surrendered as prisoners and were hurried off to Panola, Miss., thence in a day or two to Grenada, where we had a view of the landscape under rather different conditions than those to which I have referred. The still smoking ruins visible on every side, and to which our attention was rather discourteously invited, seemed to be an annoyance to the citizens of the place, and we overheard remarks that caused us to fear that possibly we were disliked by them because of our supposed part in the destruction.

Their denunciations of "Yankees" in general, and of the two present in particular, took a wide range, and were from "lively to severe." Some even bordered upon the profane, and altogether they were of a nature to make us feel uncomfortable. However, our guards stowed us carefully away in the second story of a brick business house that escaped the conflagration, where a few days later we were comforted by the sudden appearance of our fat and genial friend, Ed. Thisler, of Company M, to whom we gave a most enthusiastic welcome. Though somewhat embarrassed by circumstances, Thisler was himself, and soon composed his mind into rest, so as not to lose any of his flesh. He was of the party that got away with Shattuck, became separated from it in a quest for food (Ed. was always hungry), was gobbled and sent to join us. This is perhaps a suitable place for the writer to pay a tribute to the cheerfulness, patience, and quick-wittedness of E. M. Thisler. In him the fire of good cheer and companionship never went out. He never became discouraged, and was always ready with some new scheme or device to break the monotony and to mitigate the unpleasant and uncomfortable conditions of our prison life.

After a week or two spent in our "upper chamber" at Grenada, we were marched across the country one hundred miles east to West Point, on the Middle



& Ohio Railroad, and sent to Atlanta via Meridian, Selma and Montgomery. It was our good fortune on this march to fall into the hands of Captain McMahon, of a Mississippi regiment, a cousin of our Lieutenant McMahon, of Company D. He was genial, had a failing for the native peach brandy, was mellow under its influence and treated us with special consideration because of our relations to his cousin.

After a sojourn of about two weeks in the Atlanta "bull pen," as it was called, the representation of the Ninth, together with a large number of other prisoners that had been gathered there, were shipped by rail via Augusta, Columbia, Charlotte, Weldon and Petersburg to Richmond, where we were confined for a short time in the famous Libby prison. We were kept here, however, only long enough to be searched and robbed of any valuables that had escaped the notice of the other spoilers in whose custody we had been. Up to this time there might have been some excuse for the forcible exchanges that took place between us and our captors, as they were in need of the plunder. We acknowledged the force and application of the Jacksonian doctrine that "to the victor belong the spoils," but the robbery officially perpetrated upon us at Libby by and with the consent of Major Turner, the prison commandant, was without excuse and contemptibly mean. In order to induce prisoners to voluntarily give up concealed money and valuables that a search might not disclose, they promised the return of them when we should be paroled or exchanged, but said that everything withheld and discovered by search would be confiscated, and no restitution made.

Upon such representations many surrendered money, watches, rings, etc., that up to this time they had successfully concealed. In no single case, so far as I was ever able to learn, did these thieves return a dollar or an article secured in this way. Similar methods were pursued by this chivalrous officer when coffee and meat were sent by our Sanitary Commission under the sacredness and implied integrity of a flag of truce, for the relief of the starving prisoners on Belle Isle in the winter of 1863-64. It is to the everlasting disgrace of the Confederate authorities at Richmond, and of Major Turner in particular, that this agreement for the application of their supplies was violated by their confiscation in part, at least to the use of the Southern army.

After a brief stay at Libby, we were transferred to Belle Isle and our real imprisonment began. So much has been said and written descriptive of this by other prisoners of war, that little need be said here. Belle Isle is, as its name implies, a beautiful island. It is situated in the James River opposite the northern side of the city of Richmond. The central and upper portion is a beautifully wooded hill while the lower end spreads out into a smooth, grassy, and in places sandy plain studded at its edge by handsome trees.

The prison camp was on this flat portion and at the extreme southern point. It consisted of about three acres—possibly a little more—enclosed by an earth embankment, and covered with tents. After the battle of Chickamauga, and until March, 1864, over ten thousand men were confined within the embankment, and when they laid down for the night, the ground in the tents and between them was entirely covered. For a time prisoners were allowed during the day access to the river to bathe and obtain water for drinking and cooking purposes. When, however, the number was increased by the arrival of the Chickamauga prisoners

The following is a list of the names of the members of the American Medical Association who have been elected to the office of President of the Association for the year 1917.

Dr. J. C. Brannan, of the State of Ohio, was elected President of the American Medical Association for the year 1917. He is a member of the American Medical Association since 1885, and has served in various capacities, including President of the Ohio Medical Association, President of the American Medical Association for the year 1910, and President of the American Medical Association for the year 1911.

Dr. J. C. Brannan is a graduate of the Ohio Medical College, and has been a member of the American Medical Association since 1885. He is a member of the American Medical Association for the year 1917.

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this privilege was taken away, and water could only be obtained from barrels sunk into the sand to the level of the river inside the embankment. That the sanitary condition of the camp was wretched, and the mortality among the prisoners was frightful, need not be told. Insufficient food and of bad quality soon induced the diseases that carried hundreds to the "Yankee graveyard," on the north side of the camp, and bestowed upon many of the survivors the heritage of a "broken" constitution. Thisler's cheerfulness and fertility of resource stood him in good place here. He was a natural "rustler" and strictly first-class forager. Here his talents sought a new field, and he became a noted "trader on Main street," that is, he bought articles of food of the guards in the night at an enormously high price, and sold them next day at a profit, for notwithstanding the lying and searching on the part of Turner and his subordinates, a good deal of money found its way onto the island.

The currency was both greenback and Confederate scrip, and the standard rate of exchange during that winter, even with our guards, was ten of the latter for one of the former.

As this clandestine commerce with the guards could only be carried on in the night, the industry of counterfeiting greenbacks was for a time quite a flourishing one, and many a confiding "Johnny" parted with his dozen alleged apple pies for a worthless piece of paper representing a five dollar greenback. Thisler was a "trader" from away back, and by this means did he preserve the roundity of his person, which was and still is, so prominent a feature of his make-up. Welsh, naturally slim, soon became more and more so, and the necessity for an extra hitch in his waistband became a frequent one. But thanks to Thisler's thrift and the fact that "Andy" was something of a rustler himself. He got through fairly well, though not without some permanent injury to his health.

Some time early in the winter an arrangement was made between the Commissioners for the exchange of prisoners, by which a quantity of clothing was sent by Uncle Sam to his destitute boys on Belle Isle, and a committee of our officers, who were prisoners in Libby, was appointed to its distribution and to make the proper records. This duty was very elaborately and thoroughly done, and the winter was so far fortunate as to be selected as one of the secretaries for the committee, which consisted of General Neal Dow, Colonels Von Schroeder, Boyd and White.

The work was done outside the camp, the members of the committee coming over every morning and going back at night.

The change from constant confinement in Libby was such an agreeable one to them that they were not in haste to finish the work, and it was late in the winter when it was finally completed. The secretaries were allowed to remain outside the embankment all this time in a tent provided for them, and so escaped many of the hardships of life inside.

About the middle of February, 1864, a removal of the prisoners from Belle Isle to Andersonville was begun, and a William Welsh, of Company A, of our regiment, who was a fellow-prisoner with us, was taken, I do not remember when nor where, went out in the first five hundred lot, supposing they were to be paroled. In vain I urged him not to go, assuring him that, from information I was able to obtain, they were to be sent south. He was determined, however, saying that



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his condition could not be worse. He went and has never, to my knowledge, been heard from since. Doubtless his bones lie at Andersonville with those of thousands of other patriots, while some of the responsible instruments of their death are making laws for the Government of this country.

On March 7, 1864, a lot of five hundred were paroled, Thisier, Welsh and myself being of the number. We went by flag of truce boat to City Point, and were there transferred to the steamer City of New York, over which floated the flag now more dear to us than ever before, and taken to Annapolis, Md., thence to Parole Camp at St. Louis, where we were exchanged May 7th, and immediately rejoined the regiment at Memphis in time to participate in the campaigns and fighting of that summer, under General A. J. Smith.

### RECOLLECTIONS OF ANDERSONVILLE AND OTHER PRISONS.

*[By William Rudder, Corporal of Company G, Ninth Illinois Cavalry.]*

In a skirmish at the burning of a bridge on Wolf River I was ruptured and otherwise injured by my horse falling on me while crossing a culvert, and being unable to ride, I was left at La Fayette, Tenn., on the Memphis & Charleston Railroad.

On the 4th of December, 1863, a detachment of the rebel General Forrest's cavalry captured this place, and I was among the prisoners. I was the only one of my company captured. Four of Company H, and John Diets, Sergeant of Company A, were captured at the same time; only one other of Company G was in any of the prisons where I was confined, and that was James Perry, of Wheeler, Ind. We were taken first to Holly Springs, Miss., thence to Oxford. I was unable to walk and was allowed a horse the first afternoon. There were about fifty prisoners in all. We were put aboard the cars at Oxford, and taken to Brandon, where we were kept two days. Here the rebels marched us around the town and showed us the damage done by our cavalry a while before. Some of the prisoners would curse the guards, and quarrel with them, and were punished; those who kept still were not molested at this place.

Dan O'Mara, an Irishman of Company E, had been paroled a short time before, and when recaptured wore a pair of very nice boots. These the rebs took from him, and gave him an old pair of shoes. Dan threw the shoes as far as he could and went bare footed, and so remained until he died in Andersonville. I traded my boots to one of the guards for a pair of old shoes and five dollars in Confederate money. This money I used in Cahaba to buy peanuts with.

We were kept two days, and then taken to Cahaba and quartered in an old tobacco warehouse. During the three months we were here we had enough of corn meal, but very little meat. The rebs slaughtered about five thousand hogs, and gave us the upper parts of the heads and other offal. The prisoners were required to go out and work on fortifications, and were given extra rations for so doing. This I refused to do when called on, and I never was compelled to do any such work while in prison, nor was I ever punished.

I escaped from Cahaba three times, but was recaptured each time in from one to six days. Once when we went out through the tunnel four of us secured horses of negroes and rode all night. At daylight we came to a side board at cross road, and found that we were back within four miles of the prison; we turned



our horses loose, and went into the swamp and hid in a hay stack, but we were found by the hounds in the evening. Only one man of our regiment died at Cahaba while I was there. His name I do not now remember, but he belonged to Company E.

About the last of March we were taken from Cahaba to Andersonville; there were about four hundred in all. We were taken part way in a steamboat, I think as far as Montgomery, thence by railroad. The officers and guards told us we were to be exchanged; this was done to prevent our trying to escape on the way. My partner while in prison was Ferdinand Miller, of Paducah, Ky. He belonged to the First Illinois Cavalry, and was one of Sherman's body guards, and had been captured at Collierville, Tenn. While at Cahaba each man was given a blanket; these were taken away when we left. My partner and I managed to keep ours by taking off our clothing and wrapping the blankets around us under our shirts.

After reaching Andersonville, we sold our blankets for ten dollars in greenbacks; with this Miller started a chuck luck bank.

In Andersonville the prisoners were badly treated, in many cases the guards were brutal. A log was placed across the creek near where it entered the prison, this log along the stakes of the *dead line*. The prisoners would crawl out on this log, and reach out under the dead line in order to get water farther up the stream. For this the guards would shoot them, claiming that they had violated the rules by crossing the dead line. We were sometimes given nothing but corn meal. This some of the men would eat raw causing them to have fever. They would then go to the creek, and lie in the water during the heat of the day, at night they would crawl out on the bank and die. If a man gave up hope of getting out of prison he was sure to die.

One boy of Company H grew despondent, and said it was no use trying to keep up any longer. He went to the creek, washed himself, came back to his quarters and laid down. I was digging out a pine stump near his quarters, and I talked to him trying to cheer him, but it was no use, in a few minutes he was dead.

If the prisoners would get together in groups to talk or for any purpose, the guards would make this an excuse and would fire into the crowd, always wounding and sometimes killing some of the men.

James Perry, of Company G, died here of scurvy some time in August, 1864.

About the 1st of September, 1864, they commenced moving the prisoners from Andersonville to Charleston, S. C. I went about the 10th of the month. My partner, Ferdinand Miller, was too sick to go. Poor fellow, he died about a week after I left him.

At Charleston we were placed around the court house, the rebels thereby, hoping to prevent the Union forces from shelling the city; failing in this they moved us to the fair grounds.

We were kept here about a month or six weeks, and then taken to Florence. This prison was like Andersonville, and the fare and treatment was worse than any I saw anywhere else.

Thus far my health had been good, and I had stood the rough fare of the prisons without any signs of weakening, but while going from Andersonville to





Charleston eighty of us were put in a tight box car, and the doors closed. We almost smothered, as the night was sultry. I was overcome with the heat, and did not feel well after this. When we reached Florence the weather was growing cold, and the frosts were very heavy every morning. My shoes were gone, shirt gone, breeches were worn off to the knees. In this plight we were compelled to stand in the frost for half an hour every morning for roll call. The veins of my legs had turned black, and my teeth were loose from scurvy, and I was going down rapidly, when there was a special exchange made of the sick and wounded, and I was sent to Charleston; thence to Annapolis; about the middle of December, 1864, was furloughed home for thirty days, then reported to Annapolis, and was sent to Chicago, and mustered out May 15, 1865.

### ANDERSONVILLE PRISON, GEORGIA.

[By D. L. Talcott, of Company I.]

Andersonville prison was established during the winter of 1863-64, and the first installment of prisoners arrived the latter part of February, 1864. It is some sixty miles south of Macon, Ga. It was formed by hewn pine logs, twenty-five feet long, five feet of which were planted in the ground, standing side by side, forming a wall twenty feet high and extending the entire circuit of the prison, sentry boxes were placed at intervals along the top. It proved an impassable barrier between the prisoners and liberty. The space enclosed was about twenty-seven acres. The stockade was the longest from east to west and the ground sloped from each end toward the center which was a quagmire and over which flowed a small filthy stream of water, the said stream having first washed through the rebel camps, consequently it was unfit for bathing even, but it was the only water supplied for drinking and all other purposes until during a rain storm in August, 1864, when a spring of clear, cold and sweetest of waters broke out on the north side between the quagmire and the summit of the bank and near the western line. The spring seemed a Providential dispensation and by many prisoners was ever after called Providential Spring. About a rod from inside of the stockade was an established line three feet high, made of light strips of timber, called the dead-line, which to touch or pass was death at the hands of the sentinel above. No shelter was furnished and very few had even a blanket to protect them from the weather. Clothing was never issued and the scenes of men in rags and filth beggars description. The food was unfit for human beings. It consisted principally of coarse corn meal, ground, cob and all, with an occasional scrap of meat and sometimes a few buggy cow peas. These meager and poor rations were issued irregularly and in such small quantities that it is a wonder that a man survived thirty days of such dietary. A pack of bloodhounds was kept to track and pursue escaped prisoners and very few succeeded in escaping. Outside of the prison stockade was another small stockade called the Hospital, but little better for the sick than was the prison. Most of the inmates of this "hospital" lay upon the ground without even straw for a bed and often without a blanket. Old worn-out fls and tents were provided for shelter. They were a better protection from the rays of the sun than from rains and chilling blasts.

The prevailing diseases were scurvy, diarrhoea and gangrene. The medical treatment was comparatively worthless, and did probably as much harm as



good. Each medical officer seemed trying or pretending to do work which would require at least from twenty to twenty-five to do. Filth and vermin reigned supreme, the ground in many places appearing to be alive with maggots. The festive gray-back covered the earth and every thing above it. Flies swarmed over everything, depositing their eggs in the wounds of the living, and in the mouths of the dead. The death rate was terrible. Of forty-six thousand prisoners who passed through the gates of Andersonville, during its existence of fourteen months, over thirteen thousand died, and are buried there. The average of deaths daily was thirty. This great mortality was not referable to climatic causes or to the nature of the soil and waters. It was a cold blooded premeditated plan to unfit every Federal prisoner for bearing arms again. Every comrade should feel proud of the record of the Union prisoners. The Ninth furnished its share of the victims. We who went through the fiery furnace of Andersonville prison cannot command words to express the horrors, the torments, the sufferings which we endured. We were daily offered personal liberty, clothing and food, if we would only take the oath of allegiance to their government, and enter its service either as soldiers or laborers. We scorned their offers, refused life itself, preferring death to dishonor. Oh, it took grit to die by inches. It took nerve for one to suffer day after day with no star of hope to encourage.

There is no question but that Federal prisoners, by resisting these offers, took greater chances of death than those of our soldiers in the army. Proud are we of the fact, that despite the inhuman treatment and the daily invitations given them, but few deserted the old flag or proved disloyal to their country.

No tongue or pen can ever describe the awful sufferings inflicted upon the loyal and heroic men in those Southern hell-holes.



## CHAPTER XXVI.

SKETCHES BY CAPTAIN H. M. BUEL, H. A. HAWKINS, W. H. HECKER, GEO. W. OLMSTED, T. M. EATON, E. P. OTT, P. B. BOWSER, S. D. CLELAND, G. M. KELLEY.

THE following are extracts from letters received from Captain H. M. Buel, Company G, and will be read with interest by his old comrades.

[By Captain Buel.]

The reason we were in an Illinois regiment instead of an Indiana one was owing to the following facts: I went to La Porte, Ind., with the Fourth Indiana Battery, intending to enlist with them if I could not find any cavalry, but meeting Lieutenant Huntington, was informed that Colonel Brackett was raising a cavalry regiment by authority of the President to be called "First Western Cavalry," and wanted me to go back to Valparaiso and help him raise a company.

Having had good success in recruiting I brought my men to Chicago; arriving there on the 14th of September, 1861, spent the night at the Briggs House, and the next day marched to Camp Douglas, and was assigned to some barracks just evacuated by an Illinois regiment.

We were the first company to arrive in Chicago, but Captain Burgh was first to go into camp with his company on the morning of the 15th, and his being the first company filled was given the letter A. Before the regiment was full enough to muster the President issued an order that all such troops should be mustered as State troops in the State where they rendezvoused, as complaint was made by the Governors of the several States that it was taking their men away, and the draft would come harder. You see the men who were home making money, and grumbling all the time about the war were afraid they would be drafted.

We were credited to the State of Indiana, and some of the boys made a big fuss on account of being obliged to muster into an Illinois regiment. A camp of instruction was formed, and we did duty in beating up for volunteers. February 17th we started for the front, arriving at St. Louis on the 19th; went into camp at Benton Barracks, and celebrated Washington's birthday by a street parade and listening to a speech of General Strong, a drizzling rain falling all day.

March 1st, left Benton Barracks for Pilot Knob, Mo., arriving there on the 2d, and on the 7th started for Greenville; camped the first night on Marble Creek. The 8th we reached Marshes' Mill and were soon on the road again, stopping at 11 p. m. at Bailey's, and remained there until the 11th on account of rain and high water, then resumed our march and camped in a pleasant little valley, where we procured hay and corn from a "Secesh." March 13th we arrived at Reeve's





Ferry, Black River, swam our horses across, and the wagons were ferried over. The regiment remained here until the 8th of April doing picket duty and foraging. A severe storm of wind and rain blew some trees down, killing one horse for Major Humphrey, and one from my own Company G.

April 8th, camped at Vandever's (a Union man) farm, and on the 9th at Power's Mill on the Little Black River, remaining here and scouting around until the 21st, when we marched to Martins on Logan creek.

The next day arrived at Currant River, crossed this stream on the 24th, and on to Pocahontas on the 28th. May 1st, moved on to Davisonville on the Black River in Arkansas; May 2d, crossed the river, and camped at Clear Lake; the 3rd at Lawrence, and the 4th we camped at Bird's Point. That night Captain Buel was ordered to take fifteen men and go back twelve miles to capture Captain Childers and Dr. Worley, two noted rebels, but, however, we failed to find them. May 5th, the regiment marched to Jacksonport on the White River. May 7th, Companies G and M were sent back to Bird's Point under command of Lieutenant-Colonel Sickles to do guard duty, where we remained till the 16th, when these two companies rejoined the regiment at Jacksonport. May 22d we crossed the river and established "Camp Tucker" on the 27th Colonel Sickles was ordered with a part of the regiment to Augusta, Company G was the last to cross the ferry, and by the time we were over the others were out of sight. The Colonel missed the road to Augusta and went to Cache Creek; Company G kept the right road and marched along that day. In the afternoon we met Lieutenant Shuttlesworth and his command drawn up in line across the road. We charged into the rebels and scattered them, and continued the chase four miles. That night we staid at Shuttlesworth's house, went on to Augusta and remained over night, returning the next day again staid over night at Lieutenant Shuttlesworth's house returned to Camp Tucker, May 30th, where we found the other part of the command, they having had a severe fight at Cache River. June 2d we were obliged to leave Camp Tucker on account of the gunboat shelling us out, but the only damage they did was to scare one of our mule teams, which ran away, upset the wagon, and scattered things generally.

The regiment moved back from the river a few miles to Gallaway's, where we remained a short time, and then returned to Camp Tucker. June 26th we left with General Curtis' army for Clarendon; on the 27th left Jacksonport, and camped at night at Village Creek; July 1st, marched as far as Dr. Pickett's, here some one burned the Gin House, and General S. Steele ordered Colonel Brackett with his regiment to watch and guard the ashes as a punishment. After about half an hour we were relieved and went back to camp, General Steele having by this time found out that it was not any of our men who fired the "Gin." It was here that General Curtis first gave free papers to the darkies. July 3d, we marched to Augusta and celebrated the 4th in the general way. On the 9th we arrived at Clarendon, where we had been told we should meet transports and gunboats with a plenty to eat and drink that was good, but we were disappointed for there was nothing of the kind there. On the 11th we broke camp for Helena, arriving there July 14, 1862.

About the 17th of September a part of the regiment went down the river as far as Laconia, crossed through the catabrake to White River and back to Hel-



ena, an eight day's trip. While going up the river Captain Buel's horse jumped overboard and swam up the left bank of the river, where the rebs were. We persuaded the Captain of the boat to go over on that side. We put out a plank, and the horse seemed glad to be led aboard again:

Captain Buel was in command of a part of the Ninth on the 8th of March, with Major Walker, Fifth Kansas Cavalry, passing through La Grange and Marianna, Ark., to Big Creek, where he burned two houses, and had to build a bridge in order to cross the stream, and while doing so, a Vidette was killed. April 7th, left on transports for Memphis, Tenn.; marched to Germantown on the 13th; while here we received our first rifles. May 21st, had a skirmish with the rebs at Byhalia, and on the 23d, another fight at Senatobia; drove the rebs to the Tallahatchie.

June 7th the regiment marched to Pottersville, and on the 8th to Byhalia and Mount Pleasant, and after an uneventful trip returned to Germantown on the 9th. On the 16th of June again moved out on a scout into Mississippi, skirmishing more or less, but nothing of special importance occurring, returned to camp June 23d. July 16th another scout, this time north across Wolf River, through Hickory Withe and across the Hatchie, returning by way of Fisherville, Sinms and Collierville. August 13th the regiment moved out and reported to Colonel Wallace of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry at Collierville commanding the brigade. On the march to Grenada, built a bridge across a stream, passing through Coffeeville and Water Valley on the 17th, arriving at Grenada a little before dark.

The rebels had burned the bridge, and our regiment being in advance forded the river below the old bridge. Here we destroyed a large amount of corn and other property; back in camp the 23d.

October 4th we had a skirmish with the enemy at Lockhart's Mill, and on the 8th, at Salera, participated in the fight which lasted from 12 m. till dark. Company G with other companies of the Ninth were ordered to the front to support the battery, and were under a heavy fire from the enemy's artillery and infantry. We were with Colonel Hatch in pursuit of the enemy under the rebel General Chalmers, and at Byhalia, Miss., and participated in the engagements for three successive days. At Wyatt we were the support of the Ninth Illinois Infantry. The engagement lasted until dark, when the regiment was ordered to advance and take possession of the houses in the town occupied by the enemy. We drove him across the river, they leaving all their dead on the field, and we also captured a number of prisoners, and also prevented them from destroying the pontoons; returned to camp October 16th, having marched over three hundred miles, and participated in five engagements.

January 17, 1864, Company G, under command of Captain H. M. Buel made a charge on a large rebel force at the Coldwater, Tenn. The brigade at this time was under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Wallace, of the Fourth Illinois Cavalry. We had one man wounded; Lieutenant S. O. Roberts lost his horse, shot while in pursuit of the enemy.

February 11th the regiment under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Burgh left White's Station. Captain Buel in command of the First Battalion made a charge into Aberdeen, remaining there all night and nearly all the next day; captured a number of prisoners, and among them some Confederate officers and a





good many stands of arms and horses and mules in large numbers, arriving at West Point on the 20th, fighting on the way; remained there all night but did not unsaddle. On the morning of the 21st the fight began, which lasted for four days, front and rear, and after a hard march we reached camp at Germantown, February 25th.

[Contributed by S. D. Cleland.]

November 27, 1862, Major Burgh with one battalion of the Ninth marched with Generals Washburn and Hovey into Mississippi on a scout, taking with them three days' cooked rations. The command embraced about fifteen hundred cavalry and between three and four thousand infantry. General Washburn commanded the cavalry, and General Hovey the infantry. The cavalry pushed on ahead, marching across the bottoms, reaching the mouth of the Coldwater on the evening of the 28th, having captured a number of prisoners during the march, he found a company of the enemy on the opposite shore, and guarding the ferry. They were all gathered around the camp fire, dancing and having a good time, when we sent a shell through their fire. They were completely surprised, and left on the run at once, leaving about thirty stands of small arms, which we captured. The 29th was spent building a bridge, and the infantry having overtaken us, the prisoners, some fifteen or twenty, were turned over to them. The cavalry then started on a forced march for Grenada. Marching all night, passing through the little town of Charlestown, halting about twenty minutes to feed, then marched until noon of the 30th, then halted again, then forward reaching Hardy Station on the Memphis & Grenada Railroad, stopping long enough to burn the railroad bridge and a train of cars; forward again to within one and a half miles of Grenada, where we burned out two culverts, and tore up the track of another road. While we were at work two trains of cars loaded with rebel troops came into Grenada, but we finished our work right under their noses, and then, as there was getting to be too many enemies, at 5 p. m. we countermarched on our track. About 8 p. m. it commenced raining, and kept it up till next day; again feeding our horses near Charlestown, where we halted some time for a rest, and all sleep well right through the rain pouring down upon them, with no protection but a rubber blanket. We had marched eighty-five miles without stopping, and had been hard at work destroying railroads, and had been forty-eight hours without sleep, thirty-six of which were in the saddle.

At 7 a. m., December 1st, we started and marched through Charlestown to a little stream called the Yacona, where we found three regiments of infantry encamped, the rest having been left to guard the bridge over the Tallahatchie. When we arrived about sundown, jumped off our horses, made a little coffee, and had just dipped out a cupful, when word came that the pickets were surrounded. The coffee had to be left. We charged down the hill to the river, but the enemy were on the other side. A few shells drove them off and they troubled us no more that night. We then made a twelve-mile dash to Panola, where a force of fifteen hundred Confederate troops had camped just before our arrival, but on account of the cannonading at the river the night before, they had left.

December 3d found us in the saddle in the road to Oakland, distant fifteen miles. No incident or opposition until within one mile of town, when we heard



a single shot in front, and on a hill a little to our left. The first Indiana cavalry with their battery of four steel guns was in the advance, with the Ninth with their two howitzer's next. No attention seemed to be paid to the shot (evidently a signal) but the command moved on until near the edge of town. The enemy was secreted in a dense grove of young oaks that still held their leaves. There we were met by a shower of balls which rather demoralized the First Indiana, and being followed by a charge by the rebels that they were driven back before they had a chance to form, leaving two of their guns in the hands of the enemy.

The Ninth was ordered into line on the left of the road, and came into position in good style under Major Burgh, and opened on the enemy with their guns. The first fire brought down some of the horses on one of the captured guns, thus preventing its being carried off. We then gave them such a hot fire that they left the field. The rebels gave us one shot from the gun they had captured that struck the tree under which I was standing about ten feet above my head. Officers and men begged the privilege of charging the enemy to retake the other gun, but General Washburn would not give the order, so they got off with it much to our disgust. The Indiana boys had previous to this always called the Ninth, "Gunboat," in memory of our retreat at Jacksonport from the rebel gunboat, but this put an effectual stop to that, for when that name was raised we always asked them, "if they did not want us to go to Oakland and get that other gun," and it always acted as a stopper. The boys in charge of our guns deserve special mention as being very efficient, as cool and collected as if on drill. A number of the Indiana boys were wounded, but we came off free. We took as prisoners, one Colonel, one Chaplain, one Major, two Lieutenants and a number of privates, two of the latter being mortally wounded.

We felt our way slowly into town, which was made with considerable circumspection on account of a masked battery of *dummy guns*, which we felt compelled to flank. Here we lay in line of battle all night, then marched back to the Mississippi River, December 6th, at night, and was obliged to camp in the mud, which was frozen hard ere morning, and the command suffered intensely from the cold, and Sunday morning, December 7th, we were carried over the river to camp at Helena, and thus ended one of the hardest trips I was ever on with the regiment. The weather was very wet and miserable most of the time, the roads bad, and our work almost constant day and night from start to finish.

December 11th Lieutenant Bailey, of Company L, was taken prisoner while visiting some ladies outside of the lines. December 24th, ordered over the river again, marched through rain and mud to Moon Lake and on to the Coldwater, and then hurried back to Helena, reaching camp the evening of Christmas day, not a jolly Christmas by any means.

January 10, 1863, the regiment moved with a large command mostly on transports down the Mississippi to the mouth of White River and up that stream as far as St. Charles, Du Vall's Bluff, and one gunboat going up as far as Des Arc, arriving back at Helena January 21st, where we found our old camp occupied by negroes with the *small poor*, so we had to seek new quarters and built again, some of the boys digging into the side hill making a regular dug-out habitation.

On the 7th of April the regiment moved up to Memphis, Tenn., on the steamer Illinois, and soon after went into camp about two miles from the landing. April





10th Major Burgh returned to the regiment, and as a part of the result of his trip we soon after received new tents, horses and carbines. April 13th, went to Germantown, Tenn., and there camped with two tents to each company, and raining like fun.

At the fight at Wyatt on the Tallahatchie, October 13th, the Sixth Illinois Cavalry opened the ball and was followed by the Ninth Illinois Infantry, then the Ninth Illinois Cavalry was brought into action. We were within two hundred and fifty yards of the enemy's line, and the fighting was very severe until about 7 p. m., when they fell back over the river, trying to destroy the bridge, but we drove them from it and held the river.

It rained very hard all the time of the fight, but the men paid no attention to it, but kept up the fight in good shape. The enemy left fifteen dead upon the field besides those they carried off. The next morning a force was sent over the river a mile or two, but finding no enemy returned, and we started back joining General Sweeney and the infantry, and camped for the night. The boys were shooting hogs for supper, and some rebels in the neighborhood took it for a fight, and about thirty of them came dashing up the road to help them. Before they were aware of where they were the pickets gave them a volley, which brought down some of the foremost men, and then charging them took about fifteen of the rest prisoners with their horses and arms.

October 15th the command split up and went through the country burning all the forage to be found; camped that night at Quinn's Mill, and returned to camp the 16th.

December 4th, a severe fight at Moscow, Tenn., in which our Sergeant Major Fitzpatrick and General Hatch were wounded; December 8th, re-enlisting for the veteran organization.

December 22d the regiment started for a scout, Colonel Burgh in command, after Forrest, who was north of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad. Companies A and G were at La Fayette. December 27th Forrest struck the railroad at that point, and attempted to cross Wolf River. The two companies held him for about two hours, when they were forced to fall back. It was here that Joe Kell, one of our best boys, received a ball through the right shoulder that crippled him for life. Reinforcements were asked for from Collierville, and about sixty of us were gotten together and made the trip of eight miles in short order, meeting the boys about a mile out of La Fayette on a run, and the rebels after them, raising a yell, our party dismounted and deploying into the woods, and the other boys rallying, we drove the enemy back into the town, but as Forrest was said to have fifteen hundred men, and we only about one hundred and fifty, they soon had help enough to send us back on the road to Collierville.

All that afternoon we fought Forrest, while we fell back gradually, and at Collierville we laid under arms all night with the enemy close by also under arms. In the night the regiment came in, and Forrest left with his train and conscripts. We were held thus till evening before we were started in his pursuit following him, passing through Hudsonville, and drove his pickets into Holly Springs. On the morning of December 30th, we marched westward as far as Dick Taylor's plantation, where reports were brought in of Collierville being threatened by the enemy. Company A was sent with dispatches (by way of Holly Springs)





for the Seventh Illinois Cavalry, and came near having a fight with some of our own men by mistake in the dark.

One funny occurrence took place here. When the advance guard came out near Holly Springs, they discovered a party of eight rebels, and charged them at once capturing two. One proved to be a Confederate soldier home on furlough, who was to have been married that night, and oh! how he did beg. "He must go back," and offered all kinds of inducements to let him go. Some of the boys offered to *take his place*, but that did not seem to satisfy him, so we took him along, and his bride-elect had to wait. We returned to camp at Collierville, December 31st, Forrest having made good his escape across the Tallahatchie River.

A good deal of blame was attached to General Tuttle for Forrest's escape by the men, but they may not have known all about the circumstances in the case, during the fight with Forrest at La Fayette.

At Collierville we made several stands against him until we were flanked, when we would fall back and form a new line. One of those lines was formed in a little bottom with a high railroad embankment upon our left. The most of the boys were behind a rail fence on the right of the road, while a few of us were behind stumps, trees, etc., on the left of the road, till we reached the embankment, those of us on the extreme left behind a clump of bushes watching the enemy, as their line came out on the top of the hill. When we opened on them there was an officer on a gray horse riding down their line, and J. Eberhart, F. Mills, and myself were trying to down him, but as it was long range, we failed. The enemy flanked us on the right, and the command was given to "fall back," but we were so interested in our game that we did not hear the order, and the first thing we knew the firing ceased altogether, and on looking around to see what the matter was, we found that we were alone, and a long line of the enemy charging up behind us.

Our file holder was coming toward us yelling and also swearing at us a little, for a set of fools, "come out of that." His name was Fin Broderick, and it was lucky for us he was a brave fellow or we would have been left with the enemy. As it was we made a rush for our horses, mounted them quickly and started. We could not scale the embankment: there was only one way open—right down the road parallel with the enemy's line. Eberhart slapped his old mare with his hat saying, "Come old Sally, if you ever did any running in your life, now is your time." Away we went, the rebels closing nearer and nearer, and we hugging our horses' necks, closer and closer. All along that line every fellow taking a pop at us until we passed the end of it, and struck the crossing and went flying across the railroad bank beating the enemy by about forty or fifty yards. Dashing up an open side hill we got nearly out of their reach, and slackened our pace. I rode in between Lieutenant Roberts (I believe) and another soldier, and we dropped into a walk. Just then, spat came a bullet striking the Lieutenant's horse in the hips, rendering him lame, almost at the same instant as we turned our heads to see where the horse was struck, a bullet coming with a dull thud struck the man on my left right between the shoulders. He turned white almost instantly, and straightening up in his saddle, and turning his head from side to side over his shoulder, and catching his breath in gasps, "I-I-I-g-g-g-guess it did not go in," and we just had to laugh, we could not help it, and after finding out to a certainty



that it was a spent ball that had struck him (and it hurt too) the man also laughed.

February 11 the Ninth moved with the cavalry command of General Smith and Grierson toward West Point, Miss., and at Pontotoc, our regiment took the advance and moved swiftly southeast through Okolona, and on to Aberdeen; struck the pickets north of town, and charged them at once, taking a number of prisoners, following the rest on a run charged over a covered bridge across the creek into town. Quite a number of troops were drilling on the bottoms and commons, and our attack was so sudden and unexpected that they scattered and broke in different paths and stampeded at once. Lieutenant Hillier with ten men pursued a party of twenty-five down the Tombigbee River bottom road. The Lieutenant and myself, outgoing the rest of our party, captured three prisoners. On our way back with the three men, we came to an opening in the woods at the corner of a plowed field on our left, where we saw two rebels walking their horses through the plowed fields, trying to make the woods close by in their front. Two of our boys were after them, but the chances in favor of the rebels gaining the wood and getting away. I told the Lieutenant I was going to try a shot, but he thought it was no use as it was getting dark, and it was seven hundred or one thousand yards away. I said it would not cost much any way, and turning my horse sideways I fired with a Sharp's carbine at the leading man, striking him in the side and rolling him from his horse. The other man immediately reined in his horse and our boys captured them both. The man was not dangerously wounded. That I believe was the only time that I was positive of doing any execution, but as there was only one shot and that mine, I felt justified in claiming him for my man. I am glad to say that he was not killed.

The cavalry command continued the march to West Point, and then had quite a severe engagement, and were obliged to turn and begin our retreat northward, the Confederates following us, and we continually fighting for three or four days until we reached the Tallahatchie River and reached our camp at Germantown, Tenn., February 26th.

#### EXTRACTS.

[Contributed by H. A. Hankins, Sergeant Company D., Ninth Illinois Cavalry.]

Left Camp Douglas, Chicago, February 17, 1862, at 12 o'clock, M.; arrived at Benton Barracks, Mo., the next day. A large and very fine parade of the military at St. Louis on the 23d; March 1st the last battalion left for Pilot Knob, Mo., arriving there Sunday, the 2d, and staked tents in the mud Monday, the 2d, frozen hard. Tuesday, March 4th, there being a vacancy in Company D, the members petitioned Colonel Brackett to allow them to hold an election that he would recognize, but it was too late, thereupon the Colonel issued an order "that all promotions must be in their regular order."

On the 6th and 7th the regiment moved out on the march for Black River; four inches of water in the tents; occupied a large barn for the night; much rain; waited here two days for the water to subside, then moved on to Patterson.

March 13th crossed Black River into Hardee's old camp, and were welcomed by the Thirty-third Illinois Infantry; weather much warmer; flannels a burden. March 16th marched to the Little Black River Mills, twenty miles, to grind corn for rations.





March 24th Major Wallis sent in command of a forage party, returned with some prisoners, horses, mules and grain. April 2d, heavy rain storm with high wind; blew down some tall trees and killed two horses. On the 5th, left camp for the Little Black, and then moved to Currant River, where, by order, Hardee's old hospital was burned. This was the first order to burn anything ever received by the Ninth. Then march on to Pocahontas and Bird's Point, and reached Jacksonport May 5th. At Bird's Point some of the boys found some meat and sugar hidden, and the Quartermaster paid for it. May 16th General Steele moved from this place, leaving Colonel Brackett in command of the post.

May 18, George F. Walker wounded while coming out of Augusta with dispatches. Joseph Hickson and James Conner also attacked while bearing dispatches; two horses killed. The men came in while Company D was making for the river. Before the arrival of the gunboats a female of the snuff-dipping persuasion put her head out of a window and called to a chap named Andrews, "Is that what you call skedaddling?" Andrews pulled his revolver and said, "I will make you skedaddle." She did not want to exchange any further compliments.

June 8th, Paymaster here to-day; June 16th, Lieutenant Benton, of Company A, started for St. Louis with dispatches; June 22d to 24th, the following troops arrived: First Indiana Battery, Third Iowa, Eighth Indiana, the Thirty-third Illinois, and the Eleventh Wisconsin; General Steele also arrived; ponton bridge laid and troops crossed.

The Ninth Illinois Cavalry occupied this point continually, from the fifth day of May until the present date, June 26th, when the camp was moved back from the town. The regiment kept pickets around this place for a week at a time. Horses were kept saddled ready to move. When a company came in from picket in the forenoon, they were allowed to unsaddle until near sundown, then all had to saddle up. Our rations consisted much of the time of corn meal, coarse ground, and fresh pork, some of the time without salt.

June 25th, stopped at Stewart's plantation, and found plenty of corn on the Robinson plantation, some three years old, also three barrels of molasses and sugar and a barrel of whisky.

Monday, June 7th, cutting through the "blockade" where trees had been felled across the corduroy road. Here occurred one of the sharpest-fought battles of the war. Only five hundred of the Thirty-third Illinois, and four small steel rifle cannons belonging to the First Indiana Cavalry against a large Confederate force; five of our men killed and thirty-five wounded; the enemy's loss one hundred and ten killed, and many wounded. The action lasted thirty minutes; no more fighting after this place was passed.

The regiment reached Helena July 14th. To give the reader some conceptions of the hardships endured in the way of diet, imagine going to a slough or swamp for water to drink, and find your path beset with the water moccasin from three to five feet long, and not procured very easy then from among the big cypress. Dip your "Blickey," made from an old oyster can, and raise it to your lips, and take one swallow. It now seems but a dream, nevertheless true, as many of the Ninth Illinois found, could we even gather a part of the record of those buried at Helena. A few days after the regiment had camped on the point above Helena



there was a detail for the regiment to report with teams for forage to the Third or Fourth Iowa. When the command had assembled we counted seventy men, besides the wagoners, and the only officer a duty sergeant. The officer in command of the expedition came up to me and asked for the officer in command, and I told him "We had none." He replied "Very well, fall in." Now a regiment going into the field February 16, 1862, with one thousand sixty-five men, and before the 10th day of August, only seventy men that could go on a scout, will give some idea of the effects of Arkansas swamp's water.

Looking back to-day and knowing the effects of drinking such poison, it seems a wonder that any are left to tell of the terrible scourge of fever the men went through. These times were something besides "playing soldier." A campaign has some life in it, but when men have to stand idly by and see such suffering, and not be able to alleviate or avoid it, is a feeling one does not care to have repeated.

August 30th, nearly half of the company have gone on the hospital boat to St. Louis; October 9th the regiment moved below Helena on the sands.

James McBride, Regimental Saddler, died October 13th. October 14th the well men ordered out on the Clarendon road to the Beech woods, three miles from town. Here was the best water we ever got in Arkansas. A well had been sunk in the Chalk hill until a living steam of water was obtained, all of the men at this place were hearty. October 18th, promoted to-day to Orderly Sergeant.

November 6th, started on a scout; camped twelve miles from Clarendon. The command divided here, returning on different roads marching towards Marianna. Ran into a yellow jacker's nest, which made things pretty lively, while the fusillade of hornets kept their "business end" in operation.

We moved early, and soon the advance sent a courier stating that the "Johnnies" were in line. Captain Perkins told him to return to his command and clear the road, which he did. In the meantime Captain Perkins gave the order to charge, and right well was the order obeyed, but as soon as the noise of the battery reached the ears of those in line, they charged to the rear. The next time they formed in line was at or near Marianna, but we could not get the battery anywhere near them. We moved on towards La Grange, Ark. About the middle of the afternoon they made another stand. I think it was a Fourth Iowa officer reported them in line to Captain Perkins, and said, "What shall I do, charge them Captain?" Perkins replied "Charge them! Charge them! to hell, damn them." He turned his horse about, gave him the spur, and away he went charging them to the Arkansas Brush, which was no easy thing to do, as both their horses and men were trained to that kind of business. We then moved on to La Grange, and forming in line on the right of the battery, and down the hills and were preparing to feed, when they charged up the road almost to the mouth of the guns, and the new Sharp's rifles were more than they could stand. After receiving their contents, they fell back as fast as they could. The results of the day were nine prisoners and ten killed and wounded.

We marched this day forty miles, fell in line six times, and had three fights and there were six or eight of our command wounded.

November 27th, started to Delta, crossed the Mississippi, and moved at five o'clock A. M., marched all day, arriving at the Coldwater and the Tallahatchie.





taking all their pickets, and gaining possession of the ferry before they could cut the rope.

Major Burgh was in command of the advance, and it must have been something of a surprise to those rebel soldiers sitting quietly in camp to be greeted with shell and minie-balls, while smoking their pipes. Our force was set to building a ponton bridge, and the next afternoon moved over the river, and started on a good round trot and some of the time on a charge. November 30th, burned two bridges, and tore up some of railroad track. December 1st, marched to within ten miles of Panola, having a skirmish while passing through Charleston.

December 3d, moved to Oakland; near there, in the advance, General Washburn and the First Indiana Cavalry, with four steel rifle guns, were ambushed. The General's horse was killed and six of the First Indiana wounded, then our battery came up and gave such free discharges of canister and shell, that the rebs only got away with one gun and killed fifteen horses. One of our guns was dismounted here and we moved it into town and camped in line of battle.

December 4th, raining all day and returned to camp. The Fifth marched to the Tallahatchie crossing on the pontoon. General Washburn put his hand on every man of that command as he stood on the pontoon, placing his hand on the shoulder of each trooper to steady him, and not let one crowd another, until all were over, others of his staff were with him. As soon as we were all over, the bridge was destroyed, and we moved four miles to camp, this being the first night since the 28th of November that we could really sleep safe and not expect to be called during the night. Our sleeping on unginued cotton eighteen inches deep under a shed was a luxury. The pontoon we had was on the celebrated "Yazoo pass." General Washburn was very careful of his soldiers. When marching, he would not allow them to turn out for him if it could possibly be avoided, himself and staff taking the side of the road so as not to make it harder for those on the march. At the end of this campaign in Mississippi, General Washburn personally highly complimented Major Burgh for his gallant conduct and the efficiency of his command.

January 2, 1863, ordered on a two days' march, marching twelve miles to get between the picket line and La Grange. It was raining all this time. Suddenly a vidette came in and reported the enemy in force. At 5 o'clock, moved north, and came to a house of feasting and dancing, and such a scattering for the rear of the plantation was seldom seen. Mr. McCulloch, a connection of the Confederate General (now our scout) with another soldier, came suddenly into the camp of the noted guerrilla band, he seeing their predicament shouted: "For God's sake send up the battery." Of all the saddle slinging that then took place, that beat all. Having thus diverted their attention they rejoined the command.

Our forces then moved forward as rapidly as possible with the howitzers, but the birds had flown. All the houses here but one was burned and a considerable amount of corn and provisions was destroyed. There were some amusing scenes that night as standing in line near an enemy, but so dark that no movement could be made, some going to sleep and falling against their companion, who would fall against his neighbor, then in the daytime riding over the corduroy road, the horses' feet going down in the slush and spilling his rider into the mud. But all got off without any serious disaster.





The reader of to-day may think this would be funny, but thirty-six to forty-eight hours of such amusement was what sent so many to early graves.

We returned to Helena the next day bringing in ten prisoners

January 11th a part of the command marched across the country to the White River, while a large fleet of gunboats and transports moved down the river and around; a very hard and disagreeable march; heard firing at Arkansas Post; moved by way of Clarendon, and are short of rations. 14th, raining in torrents, and no breakfast; corn meal now a luxury. On the 15th reached the White River at Clarendon, and have rations; snow eighteen inches deep. January 20th, ordered to return: Company D, rear guard, was fired on at night, and could have no fires during the night. All had to keep moving, as it was so damp and cold. Captain Cowen reported for duty February 2d, having been on the sick list, with the exception of thirty days, since July last. April 6th, Adjutant-General Thomas at Helena, to authorize the raising of ten regiments of colored troops. April 7th, ordered to Memphis. I do not think there ever was an order given to a regiment that was more welcome.

June 4th, received a furlough for thirty days, and take charge of the remains of Comrade John W. Wisner, who died to-day. July 7th, in St. Louis; the news of the fall of Vicksburg. In less than two hours it seems that the whole city is on the street. July 10th, arrived in camp. July 18th, Lieutenant McMahon, with twenty men from B and H, sent out after some Confederate troops who had made an attack and captured some soldiers and seven railroad hands. The Lieutenant overtook the enemy, recaptured our boys, killed a lieutenant, wounded some and brought in four prisoners. This was the second officer we had killed, besides some soldiers, having captured also a number of prisoners from this rebel force.

August 13th, 1863, moved to Collierville, on to Byhalia, thirty miles; plenty of peaches, apples, watermelons, etc.; then on over the Tallahatchie River; on the 15th to Oxford and Water Valley (rightly named); forward to Coffeeville, with some skirmishing. Arrived at Grenada on the 18th. At this place many acres of corn burned, and seventy locomotives disabled. One engine was fired up with as much steam as was thought proper and sent down the road. It met the troops coming from Vicksburg, and soon ran off the track. One of Company A's men had a hand-to-hand fight with a rebel, and brought his opponent in with horse, saddle and equipments. Company D moved over the river, and was on picket northwest of Grenada.

August 20th, moved early towards Panola. This is the same territory we were in last December; crossed the Tallahatchie and camped. Here we captured a prisoner; he was hid under his chimney; back to Germantown on the 21st. August 24th, moved to La Grange, Tenn., to the old camp of the Second Iowa. September 13th, started on a scout; marched to Bolivar, crossed the Hatchie, on to Denmark station, Jackson and Montezuma, and the 16th to Pochontas. From the evening of the 13th to the evening of the 16th we had but one day's rations. September 18th, Company B detailed as couriers for General Sweeney. October 9th, Lieutenant McMahon, with eight men and myself, go to Colonel Rice's, as couriers to Davis' Mills.

On the 11th the General crossed Wolf River eight miles forward; heard the



attack on Collierville. General Sherman was there; moved back four miles; myself and squad returned to La Grange with dispatches for General Blair. On the 12th marched to Hudsonville, a veritable cross roads, it was here that a second Iowa soldier, in moving a pile of bricks to fix a place for his coffee-pot, unearthed seven hundred and twenty-five dollars in specie, mostly in gold.

October 13th moved to Holly Springs. Our advance under Lieutenant Kelly saw a rebel vidette just giving his horse the spur for Holly Springs, the country being open the boys followed. There was one horse belonging to Louis Andrews that proved too fleet for Mr. Reb. After the first quarter he began to close upon the vidette. He fired one shot from his carbine, while running, then drew his revolver and sent two more shots, and the Johnny pulled in his horse. When the boys came up and asked him why he halted, he replied: "He had shot on both sides of my head, and close over it, and did not dare to risk another shot." We moved within four miles of Chulahoma, and met Hatch's command returning from his fight with Chalmers.

During all the way from Collierville, myself and a squad of twenty men had been detailed to carry dispatches from General Sweeney to General Hatch, not a pleasant job for a dozen men to return where fifty had come in and some of whom had been captured. I shall not soon forget the starting out, and meeting unexpectedly a body of men, also the conversation between Generals Sweeney and Hatch. After the first salutation General Sweeney said: "Why did you not report oftener?" Hatch replied: "I did not think that the emergency justified it as I have lost some men already." Sweeney's reply was: "I have a mind to place you under arrest." "Well, I suppose you can act your pleasure about it, but I was acting under orders especially from General Hurlbut." This reply cut the General awfully. The 15th to the 20th of October moved from Chulahoma to Quinn's Mill; crossed the Coldwater to Early's Grove, and back to camp, bringing in a large amount of cattle. The 29th General Sweeney and Colonel McCrellis had some talk over our company, the General wishing to take us with him, while Colonel McCrellis does not want the regiment separated. We were ordered to return to the regiment October 31st. November 3d marched to Moscow, and scouted till about the 7th, when the regiment was ordered to Corinth; scouted hereabouts for a couple of weeks, and back to Collierville the 22d. On the 25th again to Germantown to Hickory Wiche and Quinn's Mill, which we burned, and went into camp sixteen miles from Fort Pillow; weather very warm, and while at Covington, the boys found five barrels of high wine and whisky, and some of the companies did not have enough sober men to take care of their horses for two days. We moved near Summerville and confiscated a lot of horses and mules and arrived back to La Grange, December 1st, where we corralled the stock.

We then moved out to Saulsbury, and camped within six miles of Pocahtantas; moved back at 1 o'clock and skirmished with the enemy before light, driving them until we came to Big Gulf beyond Saulsbury. Our howitzers not having range enough to reach them, Colonel Hatch began to move by the flank; the rebels moved off farther south; our loss none; we captured nine prisoners.

December 4th, moved from La Grange to Moscow; here found the enemy in ambush. I was riding between the guns of our battery and had got part of the





way to the river and the bridge, and then saw that I could not get but one way and that was to jump off the bridge, which I did, and tied my horse, and went out near the river in the front line, and remained there until the firing ceased on that side of the bridge. Then I came back to where the small redoubt was and passed to the rear, and Colonel Hatch had just been wounded, and a colored soldier killed. I went with our line to the other side, and the bullets made the water fly lively. After passing over the bridge I came upon one of the boys with his hand in the water searching for his gun. "Sergeant Murray what are you doing here?" "I am hunting my gun." At that moment he picked it out and said, "One of Company E's men and myself were captured, and the two men quarreled over his Colt's rifle, so he tried the experiment of falling down and dropping his gun in the water." Murray said that there were many men killed and wounded there.

General Forrest, who had been raiding in West Tennessee, soon after was wanting to get back south, and to General Tuttle (the man who had just been running for Governor in Iowa on the copperhead ticket) was intrusted the duty of preventing his return.

December 25th, the regiment being out, a squad was ordered to La Fayette and across Wolf River to Fisherville to see if Forrest's videttes were in the neighborhood. We left La Fayette at night and crossed over the bridge, there being a foot passage, we swam our horses, and went to Fisherville; then we moved down the river six or seven miles, then back to Wolf River bottoms, then again to the bridge. We afterwards learned that some of Forrest's command had been in Fisherville the same day, and were only a mile away, when we were in town, and back to Collierville. Near noon we were ordered to reinforce Company A at La Fayette. On arriving at the crossing we found Company A, Lieutenant D. Hillier in command, being steadily pushed back. We then took the offensive and crowded their advance back, until they were reinforced, when we commenced falling back from one advantage to another, waiting their advance until they were near enough to give them all we could before they could flank us, then mount our horses, and fall back to another shelter. Just before night they had succeeded in getting a line long enough to overlap our line on both sides of the road (our line was then in command of Captain Foster of the Second Iowa Cavalry).

We were not ordered back until the rebs had passed our right with their left, and were charging on our line with their mounted troops, and we a half a mile from our horses, as they had been moved back out of range. The only thing that saved our whole command from capture was a high rail fence. That kept their cavalry from overtaking us. I got behind another trooper, or I certainly would have been taken prisoner. Corporal W. W. Bower, Company D, was captured here and taken before General Forrest, and he said, "Well, Corporal, you have been a little unfortunate. How many men have I been fighting this afternoon?" He replied "About one hundred and fifty of the sick and cowards of the Second Brigade." "You do not need to tell anything but the truth." The Corporal replied, "You have had the brigade to attend to on the other side of Wolf River, as they have been gone for four days to La Grange."

We were pushed back till the guns of the fort could reach them, and they



did not care to take a night matinee. The next morning they had all moved toward Holly Springs. Our brigade now came in and we were all ordered on a five days' scout: moved near Mount Pleasant and camped. December 29th, moved to the head of the Coldwater, and on the 30th, west and north across the river and camped, returning to Collierville, December 31st.

January 1, 1864. To-night the coldest night since we left Chicago in 1861; 12th, the rebels put a torpedo on the railroad track, and had a fight. 24th, inspection and review by Col. A. G. Brackett now commanding brigade. The Colonel left us for St. Louis, February 8th. February 11th, broke camp and moved across the Coldwater to Byhalia, on to the Tallahatchie; skirmished across the river; counter-marched to Waterford the turning toward Rocky ford, and moved to New Albany; camped fifteen miles from there, until the 14th moving then toward Okolona.

The 17th. The three brigades came together. 18th, moved at daylight, captured two wagons, one Surgeon, two Majors, one Captain and Lieutenant, and some privates at Okolona; moved to Aberdeen by dark; marched thirty-five miles; moved early to Prairie Station and burned a large amount of corn and cotton; then south skirmishing all the afternoon; drove the Confederates and camped at West Point.

February 21st. Ordered to fall back and moved early; our brigade in the advance yesterday, in the rear to-day, marching over the same ground we fought over yesterday. The rebel advance was close on our rear, and heavy fighting until dark, when our regiment gave them such a warm reception they followed us no more that night.

The 22d. The two brigades of McCrellis and Warren, with First Illinois Light Artillery that was with the Sixth Illinois Cavalry, took the rear, and by 11 o'clock the enemy had stampeded them, and captured all but one gun. The Second Brigade halted and formed a line and checked the advance of Forest's forces. We had a number in our brigade wounded, some killed and some lost as prisoners.

To retard our progress we had twenty-five hundred mules (as fine as I ever saw), some horses and two thousand "smoked Yankee soldiers" without arms, camped near Pontotoc. The next morning, the 23d, started early, and commenced fighting at once. The Second Brigade fought all day, or until noon. As we were then across the Tallahatchie, the rebels concluded it not safe to follow us any further. Here the brigades separated. 24th, moved toward Holly Springs. 25th, to Hudsonville. Here Christain Jergens was killed by guerrillas, and a number of our men captured near La Fayette; captured a guerrilla captain, and as he attempted to escape his guard from Company F killed him. March 10th, ordered to Fort Pickering; the veterans went up the river the 18th.

March 27th, the non-veterans of the Sixth and Seventh Illinois Cavalry came in. Lieutenant-Colonel Hepburn ordered all non-veterans to a camp east of Fort Pickering, generally designated as the "Bob Tail Camp." The Colonel called them the "Provisional Regiment." His disciplining the regiment was, however, of short duration. As his night bugle sounded "taps," there was a stray bullet went through his tent that ended the taps, so those "Bob Tails," as they were called, did pretty much as they pleased.

Friday, April 29th, Martin J. Smith was hung. He was a smuggler and spy.





and acknowledged the sentence to be just. The regiment back from furlough April 29th.

Colonel Hepburn found it an uphill business to keep the gay and festive "Bob Tails" in subjection, and it was not long before his health failed, and he reported to the hospital in Memphis. After this the Provisionals had things pretty much their own way until the return of their regiments from the North; many a tilt was had with the Provost Guard. A little incident in point: A trooper coming one night from the town to the Provost Guard, the officer ordered the guard to arrest him, and he retorted with an order to go to h—l, and then started for camp. Here occurred a race, as both were mounted. When they reached the provisional camps' line and were passing over one of those swell embankments, the trooper's horse fell, and then a shout went up. The camp turned out to see the fun. The Bob Tail left his horse, dropped his arms and ran for the first tent, crawled into that, and then into another, and was soon apparently fast asleep, and the officer was glad to get away from the crowd with a whole skin. During this time, the men had many of them obtained detective passes, and no doubt made some considerable money, as well as gathered some important information. The citizens coming in with cotton, taking the oath of allegiance, and getting and obtaining passes to go outside the lines again. These men were considered fair prey for our men, and were compelled to divide after they got out the lines by those lying in wait for them.

June 18th, I was detailed from the regiment to report to Captain Knight, at Fort Pickering, and on the 25th the postoffice of the fort was placed in my hands.

September 18th, left Memphis for Springfield in company with the First Battalion, my term of service having expired, and mustered out September 22, 1864, thus ending my career in the volunteer service of the United States.

And now with the above memorandum from my diary, which I trust may be of interest to some of my old comrades, I close.

#### AN INCIDENT OF THE WAR.

*By William H. Becker, late Sergeant Company G, Ninth Illinois Cavalry.*

In the month of August, 1862, an expedition was organized on the line of the Memphis & Charleston Railroad in the southern part of Tennessee for the purpose of capturing the rolling stock that had been collected for some time at Grenada, Miss., on the Mississippi Central Railroad, by the Confederate government. The expedition was composed of about four thousand mounted infantry and cavalry. We moved along the line of the railroad, driving small squads of rebels before us, passing through Paoli, where we captured a rebel flag that floated from the top of the court house, and a badly scared Confederate Surgeon that was in charge of the hospital of the place; through the beautiful town of Oxford, Water Valley and Coffeeville, where we encountered quite a large force of Confederates, until about 2 o'clock one afternoon we heard the shrill whistle of a locomotive in our front, the train was headed off, and captured; the coaches set on fire and destroyed. We were now within a few miles of Grenada, and final arrangements were made to capture the town and stock. Grenada is situated on the south side of the Yellabusha River, which is about twenty rods wide, and during the summer season can be forded. Our regiment was ordered to ford the stream above the town, and





charge upon it from the west. We started on a lively trot, which changed into a gallop, and just at dark we forded the river, and charged on the town, found that the rebels had taken a sudden desire to leave. We fastened our horses around the public square, and leaving a small guard to watch them, we started to find supper. The rebels had been anticipating us, and had destroyed the railroad bridge, so that it was impossible to move the captured stock north, and the only alternate left was to destroy it. The work of destruction commenced. Soon after dark the fierce flames from some eight hundred cars and coaches and about eighty locomotives, together with vast quantities of stores, lighted up the heavens for miles, and by its light we re-crossed the river and went into camp on the north side. Many of the Confederate soldiers and citizens left the town by the railroad, but their trains were captured by another expedition heading from the south. While we were taking in the town, a wounded Confederate soldier, P. H. Corgau, belonging to a Mississippi regiment, untied a horse belonging to Company G and was leaving the town, when he was apprehended by one of the company, who recognized his horse and brought him back. This young man was formerly from Illinois and had been overseer on a large plantation before the war. On learning that his captors were from Illinois, he formed the conclusion of abandoning the Confederate cause and joining ours. We remained in camp the next day and night and during the meantime asked our prisoner a great many questions as to the number of soldiers that had been in and around Grenada, the names of the different officers, number of regiments, all of which served me a good purpose, as we shall see hereafter.

The next morning we started on our return, and soon afterward an order came to our regiment for a detail of men to forage for horses and mules. I asked permission of the Captain to go with this detail, which consisted of eighteen men in charge of Lieutenant Shattuck. We left the main road, and proceeded to forage for something to eat, after which the more serious business began, viz: capturing horses and mules. We met with good success until we found a fine young horse turned loose in a large meadow. We were very desirous of capturing him, and this consumed more time than we were aware of, and were unsuccessful at last. We were also taking along suspicious-looking citizens of whom we had at this time five or six, when we finally returned to the main road, and found on inquiring that we were about four hours behind our forces, and about three hundred rebels between us and the command. This information was given us by the citizens of a small town, Senatobia, through which we had to pass. We could see by the action of these citizens that they thought we were in a tight place, and in fact we began to think that way ourselves. We went about a mile beyond the town, when we met quite an intelligent colored man, who had been to the mill, and had passed through both forces, and was quite mad at the rebels for he said that the "Yanks" had not molested him, but the "Johnnies" had taken his grist from him." He stated that there were about two hundred rebels between us and the bridge (Jackson's cavalry). Crossing the Coldwater, after a short council, we concluded to transfer saddles, etc., to our best horses. Our colored friend and citizen prisoners taking an active part in the conversation, and really sympathized with us, and gave us good advice, which was to strike through the woods to our left; we could find another road that would lead to an old ford which we could cross.



Looking back to the turn, we saw quite a number of horsemen collecting, so we quickly parted from our citizens and colored friend. We soon disappeared (like Robin Hood and his men) in the woods leading our captured stock. When we crossed the river we parted with our lead stock. As we came out to the other road, we saw several rebels to our left, but as we had to take to the right, we paid but little attention to them. We pushed on as fast as possible, though the most of us had by this time concluded that our game was about up. We soon reached the old ford, and found there some eight or ten wagons loaded with cotton on their way to Memphis. We found the river full of logs and driftwood. On the opposite side were several rebel soldiers, one of whom, a Captain, gave us directions how to cross, so as to avoid the logs under water. He claimed to be a paroled prisoner. I plunged into the river with my horses followed, by one of the boys, and we crossed safely. The others did not dare to venture. I struck up an acquaintance with the rebel Captain, and bartered him to trade revolvers, as he had a nice silver-mounted one, and mine was only a Colt's Navy revolver, but we could not trade.

Lieutenant Shattuck requested my comrade (Charley Keitch) and myself to strip and swim the horses across, while he and the remainder would cross on the driftwood a little distance above. We had all the horses over but one. The boys were coming along the river bank, having safely crossed. I was bringing over the last horse. About half way across he turned about and swam back with me. The Lieutenant shouted for me to strip off the bridle, and had reached about the middle of the river, when I heard the rebel "yeell" on the side I had just left. Jackson's cavalry had come, and dividing in two lines, one going up, the other down the river, firing and yelling like so many devils. The boys on the bank fell back and got behind trees and beyond range. Our horses being in plain sight, were nearly all killed by the first fire of the rebels. I swam for dear life and had nearly reached the shore before they seemed to observe me. I succeeded in reaching the shore, but in the excitement I had floated below the ford, and the bank was quite steep and slippery. I tried to ascend but kept falling back. My scrambling seemed to draw their fire, and the bullets struck all about me. I was in hopes they would cease their firing, and order me to surrender, but no, their desire was to kill. But, luckily, I reached the top without a hit. I saw one of our rides which one of the boys had laid down, and I found it was loaded with five rounds, being a Colt's revolving rifle. I jumped behind a tree and let the rebels have the contents. One other of Company C had taken refuge behind a tree about a rod from me, who by some means was hit, the bullet striking him in the shoulder. He dropped and called me to come to him, but the bullets were a little too thick, so I dare not. He commenced to cry, being nothing but a boy, the youngest in our company. Two or three of the boys had gained their horses and got away. Five or six men fell back in one direction, while the Lieutenant and the remainder fell back another. The boys called to me to come, but I was very reluctant about it, as I wished to obtain my clothing, some two or three rods away. I told the Lieutenant that I would not go without my pants and shirts, he told me that it would be impossible to get them, they being in such an exposed place on the bank of the river, so I shouldered my rifle and struck for the canebrake entirely naked. I soon caught up with the boys, and we hid in the cane until night. The rebels





crossed the river and searched for us, some of them coming so near that we could hear their conversation. We remained perfectly quiet, and luckily they did not find us. After the rebels got out of hearing, the boys began to make arrangements about my raiment. One donated a pair of drawers, another a blouse, while a third gave me a cotton handkerchief to tie around my head. My toilet completed, I was ready to travel. We remained, however, until some time after dark, when by the light of the moon we shaped our course and started.

We had traveled some time before we left the river bottom, when we came to an open field. We had reached about the middle of the field when, on ascending a hill, we looked ahead and saw campfires in a strip of woods, but whether friend or enemy we knew not. We dropped flat on the ground so as not to be observed, and finally made out by the light of their fire that they were rebels. We then fell back in good order and reached the river bottom again, moved along the edge of the bottom some time, wading through slush and water knee deep, ascending and descending steep places, letting ourselves down by laying hold of the brush, until we finally came to the open country again and entered a lane full of briars, but a narrow path in the middle. We followed this lane, knowing that it would lead us somewhere, and, finally, it brought us to a grove surrounding a nice residence. Keitch (who was dressed in about the same style as I) and myself went up to the house, and rapped and called for some time before we could make anyone hear. At last we heard a window open in the second story, and a gruff voice inquiring, "What was wanting?" We had our story made up, and told him that we were part of Jackson's cavalry, and our object was to slip up on the Yankee pickets, who we had understood were close by, and steal their horses. We thought in this way we could find out where our men were encamped, but the old secesh told us that there were no "Yanks" camped anywhere that he knew of. He had heard that some had passed that afternoon on a road five or six miles off, and that we had better give up such a foolish job. Down went the window. We now took the road, and for fear of meeting some enemy we marched, with Keitch and myself as advance guard, each one with revolver in hand, belonging to the Lieutenant, and with orders to give a signal and jump the fence. We marched in this manner until we thought we must be somewhere near Hernando, at which place we concluded our men would go into camp. We called a halt, left the road turning into a thicket, where we lay down for a nap with one to stand guard in order to listen for our bugle, which we expected to hear at daylight. It was very dark, and, as we thought that it must be near day, the Lieutenant requested me to go with him to the road, for what purpose I have now forgotten. We went far enough to reach the road, but, seemingly, we had taken the wrong direction, and when we tried to go back to the boys we could not find them. We dared not call for fear of the rebels. We hunted and hunted, but could not find them, finally morning came, but no signs of our comrades. The sun, as it rose, was held by a dense fog so that we could not tell what course to take, and we sat down at the foot of a tree, two very sad, forlorn beings. About 10 o'clock the mist cleared away and we started, but were obliged to keep in the woods to avoid being seen. Sometimes we would come to an open field, and would have to circle around it, traveling several miles out of our way. Later, in an opening by the fence, we found some elder berries, and ate as we passed.



along, for by this time we were pretty hungry, not having had anything to eat since the morning before.

About 2 o'clock in the afternoon we came to a beautiful spring in the woods and a well-beaten path leading somewhere. The Lieutenant requested me to follow this path and find something to eat, while he being in full uniform would hide in the brush close by. I followed the path and soon came to an old log-house. An old gentleman was taking a nap under a big oak in the yard, but the barking of two or three dogs awoke him. He eyed me with suspicion, not knowing what to make of me in my strange garb. In conversation with him, I soon learned that he was a bitter old butternut, and told him a very pitiful story about "my belonging to a certain Mississippi regiment, naming the Colonel, and the General in command, of the Confederate forces at Grenada, where I had been taken prisoner by the hated "Yanks" and as I had a nice suit of gray on, they had stripped me, and given me what I had on then, that I had escaped from them the night before, and was tired, hungry and discouraged." When he found that I was a hungry secesh, he told the girls of which there were three, to get me up a dinner, while his wife, a motherly old soul, went to work to mend a pair of the old gent's pants for me. He was a very portly man, while I was very slim, so it was not much of a fit, and not having any suspenders, one of the sons found a leather strap. Boots or shoes he had none to give; in place of my handkerchief tied around my head, his son also gave me an old straw hat.

After a hearty dinner of corn bread, ham and coffee; the old lady thoughtfully put up some corn bread and ham in a paper, and some coffee in a long neck bottle for my lunch on the way. All this consumed about two hours of precious time, but I had another task to perform, which I was a little timid about. I was very anxious to find out what direction to take to reach our camp which was near Memphis. So I personated the prisoner our company had captured, told a very pitiful story, a brief history of my life, "how I had been born in Illinois, and had relations living there, good Old Democrats, and as I was about sick and discouraged, I thought if I could only reach there in order to recruit up, I could come back and do more for the glorious Confederacy and much more." I could lie, as the saying is, as fast as a race horse. The old gentleman at first tried to dissuade me, but he finally thought it might be best, especially after I told him that I thought I could bring a few recruits back with me.

We got over the fence into the road. The man got down on his knees to mark out the road for me using a stick. I looked down the road, and there, not five rods away, stood the Lieutenant, who had become alarmed about my long absence, but as luck would have it, the old man's back was turned toward him. I made a motion with my hand, and he dodged back into the brush. After learning what direction to take, I bid the old rebel farewell, and soon joined the Lieutenant, who soon disposed of the lunch furnished for my journey so kindly by the old lady.

At dusk we ventured to cross an open field, and before we knew it, we were upon a man and his little girl in a melon patch. He saw us at the same time. Here was a dilemma. Seeing no other way we went forward boldly and told him our situation. As good luck would have it he was a school master, a class with doctors exempt from the army in the South, and after some conversation with him,





we found out that he was a Northerner, having come South a few years before the war. He took us to his house, introduced us to his family, and they gave us something to eat, while he stood guard, as he was not willing to have us remain very long for fear of being found out. After supper, and receiving some kind wishes from the ladies, we bid our host good-bye in the road, and started. My feet were now in bad condition, for it will be remembered I was bare-footed all this time, as neither of my kind friends could provide me with boots or shoes.

The country at that time was full of guerrillas, and both parties had cautioned us against them. However, we took the road, and whenever we heard any one approaching, either real or imaginary, we piled over the fence, and lay there until the way was clear again.

Towards morning I began to give out. My feet became so sore that it was almost impossible to walk, so I told the Lieutenant "to go on and leave me and try to reach camp," but he would not leave me in such a bad plight, sometimes, however, getting ahead of me would wait until I came up. A little before daylight we lay down before some logs. It was quite cool, but as we lay close together and being tired, we got a little sleep, but when we woke up my feet hurt me worse than ever. I hobbled along as best I could. About noon we came to a place that looked familiar, and knowing we were not more than eight or ten miles from camp, the lieutenant went ahead. Reaching camp, a squad of my company, G, with an extra horse, was sent out for me. When we reached the picket, about half the regiment were there.

I was a very sorry looking object. My feet had kept catching on my pants' legs, tripping me up so that I had to keep tearing off the bottom till they only reached to my knees, while bleeding feet and a little piece of a straw hat completed the picture.

Of the other squads I will not speak, leaving some of them, if living, to speak for themselves.

#### A DRILL.

The whole regiment was out on drill by the Colonel, and everything went off nicely. The Colonel put them through various evolutions of battalion and regimental drill; march in column by companies by fours, right and left wheels, etc., and the regiment felt quite elated, and were sure they were doing a good service and were a credit to the Colonel and themselves, when suddenly came the order, "Break from right to march to the left to the rear." This was something new to officers and men. Some of the officers did not catch the order, some of them did not know what it meant, but *all* thought they must do *something*. The regiment just at this time was a sight to see, so was Colonel Brackett. The order was given again and again, but the more the officers tried to execute the more muddled the regiment became. The Colonel fairly stormed, but it was no use, and finally came the order: "Officers, take your men back to their quarters, and drill there; parade is dismissed."

#### THE STRIKE.

One of the incidents of camp life may be stated as follows:

One of the inducements held out to our boys to induce them to enlist was the promise of prompt and sure pay every two months. January, 1862, came, and





we had, as yet, seen no indications of the Paymaster, and many began to manifest symptoms of uneasiness, which finally culminated in a determination. The discontented had talked it up among themselves that they would not stand it any longer, and some were inclined to overt acts. Camp Douglas had a regular military guard, and the only lawful egress was by way of the gate on the east side of camp, and only then with a permit or pass signed by the Colonel or some one in command.

One particular day the boys began to assemble in the north of camp, and by some bold spirits, the proposition was put forth that, "the Government had not fulfilled its part of the agreement by paying at the stipulated time, so that they were not bound to remain soldiers any longer," and moved that they all go out of camp in a body. No sooner said than done. The boys, their numbers now augmented by many drawn by curiosity to see so many gathered in one place, commenced to move toward the gate. Colonel Brackett was out of camp, and Major Sickles in command, and the crowd on their way passed near headquarters. Major Sickles rushed out, sword in hand, and demanded to know "what this meant." Some one, self-constituting himself spokesman, said "they were going home." The Major drew himself up, and with uplifted sword said in a very tragical manner, "whoever passed out of that gate would have to pass over his dead body." The crowd was really more in fun than earnest, and as they were only playing bluff, were easily persuaded to return to their quarters. Whether this demonstration had any effect or not, it is quite certain that the Paymaster was on hand the following week, and we were made happy by the receipt of two months' pay.

### WAR REMINISCENCES.

[By Sergeant George W. Olmsted, Company L.]

In the latter part of June, 1862, the regiment had left Jacksonport, Ark., not stopping for dinner, but marching till late before going into camp. Our fires were built, and we were about to have our supper, when the bugle sounded "horns and saddles." Thirty-five of Company L responded and traveled lively for about eight miles. I forgot that I was hungry.

Up to this time I had never heard a rebel gun or "yell." The Colonel acted anxious too. About sunset the fun began. I had charge of the second platoon, and when Company L was called for, I had a queer feeling up under my hat; but little time to think much about it, as at the very first volley that Company L received, my horse was shot in two places (the neck and leg), and Olmsted was a dismounted cavalryman. Soon the "retreat" was sounded, and that movement was executed so promptly that no one whom I asked had time to let me ride with him. Finding that I could not keep up, I made a flank movement and took to the canebrake. In crossing a bayou I fell off a log into the water. I was in no mood for a bath, especially where there were rebs to watch as well as snakes, but I got out and kept quiet until it was still, then I could hear the rebs talk, but could not tell what they said, but somehow I felt "we-uns were whipped," and that I was in rather an unhealthy place. I had studied army tactics somewhat, but could not tell what move to make to avoid capture.

At this time I seemed to lose all my patriotism, and thought if I was only at home—somehow I wanted to see my mother—then the country might go to



pot. I held a council of war (with myself). It was thought best to go back over the same floodwood bridge. I got back safely. By this time it was quite dark, and I was lost in that awful canebrake. Again I had that same queer feeling in my head. I wandered around a long time, and walked perhaps a mile, when I saw a horse standing beside a road with a saddle and bridle on. I captured him at once, but on my attempting to mount, the poor fellow reeled, and upon examination, I found it was my own horse. He had hobbled on three legs. I tried to take the bridle off, but his jaws were locked. I took the saddle off his back and hid it. (The Chaplain of the Thirty-third Illinois Infantry found it, but on my describing it closely, gave it back.) Then I started on, and came to a road. Here I had no tactics to help me, but by feeling with my hands, I knew that our horses were shed without toe-corks on front feet. I found the right direction, and at sunrise the next day I met an infantry regiment. Then all at once my patriotism came back. I was mad all over, and ready for another scrimmage with the rebels, of which I had a plenty before I was mustered out at the expiration of my term of service, November 12, 1864, as Sergeant of my company.

Comrade W. P. Ott of Company F furnishes the ground work for the following incidents:

#### A CHRISTMAS DINNER.

December 25, 1863, the regiment had been scouting north of Moscow after the rebel General Forrest, and were eight or ten miles out. Christian Jergens and E. P. Ott concluded to do a little foraging for themselves to replenish their larder for a Christmas dinner.

The orders of Captain Perkins were very strict in regard to the straggling from the column. But these two valiant troopers took the chances, and slipping out marched out one mile, and parallel with the column. They soon came to a fine large plantation, and going into the house, asked for something to eat. Here they were informed by the lady that they had been having a little Christmas dinner, and had eaten everything in the house. Just at this time, the whole regiment marched up and camped, and in a few minutes, the house was overrun with soldiers who were hungry, and also searching for something to eat. Nothing was to be found, but there was a large cupboard which was securely locked and the lady of the house had the key in her pocket, stoutly declaring that there was nothing in it. She was asked by Sergeant Covill, very politely, to unlock it, who also told her, that if there was anything in it, they certainly would take nothing away. Finally the cupboard was unlocked, and found to contain a goodly supply of Christmas goodies, turkies, cakes, mince pies, etc., which was no doubt intended for their friends with General Forrest. The Ninth boys quickly confiscated the lot. Sergeant Covill got a roast turkey, Ott a large cake, and a crock of milk, and taking them to Company F's camp got up an elegant Christmas dinner, inviting Major Gifford and Captain Mock to participate with the boys of the mess, which was then M. J. Covill, Mort. Anderson, Jerry Gay, and E. P. Ott.

#### "CRAMPING" A BARREL OF FLOUR.

It was the custom of Commissary Davenport to issue five days' rations of flour





and hard tack, while in camp, and the boys rather preferring flour, and not having a plentiful supply of Uncle Sam's greenbacks, E. P. Ott, of Company F, concluded to do a little foraging on the Commissary. Sunday night after fortifying himself by attendance at divine service, he requested the sentinel to waken him at one o'clock A. M. At the appointed hour he slipped out of his tent, and moved cautiously to the Commissary quarters. The flour was in barrels in rear of Commissary-Sergeant Walker's tent. Quietly approaching the tent, Walker's sonorous breathing assured them they would not be discovered, and Ott detaching a barrel rolled it down hill to the quarters of Company F, and dividing it into four equal portions, one for each mess, carried the empty barrel into the camp of the Sixth Illinois Cavalry near by. The next day the four bags of flour were taken to a baker, who furnished them with bread as they required while it lasted. This deed of ill-repute has laid on the conscience of Comrade Ott, and now even at this late day, he being a good Christian and knowing that "open confession is good for the soul," he having reformed, promises that if the Commissary will forgive him this time, he will never steal another barrel of flour from him. This occurred at La Grange, Tenn., in the fall of 1863.

Another incident was that of confiscating some potatoes from an old sosesb near Germantown:

A few members of this same virtuous Company F corralled a negro who was cultivating cotton, and set him to digging potatoes, while they sat on the fence overseeing the job. Soon the old planter came out, and began cursing the negro, when he was informed that the negro was in the employ of the soldiers. He still stormed and said, "He had no potatoes to sell," but finally said they were worth a dollar and a half per bushel. When they got the potatoes they wanted, the boys handed him a Confederate bill for five dollars. The old fellow asked "If that was a greenback," and was told "No," that "he being a rebel should be willing to take that." The old fellow followed them to camp, but the boys got in ahead, and changing hats for caps, their jackets for blouses, he could not identify the culprits. At roll call Captain Perkins gave them a severe lecture in the presence of the old planter, but when the rebel had left, he told the boys "They might steal all they could from the rebels, only they were to be sure that they were not caught at it."

#### A QUEER FREAK OF LIGHTNING.

While the regiment was on the march, June 8, 1863, near by Byhalia, the weather had been very bad, and raining with heavy thundering and lightning, when suddenly a tremendous peal startled the whole regiment. It was not known where the bolt had fallen, and the column was moving on again, when a man from near the rear came galloping to the front, shouting "Stop the column!" Going back to the ambulance train, a most singular sight was observed. There was the ambulance, and two men sitting on the driver's seat unhurt. Two horses that had been drawing the vehicle, dead, and one horse belonging to one of the sick men (Lieutenant McMahon) hitched to the rear of the ambulance also dead; all three horses killed by the same shaft of lightning, and the men between uninjured.



How that thunderbolt managed to perform this feat, I leave for more scientific men than myself to explain, but the fact remains the same, and no doubt many comrades who read this account will remember the occurrence.

The following sketch is written from memory, after twenty-four years from time the occurrence narrated took place, by Thomas W. Eaton, of Company E, Ninth Illinois Cavalry:

We landed at Memphis, Tenn., Friday night, April 29, 1864; went into camp Saturday, and Sunday, May 1st, about eighty of the regiment were mounted and armed with Colt's revolvers, and sent as a body guard to General Sturgis, who was in command of an expedition of about five thousand infantry into Mississippi. The command left Memphis Sunday evening, May 1, 1864, and marched one week and laid by Sunday, May 8th, to let the infantry rest.

E. G. Ball, a new recruit of Company E, and myself received permission of our commander to ride out in the country and forage. We went out two or three miles from camp and stepped at a man's house by the name of Jackson, and there Comrade Ball and myself were captured by two rebel soldiers and one old guerrilla, who marched us two days and turned us over to General Chalmers, seven miles north of Oxford, Miss., and the next day we were taken to Oxford and turned over to the Provost-Marshal. There were in our party three (Ball, myself and a young man from the Seventh Indiana Cavalry), and in the course of two days four more unfortunates were brought in, two from the Second Michigan and one each from the Tenth Missouri and Sixth Tennessee Cavalry.

We were placed in a three-story building east of the court house for about two and a half weeks, when the man from the Sixth Tennessee, who was called "Martin," and I arranged to escape by tying two blankets together, the only ones we had. We had one man lie under the window and held the end of the blanket, while we slid down on the outside. We had to drop about fifteen feet to the ground. While we were doing this the other prisoners were telling stories to the guards in the building, and one sitting in the doorway. After reaching the ground we crept out of town in the darkness, and hid in the tamarac bushes; lay there until the moon arose before we could take our bearings for Memphis. We traveled all that night, and about sunrise we came to the Tallahatchie River, and were obliged to follow the river down for about two miles before we could cross, after which we made the best time we could, and marched all that day, the second night and the second day until about 2 o'clock in the afternoon, when we happened to be walking in the road bed of a disused railroad, when we asked an old man who stood at his front gate for "something to eat," and he said he would "go to the house and get us something." I then asked him "if there were any Confederate soldiers about." He said there was a whole company of them just one and a quarter miles north, at Hernando, Miss. We concluded not to wait for anything to eat, but undertook to get into tall timber just as soon as possible, and we had gone about six hundred yards north when there was a man rode out from the same house that we had stopped in front of and pursued and overtook us about a quarter of a mile north of the gate. We parleyed with him but a very short time when he persuaded us to start back toward Oxford with him, but we had not





gone more than two or three hundred yards, when I made a spring leap and caught him around the body above the bridle arm, clasping both hands above his revolver arm. His horse took fright and jumped from under him and left us both on the ground, when we wrenched the revolver from his grasp and made him get on his feet, and we ran him two or three miles, until he was completely run down and tired out. We drove him out one side in a cornfield, and then we ran for a mile or more and hid until dark before we would make another move. When it became dark we marched that third night until we were about seven miles due south from Memphis, when it came daylight, and on account of the thickly populated country we could make but slow progress, and we wandered around until we came out on the Pigeon Roost road, eight miles east of Memphis, when we were overtaken by a battalion of the Second Iowa Cavalry, and came into Memphis with them about 10 o'clock at night on the fourth night out, making a little over three days and nights that we had not had a mouthful of anything to eat.

I brought in the revolver I captured from the rebel and afterwards sold it to Joseph Allen of our company, E, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, Veteran Regiment.

The following incidents are taken from the advance sheets of work termed: "Four Years in the Cavalry Service by a Corporal of Company E, Ninth Illinois Cavalry."

[*P. B. Bowser.*]

"We had no sooner crossed the Currant River into Arkansas, in April, than I was detailed with nine men to report to a Lieutenant of Company M for escort duty, to proceed into the country to procure forage. Similar details were made from other companies, so we numbered a sum total of fifty men. We took along about twenty-five six-mule teams. The roads were good, the country fine and the land of the richest quality. We bowled along the hard roads at a round pace, and at about 5 o'clock in the evening went into camp. As we had been very short of rations, we brought nothing with us, intending to forage off the country. Each squad went in a different direction to procure supper at some plantation, and with orders to look out for corn. I was determined to get a good supper for my men, and so I took the main road, and we started off at a slow gallop, and we were soon five or six miles away from camp. We knew nothing of any other troops anywhere near us, but on reaching the top of a hill, on looking below us, we saw a number of armed men come out of the woods, probably about fifty. They were foot soldiers, and cavalry was no match for them on such ground, as we were in a long narrow lane. As they were in their shirt sleeves mostly, and as it was growing dark, we could not distinguish the color of their uniforms, if they wore any. We looked at them but a moment, when some one of the boys said but the single word "rebels," when we all wheeled our horses, and were not long in getting out of that lane, as we were all splendidly mounted. I had a good horse, and being a good rider and light, easily kept in the advance, but as we rode along I began to think it would not do to go back to camp without at least showing fight. So after great efforts on my part, and only by drawing my revolver and threatening to shoot if they did not obey me, I succeeded at last in getting my little band halied. We then discussed the question, and concluded





to go to the end of the lane, where there was a clear open space, and form and wait until the supposed enemy came up. If they proved to be rebels, we would fight them, slowly retreating until reinforced, if not all the better. By this time they were in sight, and the first thing we observed was a white flag stuck on the end of a bayonet, so we slowly moved down the lane to meet them. It was a squad of men under a Lieutenant belonging to the Ninth Wisconsin Infantry, who had been over to Doniphan on some business and lost their way. As soon as they were near, the Lieutenant asked: "Say, Corporal, did our boys lose anything you went back after?" We, of course, had our fun over it, but they were glad to see us, and we were glad they were *not* rebels.

So we went on, and about a mile farther came to a plantation owned by a man named Downey, who was very clever, and who invited us in, and we had a very good supper. He was a Union man, of course, so we offered to pay him, and did so, giving him ten cents a piece for our supper in silver, for all that he had two sons in the rebel army under Price.

After loading our wagons with corn, our Lieutenant offered vouchers for all we took. One old rebel would not take his voucher, but we kept his corn all the same. He was a leading planter in that part of the country, and was often appealed to for advice, and yet he could read but little and barely write his name.

A Sergeant of our command entered a house not far from our camp, and seeing no one on the porch proceeded to enter one of the rooms at the end, when, without warning, whiz! came a hatchet barely missing his head, and fastened itself in one of the logs of the house. The hatchet was thrown by a young lady, the only one of the family at home at the time. The Sergeant did not stay to argue the question, but went at once like the guests at Lady Macbeth's feast.

When we arrived at Pocahontas, we found a deserted printing office, which I, at the request of our Colonel, took possession of and got out a paper. Here General Steele gave me permission to confiscate paper, etc., and to issue a paper, also furnishing the following brief sketch of his own career:

"General Frederick Steele was born in Delaware county, N. Y., and entered the military academy at West Point in 1839; graduated as Second Lieutenant in 1843, and made a Brevet First Lieutenant, for gallant and meritorious conduct at the battle of Contreras, Mexico, August 20, 1847. He was with the storming party at Chapultepec, where he received a Brevet Captaincy for gallant conduct, was made a Brigadier-General of Volunteers January 20, 1862."

I found a boy named Hall, who had once worked in a printing office, and he was detailed to help me.

The Colonel suggested that we invite the officers of the regiment to contribute each one a sketch, but as we only remained here a day and night, it was impossible to do so, so I got out one paper, selling them at ten cents each, and realized about twenty-five dollars by the enterprise.

At Jack's port a squad of soldiers called at a house for dinner. A young lady met them at the door, and after some sharp talk on both sides, she up and spat in the Sergeant's face, who had charge of the squad, when he immediately knocked her down. The affair was reported to the Colonel, and the boys were at first afraid he would punish the Sergeant, as he had been in the regular service so long, was stationed south, and was thought to be pro-slavery in his views, but



he only said, "Served her right, I did not bring my men down here to be insulted." So the Sergeant came out all right.

"General Osterhaus stopped at Galloway's for several hours as his command was marching by. He is a splendid looking officer from a German standpoint. Tall and heavy built, closely shaven except a heavy gray moustache, he looks every inch a soldier, and would do for a model for a Prussian trooper, with his high cavalry boots, a private's blouse, caps, spurs and a common heavy cavalry sabre, with nothing to distinguish his rank except a cheap pair of shoulder straps.

"It was a very hot day, and as is always the case on the march, the troops suffered for water. There was a splendid old-fashioned well in the front yard with a windlass, and an old oaken bucket, and I noticed that Osterhaus drew and carried several buckets of water to the fence and with his own hand gave drink to his tired and dusty troopers, and more than all, had a kind word for every one, at least I suppose it was, but it was in German, and I understood but little of what was said."

#### "THE CAVALIER."

The following extracts are taken from some old copies of the *Cavalier*, a small paper published at different times "as often as convenient," by P. B. Bowser, George W. Hall, S. B. Davis, and J. F. Netzel, at Jacksonport, Ark., under the supervision of the Provost-Marshal, and by consent of Colonel Brackett. Three old files have kindly been furnished me by Comrade S. B. Davis, now editor of the *Starke County Republican*, at Knox, Ind.

[From the *Cavalier*, May 22, 1862.]

"TO OUR READERS:—We suppose that like all editors we must make an excuse for issuing this little sheet. A respectable apology for begging respectable people to become its patrons, and pay exorbitant rates for gas that burns only to make peoples' noses assume the pug order; or what editors generally do, make a bow to the dear people, try to say some elegant things, tell them the innumerable benefits that are to accrue to them from the publication of a paper only intended to amuse those who 'get it up,' and furnish food for gossip to those who have nothing else to do but talk, and have run out of topics for conversation."

\* \* \* \* \*

"This little sheet is intended in some measure to take the place of letter writing to the United States troops now stationed here, to put in running order a valuable office that should be employed by its owner in carrying out their high and honorable purpose which its material was intended to serve, to do justice to those who may haply be regarded as invaders, and as well and fully to those in whose midst we are temporarily thrown. We have stated the motto of the paper—'The Union as it was and ever shall be.'"

\* \* \* \* \*

With these brief statements of principle and heart yearning, we extend the hand of friendship and brotherly love to all who lift up their hands and subscribe to our motto.





## PERSONAL.

We are glad to see with us once more Captain William Chidister, of Company I, Ninth Illinois Cavalry. He still bears the marks of a severe illness. His presence among us, when he is still too weak for severe duties, affords a striking contrast to those officers whose knees become weak at the first sound of a rumor that we might some day smell powder.

We are glad to announce the anticipated arrival of General Jackson and his foreign *attaché*, G. Erastus. In thought we see him on his fiery black, now foaming and gnashing at the bit, plunging into one after another of the roaring torrents which lie between him and us, his head (the General's) rising far above the surrounding heads, fire flashing from the wiry covering that adorns his caput, and his voice rising above the din of waters as he orders "Vollensack to the rear" and the column forward.

Captain Bernard P. Stanapoffski, of Company F, and Lieutenant Walter B. Anderson, of Company H, have resigned.

PROVOST MARSHAL'S OFFICE.  
JACKSONPORT, ARK., May 18, 1862. }

The undersigned wishes to call the attention of all concerned to the following extracts from Major-General Halleck's General Orders:

## GENERAL ORDERS NO. 3.

"NOVEMBER 20, 1861.

"It has been represented that important information respecting the numbers and conditions of our forces is conveyed to the enemy by means of fugitive slaves, who are admitted within our lines. In order to remedy this evil, it is directed that no such persons be hereafter permitted to enter the lines of any camp or of any forces on the march, and that any now within such lines be immediately excluded therefrom."

"Also" *General Orders No. 15, December 14, 1861*, which forbids the bringing in or selling to United States soldiers intoxicating or spirituous liquors.

"These orders will be strictly adhered to and carried out, and all persons within the military district violating either of them will be punished with the severest penalties of the law."

[Signed]

LINUS D. BISHOP,  
*Provost-Marshal.*

[From "*The Cavalier*" of June 14, 1862.]

"Skirmish between United States troops and the Hooker Bandits near Jacksonport, Ark. Brilliant charge of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry. C. S. A. Copperheads take to the woods."

"Yesterday an engagement took place between a portion of the United States forces stationed near this place, and the Confederates, known in this vicinity as 'Hooker's Company,' about three hundred strong."

In the morning a train of thirty-six wagons was sent out by Colonel Brackett for the purpose of getting corn and bacon at the Waddell farm, near Village Creek, with an escort of parts of four companies (K, M, D and G) of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, under Major Humphrey. The farm is about five miles from



Jacksonport, and when the trains were within about one-half mile from it the advance guard (Company K, Captain Cameron) were suddenly attacked by a large force of the enemy. This attack on the part of the enemy was gallantly resisted by Captain Cameron and his company, who made, in their retreat before greatly superior numbers, several stands, firing upon and wounding and killing several of the enemy, until he had fallen back to the main body, when there seemed by common consent to be a cessation of fighting for some considerable time. Major Humphrey, deeming his command insufficient to charge upon the enemy successfully without sacrificing the lives of his men, which could easily be avoided by waiting a little while for reinforcements from "Camp Tucker," sent for at the first volley of the enemy. Two hours after the attack upon the advance guard, Colonel Brackett was at the Waddell farm, having crossed Black River by ferry, with two companies of Bowen's Battalion, Missouri Volunteers, and two small howitzers. He found the forage train halted in the road and the enemy in force in front, shouting and jeering at our men with that profuseness of obscenity and blasphemous profanity for which the clivalrous, high-toned Confederate troops are distinguished. The rest of the fight outside of their braggadocio was of very few moments' duration. Two shots from the howitzers and a brilliant charge of four companies, A, M, K, C, of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, upon the enemy, and he was seen plying whip and spur to his fleet animals, seeking a safe refuge from the glittering sabers and determined hearts and heads and strong arms that were in hot pursuit.

The result of the skirmishes throughout was, to the enemy, in killed, wounded and prisoners in our hands, twenty-eight, so far as we can learn, though Captain Cameron's men think the figure too low. On our side we have a loss of one taken prisoner by the enemy and twelve wounded, two of them severely.

The following is a list of those wounded and missing on our side:

Wounded: Corporal J. O. H. Spinney, Corporal J. H. Waldo, Private William Luce, Private Thomas A. Foster, Private James Sherlock, Private O. D. Herrick, Private John R. Wilder, Private H. D. Sturmis, Private W. Farnworth, Private J. Kelley, Private Frank Doyle, all of Company K.

Missing: Private Harry Strong, Company K, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, a prisoner in the hands of the enemy.

Thirty-six wagons went out, thirty-eight returned, laden with corn, bacon, flour, vinegar, etc.

Colonel Brackett speaks in the highest tones of the conduct of Major Humphrey, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, Captain Williams and Lieutenants Madison and Ballwe, and First Sergeant Miller, of Bowen's Missouri Cavalry Battalion, as also of Captains Burgh, Knight, Cowen, Blakemore and Perkins, and Lieutenants Benton, Hillier, Shear, Conn, Butler and Smith, Battalion Adjutant Blackburn and Sergeant-Major George A. Price, and especially of First Sergeant Clark, Company K, Ninth Illinois Cavalry.

Dr. James W. Brackett, Surgeon of the Ninth, was promptly on the ground with all the proper appliances for the comfort of the wounded, and Quartermaster Price of the same regiment (always ready for duty) was "on hand" looking after the material interests of Uncle Sam.

Company D, Ninth Illinois Cavalry, Captain Cowen, was placed in charge of





the train during the fight, and is entitled to great credit for the faithful performance of that kind of duty, when all were eager and anxious to be in the fray.

The following good story comes to me from Comrade Edward D. Ayres, Elizaville, Ind:

"Soon after our arrival at Helena, Ark., I had been sick in the hospital (in that long wood building used for that purpose). After a partial recovery, I was detailed by Surgeon Brackett to give medicine and wait on the sick. There was an old fellow, a native of the State of Arkansas, came into camp claiming protection on account of his Union sentiments. After a day or two he put in an appearance at the hospital claiming to be sick, but he was never too sick to eat a hearty meal. About this time the whisky that was furnished for medicinal purposes began to mysteriously disappear, and in compliance with instructions from Dr. Charles Brackett, to whom I had reported the matter, an empty bottle was partially filled with a combination of whisky and croton oil, and set in the place of one that was being used out of. By keeping a sharp lookout I had the satisfaction of seeing that same identical old fellow gulp down a large part of the contents of that bottle. Well, in a short time there was a great commotion in the room to which our Arkansan had retired; such groans and sounds as one in such desperate straits would be likely to utter. The sounds were simply terrific, we all thought the old fellow would die, but the skill of Dr. Charles Brackett brought him through. As soon as he was able to travel he disappeared, and after his departure the whisky was undisturbed.

#### FROM REEVES STATION TO PONDER'S MILLS—SLEEPING UNDER DIFFICULTIES—MY FIRST AND ONLY ARREST—BUGLING A MOONSHINER OUT OF CAMP.

The 8th of April dawned bright and clear, when, in answer to the bugle's ringing call, the Ninth Illinois Cavalry struck their tents and were soon in line ready for the march. We took the Donovan road to the south, and every trooper's heart beat high in expectation of coming adventure. The day's march was uneventful, and so we went into camp in the evening. The clouds that had been gathering began to pour down rain, and our tents and our provisions were in the wagons stuck in the mud miles behind. We were obliged to go supperless and shelterless to bed, though the most of the boys preferred to sit around the camp fire or seek shelter from the driving rain under the protection of the trees, sleep being out of the question.

Our first practical experience as troopers began that night. The mess to which I belonged, consisting of S. D. Cleland, W. G. Marts, Joseph Littlefield and myself, set about improvising a shelter of poles and brush over which we placed our ponchos. Under this frail structure we spread our blankets and stowed ourselves away for the night. We had to lie "spoon fashion," and owing to our hampered position, when one turned all had to turn.

About 2 o'clock in the morning Littlefield felt something cold touching him, and raising suddenly, displaced the ponchos above him and let several bucketsful





of water in on us. This sudden and unexpected baptism brought us all to our feet, scattering our shelter in every direction. There had been considerable friction between Cleland and Littlefield for some days, and this unlucky accident brought on a war of words that culminated in Littlefield challenging Cleland to fight a duel, which polite request was most emphatically declined. The balance of the time till day dawned we shivered over the smoldering embers of our camp fire. About this time our stomachs began to demand attention, and from a farmyard close by Marts secured an old hen (which was, so far as known, never settled for), and in less time than it takes to write we had her skinned and ready for the fire. A leg and thigh fell to my share, and putting a pinch of salt with it I soon had my quart cup full of a most delicious stew which was most appetizing and satisfying.

At an early hour "boots and saddles" sounded, and we resumed our march as far as "Ponder's Mills" on Little Black River, three miles away, when we went into camp to await the arrival of our "wagon train." The idea of looking out for number one was rapidly developing in us, so Cleland, Littlefield and myself started up the river in search of provisions. About a mile from camp we came to a house and the women at our solicitation cooked a dinner for us, which we were in shape to enjoy immensely. It consisted of the traditional "hog and hominy" (a dish a hungry trooper was never known to refuse), with "Johnny cake" and molasses, washed down with rye coffee.

The temptation to have some of that molasses in camp was too great to resist, so taking my tin cup I filled it from the barrel and started to return. Before we had gone far we met a Lieutenant in charge of a squad of men looking for stragglers, who arrested us and took us to the Colonel's tent. Here we received a sharp reprimand for being outside the lines without orders. The tin cup, which I had been trying to keep out of sight as much as possible, attracted his attention, and upon ascertaining that it had been confiscated, he gave us a short lecture on the sin of stealing, turned the molasses over to the headquarters' cook, I suppose on the theory from his standpoint of view, that the best thing to do with it was to put it where it would do the most good, and ordered us to our company, assuring us if we were ever caught in such a scrape again we would be punished severely.

Soon after the wagons came up with our tents and provisions, and in a short time we were comfortably situated, but I always regretted the loss of the molasses. About 2 o'clock the afternoon of the 15th, while in the same camp, an order came for the Buglers to report at headquarters, which we did. Here we found one of the natives, who had been arrested for selling whisky to the boys from an improvised bar in an old one-horse wagon, and the orders were to *bugle him out of camp*.

He was placed in the middle of the road, the twenty-four regimental Buglers formed in column of fours behind him, and the procession started. As the road was hub deep in the road, the situation can be imagined. We soon found we were in for a mud bath ourselves, and we took our revenge on the old man, splattering him with mud until, when we finally halted on the outskirts of camp, and bid him good-bye, it was impossible to tell what the original color of his clothing had been. I spent the most of the next day drying and cleaning the mud from my clothing, and it has never been clear to my mind which was punished the most—the old reprobate who sold the whisky, or the buglers of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry.

George M. KILPATRICK.

*Company A, Ninth Illinois Cavalry.*



## CHAPTER XXVII.

LETTERS FROM GENERAL HATCH—THE SHOAL CREEK CAMPAIGN, BY LYMAN B. PIERCE, COLOR BEARER—SECOND IOWA CAVALRY—LETTER FROM E. DUENDORF—LETTER FROM GENERAL D. E. COON.

FORT ROBINSON, NEB., June 18, 1888.

*E. A. Davenport, 643 W. Harrison Street, Chicago, Ill.*

DEAR SIR:—It pleases me greatly to learn you are interesting yourself in preserving the history of a regiment as remarkable as the Ninth Illinois Cavalry. I can recall many instances of its wonderful courage, none ever excelled it in daring dash and fighting qualities. To me one of its most conspicuous actions occurring under my own eye, was at the pass to Lawrenceville from the action at Campbellville, when we were falling back before Hood's army, when the troops were being withdrawn, and the Ninth Illinois, with one regiment composing the rear guard and the battery, were hard pressed by two divisions of Forrest's cavalry. There seemed little chance of their joining the command, when out of the crash of musketry and artillery they came out of the *mêlée* as coolly as when on drill, not losing a prisoner. On that day an aid of General Thomas joined us, who had joined me, who had served then three years of the war in many hard battles, who remarked for cool desperate fighting he had never seen its equal.

To have been prominent among the regiments assaulting the works at Nashville is enough to establish the reputation of the regiment forever. The corps commander's report of Nashville, where he states he had known good infantry repulsed from less difficult positions than was carried by the brigade of which the Ninth Illinois Cavalry was one of the five, and conspicuous for the bravery displayed in the charges referred to, will live forever in the annals of the Nation. That the Ninth Illinois will be remembered as a remarkable regiment you can rest assured. So many actions in which it was conspicuous will never be forgotten.

I shall be glad to see the history. Please add me to your list of subscribers.

Yours very truly,

EDWARD HATCH,  
*Brevet Major General.*

### SHOAL CREEK CAMPAIGN.

The following accounts are so well written, and show so well the movements of the cavalry division of which the Ninth Illinois Cavalry formed a part on that memorable sixty-four days' expedition from Memphis to Nashville, Tenn., from September 30th to December 2, 1864, that I have deemed it best to embody them in full in this history. They are taken from the "History of the Second





Iowa Cavalry," written by Sergeant Lyman B. Pierce, regimental color bearer, and published in 1865:

"The Confederate Government, conscious of their inability to check the advance of Sherman, had already commenced the execution of their long talked of scheme of invading Tennessee, capturing Nashville, and planting their victorious armies on the banks of the Ohio. This movement they claimed would compel Sherman to abandon his campaign, and thus prove the turning point of the war. But they had counted without their host. Sherman took no notice of Hood, but having turned him over to General Thomas, he leisurely pursued his plans for the final blow at the Rebellion.

General Hood, Jeff. Davis' chosen leader for this invasion, had been given command of the finest army the Confederate government boasted, out of Richmond, one corps of which he had already crossed to the north side of the Tennessee, at Florence, Ala.

Brigadier-General Croxton was stationed on Shoal Creek, ten miles northeast of Florence, with a poorly armed brigade of cavalry to watch Hood's movements, but his force was entirely too small to confront so large an army. Hatch was therefore ordered to proceed to Shoal Creek with his division, now known as the Fifth Division Cavalry Corps, M. D. M., and having united his forces with those of General Croxton, to take command of all. Croxton's command had suffered severely from the assaults of Hood's troops, and General Hatch found great diligence requisite for guarding against this wily and powerful foe. But in selecting him for this work, General Thomas had placed the right man in the right place, as was attested by the fact that while he remained there, the enemy, who outnumbered his force five to one, did not succeed, in any instance, in gaining advantage over him. General Hatch reached Shoal Creek November 6th, and that night made a reconnoissance of the rebel pickets, the result of which was a sharp skirmish between the two forces across the creek.

No advantage, save a knowledge of the rebel position, was gained. Our loss was none. Hatch attacked the enemy's pickets on the 8th. The Second Iowa were the advance and attacking party. Captain Foster moved forward upon the rebel right until he gained the creek, when Company D, Lieutenant Griffith commanding, plunged into the stream, swollen by the rains. The current, however, was too strong to be resisted successfully, and as the horses reached the swiftest part of the water, they were rolled down the stream with resistless fury. This necessitated the abandonment of the attempt at crossing. While this was passing on the left, Company I, Lieutenant Watson commanding, pressed to the creek on the right, and attempted to reach and burn a mill near the opposite side of the stream, used by the rebels to grind corn for their army. But this mill was strongly guarded, besides being protected by the same resistless flood that had turned Company D back on the left. Under cover of this attack Major Moore, with the Third Battalion, moved off to the right and crossed the creek at a for some distance above. Thus over the creek, Moore moved southwest, by a rapid march, passing entirely around Hood's army, from one to three miles from his lines, and at daylight on the morning of the 9th he struck the Tennessee River, fourteen miles below Florence. The object of this hazardous dash was to rid eight soldiers sent down the river a few days previous to attempt the destruction



of Hood's pontoons at Florence. As soon as Moore struck the point designated, he caused a large bonfire, built as a guide to those fellows, who Hatch hoped might have reached that neighborhood in need of help. Moore waited here for them to report as long as it was prudent, when, hearing nothing from them, he turned his face campward, which he reached after again swimming Shoal Creek on the night of the 10th. The boys with Moore were hungry, wet and weary, having been out thirty-eight hours in a continual rain storm. Twenty-nine hours of this time were spent in the saddle, either fighting or on the rapid march. Major Moore pressed citizens to guide him on the 9th, palming himself off upon them as a Confederate officer. The men, after whom Moore went, did not succeed in their pontoon-destroying enterprise, and were most of them captured.

As General Hatch was determined to keep posted as to the doings and positions of the enemy he was watching, he made a third attack upon their lines on the 11th. Major Schmitzer, with the Second Battalion of the Second Iowa, forced a crossing, fording the creek and driving in the pickets on the other side. At the same time of this move, Captain Harper, with the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, crossed the creek above, and coming around in the rebel rear he charged their pickets, striking a panic in their camp, under cover of which he recrossed below and rejoined the command.

On the 18th of November, Colonel Coon again crossed Shoal Creek with the Second Brigade, and moved several miles around the enemy's camp. When some five miles from the creek, we struck the rebel pickets, just as they were being posted after a foraging tour; Company D, Lieutenant Griffith commanding, was in advance. As the videttes, four in number, discovered the pickets, they immediately charged them with such fury that the rebels fled without firing a shot, or even halting to see the strength of their pursuers. These videttes pursued them to the main column, capturing two prisoners, two revolvers and sixteen guns. Colonel Coon continued the reconnaissance for a few miles further, and then returned to the neighborhood of Cowpen Ford, where he camped for a few days.

On the 18th Major Horton made a reconnaissance across the creek with the Second Iowa and Ninth Illinois Cavalry. He crossed at Cowpen Ford and moved around Hood's lines, within from three-fourths of a mile to a mile of the rebel pickets, penetrating the country as far as the Waynesboro road. When about midway between Shoal Creek and this road, he had to pass a main thoroughfare leading direct to the rebel camp, not more than three miles distant. At this road he left the Ninth Illinois to keep back any force the enemy should send in that direction, until, with the Second Iowa, he could complete the reconnaissance, and return to that place. We had not moved far, however, before the report of the Ninth Illinois rifles told us that Harper could not hold his post in peace. Soon an orderly came from Harper informing Horton that the enemy were concentrating such a force at that point, that he should be forced to yield the road to them. Upon the reception of this news, Horton ordered Harper to fall back by the most practicable route and re-cross the creek, leaving him to get out as best he could after completing his march to the Waynesboro road. We now pressed rapidly forward until the desired point was reached and the requisite information obtained. This done, Major Horton directed his guide to take him





to some ford farther up the creek than the one at which Harper was expected to cross. As we had no train, the guide took us to an old disused ford, where, having to cross a very rough country and a very muddy field, we succeeded in crossing the creek in safety. The knowledge obtained by Horton of the existence of this ford subsequently proved of great importance to our brigade.

On the morning of the 19th of November General Hatch ordered Colonel Coon to cross the creek with the second brigade, and establish a camp on Butler Creek. From information gained by former reconnoissances, Colonel Coon regarded this as a very dangerous experiment, but, nevertheless, promptly obeyed the order, and by 10 o'clock A. M., the brigade with train and baggage had crossed the creek and moved towards the spot designated as our camp. Colonel Coon crossed at Cowpen Ford, which is below where Butler Creek empties into Shoal Creek. No sooner had Coon moved out towards Butler Creek than General Forrest, who from the frequency of our reconnoissances was anticipating this move, moved upon our rear, cutting us off from Cowpen Ford. Forrest had also sent General Buford's division of mounted infantry, consisting of ten regiments, to the ford above Butler Creek.

As the Second Iowa, who were in the advance, crossed Butler Creek, they were attacked by General Buford, at the same time that the Ninth Illinois were attacked by Forrest in the rear. Our position at this crisis was anything but favorable. Our force did not number over twelve hundred fighting men. Shoal Creek, fearfully swollen by the copious rains of the past few days, separated us from the balance of the division. Our front and rear were beset by vastly superior numbers, while a little distance to our left lay the powerful army of General Hood. We were completely in the trap set for us by Forrest, and all the known outlets guarded with a sufficient amount of troops to preclude the hope of breaking through them. Fortunately for us, the center of our column still commanded a by-path that led to the old ford where Major Horton had crossed the day before. It seems that Forrest knew nothing of this ford, or he would have guarded it as he did all the other crossings. Major Horton, who commanded the advance, saw at once our only hope of escape was in crossing Shoal Creek here, before Forrest should discover it. He therefore quickly threw the Second Iowa to the front to hold Buford in check. Then, without waiting to communicate with Colonel Coon, he ordered Lieutenant Boget to take charge of the pack train and rush with all possible speed across this ford. He then sent an orderly to Colonel Coon, who was directing movements in the rear, informing him of the existence of this crossing and of his doings in ordering the train over. Colonel Coon approved of this promptness on the part of his subordinate in assuming responsibility, and ordered the wagons to follow the pack train. These orders were obeyed with such dispatch that in less than one hour the encumbrances of the brigade were all safely over the creek. But how did the fighting part of the brigade spend this hour? Let the incessant roar of their faithful seven-shooters answer. Several companies of the Second Iowa were on picket, so that their fighting strength in the engagement was not more than one hundred and fifty men, and yet this little band were holding in check Buford's entire division. The men were dismounted and well covered in a strong position. At one time the enemy came upon our center in a strong, dismounted charge, but as they neared





the cover behind which the Second Iowa lay, they were received with such a telling sheet of lead, that, great as was their superiority in numbers, their officers could not make their men (veterans though they were) face the storm, and they fell back in considerable disorder. Under cover of this momentary advantage, Major Rorton fell back and crossed the creek in safety, bringing off his wounded, five in number, with him.

While this was being done, the Sixth and Ninth Illinois were as gallantly doing their part in the rear and on the flank, where General Forrest was vainly attempting to break through their lines to the train. Captain Mock, with a battalion of the Ninth Illinois, got cut off from the ford, and was compelled to break out in another direction. He managed to manoeuvre so as to defeat all attempts made to capture him, until night covered his movements with a friendly shield. Deeming it safer to divide up in small squads, they separated into platoons, each acting independently, but all striving to reach the command. As these squads wandered about in the darkness, they often found themselves within the enemy's lines. At such times they would either play off rebels, or by a dashing charge cut out, as appeared most expedient. As these little bands struck the rebel lines in various places, no little alarm and confusion was created in the enemy's camp, for each squad was naturally taken for the advance of an attacking column. Hood's army was under arms. Staff officers and orderlies galloped in every direction, while various trains, loaded with headquarter baggage, were in motion for more secure localities. Captain Mock came upon one of these trains, loaded with General Chalmers' headquarter luggage, and by a dashing movement captured it with all the mules and teamsters. Of course they could not take the train off, and it was abandoned, not, however, until Chalmers' large garrison flag, which was in the wagon, was secured and borne off in triumph; but even this was more than these gallant fellows could get away with, for it soon became entangled in the brush, and as speed was everything to them at this point they were obliged to abandon it. By daylight all these squads were safely over the creek. Some of them were in almost a state of nudity, having been captured and stripped by the representatives of Southern chivalry.

During that night, as he afterwards learned, General Rucker prepared a night attack upon our brigade, being, as he afterwards told General Hatch while a prisoner in our lines, confident of his ability to capture the most of the brigade. His men were all instructed to wear a white cloth upon their arms, so that they would know each other in the dark. Just as General Rucker was starting, he received orders from General Forrest to defer the attack, as he, Forrest, had another scheme which he hoped would result in the capture of the division. Thus we were spared what would doubtless have proved an exciting, bloody fight, for our officers were on the alert and Rucker would have found that his task was not an easy one. Forrest's scheme for the capture of the division was defeated by Hatch, who, knowing the vastly superior force of the enemy, slipped out of the trap just before it was sprung.

Gen. Hood advanced towards Nashville with his entire army on the 20th of November, 1864. He now commanded one of the most magnificent armies ever put into the field by the Confederate government. He had forty-five thousand infantry and ninety pieces of artillery, commanded by the best generals the



Confederacy afforded, besides fifteen thousand well mounted cavalry, commanded by Major-General Forrest or the old war horse, as the rebels called him. Although Forrest was by profession a slave dealer, and entirely destitute of even the rudiments of a common school education; a barbarian, wanting in every qualification which constitutes a gentleman, yet it must be admitted that as a leader of cavalry he had few equals; he had none in the Confederate army.

Brigadier-General Hatch who had confronted this powerful army for fifteen days with but forty-six hundred cavalry, now fell slowly back before them, being over forty miles from infantry support. It speaks well for General Hatch to state that during these fifteen days, he kept himself well advised of the movements of the enemy, with a loss of but one man killed, and that from his own body guard. In order correctly to judge the difficulties surrounding us on Shoal Creek campaign, the reader must know that during our stay here the rain fell in torrents nearly every day, which made our camping grounds perfect quagmires, while the roads over which we were compelled to march and counter-march daily were so muddy as to render locomotion over them next to impossible. Add to this the fact that we had no shelter from the rain save gum-blankets, and no rations for ourselves or forage for our animals except as we collected it in the face of a vigilant and vastly outnumbering enemy from the surrounding country, which was at best so poor as to afford but a stinted subsistence to the owners, who of course hid all they could from us; and that owing to a peculiar poisonous ingredient in the mud in this region, our horses, which to the cavalrymen are first importance, took the worst of all diseases, the *grease heel*, to such a fearful extent that scarcely a sound animal could be found, while two-thirds of them were entirely unfit for use, and the reader will have some idea of the difficulties surmounted by General Hatch and his command, during his fifteen days' stay on Shoal Creek—a time not soon to be forgotten by those participating in it.

Taking a glad farewell of these scenes, Hatch retreated to Lawrenceburg, where it became necessary to make another stand to allow the infantry at Pulaski longer time in which to evacuate that place. He bivouacked his command a little north of Lawrenceburg, placing a strong picket on the pike south of the town. The enemy attacked this picket with cavalry on the morning of the 22d. Captain McMannis with a battalion of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, and Lieutenant Bandy with Companies D, F, I and M held this picket post so stubbornly that the enemy were compelled to bring up their infantry before they could advance, which they succeeded in doing about 2 o'clock p. m., when Colonel Coon went to the support of his pickets with the second brigade. The fight now raged with a good deal of fury until dark, the enemy advancing steadily. Artillery was freely used on both sides, the Sixth Illinois Cavalry gallantly holding the rear against repeated charges and flank attacks from the enemy. Hatch retreated that night about ten miles and camped, moving back the next morning to within ten miles of Pulaski, where he halted again. The enemy pressed the rear somewhat, but devoted most of his attention to a scheme for cutting us off from our support.

Early on the morning of the 24th we moved to Campbellville, where we were vigorously assailed by Forrest. This wily leader had here arranged a trap in which he expected to capture General Hatch and his command. Soon after the action began the rebel center gave way, with the hope of drawing Hatch for-





ward, while a heavy flanking force should swing upon his rear and cut him off from the Franklin pike. This move was detected, however, by Major Schmitzer, who was on the left with the first battalion of the Second Iowa. Schmitzer conveyed the knowledge of this movement of the enemy to General Hatch just in time to enable him to change front, and by rapidly throwing the second brigade upon the left, checkmate the attempt of the enemy to gain his rear. The fighting on the left with the second brigade, Colonel Coon, commanding, now became fierce and bloody. The Ninth Illinois, Captain Harper commanding, at first held the rear, and gallantly did these brave fellows hold in check the swarming hosts which Forrest hurled against them. The fighting was bloody in the extreme, but this little band of a few hundred heroes on scores of well-fought fields, fell back in good style, retreating or fighting, as ordered. They were overpowered and terribly punished, some companies leaving half of their number on the bloody field. But as the Second Iowa, Major Horton commanding, relieved them, we saw plainly by their defiant mien that they were far from being whipped.

Horton dismounted the Second Iowa and threw them forward to check the exultant enemy. The boys had scarce time to take covering behind a neighboring fence, before the rebel column came down upon them in a charge calculated to ride down all that opposed it. The moment was a critical one. If they overpowered the little band of not over three hundred and fifty opposed to them, they could gain Hatch's rear, and sad indeed would have been the consequence. But the boys who held that line of force knew well the responsibility resting upon them, nor was the confidence reposed in them misplaced. As the rebel column advanced, it was met, by not well directed volleys, but a ceaseless sheet of murderous lead. The enemy are confounded, they waver and at last break in confusion. Scarcely, however, have the cheers of the victors told of their success, when other and even more powerful forces of the enemy's cavalry are discovered closing in still farther to the right. The order to retire is given, but as Major Moore, who commands the right of the line, attempts to obey the order, he finds that the enemy already command the road in his rear, completely cutting him off from his lead horses. Seeing the impossibility of escape by this road, he fell back by the right and rear. Fortunately for him a neighboring hill screened him so that the enemy did not discover the advantage they had gained, and but a portion of their force followed him. With these he kept up a running fight until he succeeded, after a march of some four miles, in forming a junction with the First Brigade and was safe. After Major Moore was cut off, the brunt of the battle fell upon Captain Bandy, commanding Companies I and D. For a few minutes it seemed that these companies must be inevitably lost, but after thirty minutes' fighting, in which all, both officers and men, showed the best of mettle, they succeeded in making good their retreat. The Sixth Illinois now took the rear. The fight raged until dark, when we reached the pike at Linnville. Hatch fell back that night to Columbia, which place was reached about midnight.

We were now within the infantry lines for the first time for nearly a month. We here received a mail, the first for sixty-five days, or since we left White's Station. General Hatch crossed Duck River at Columbia, on the 25th of November, and camped for the night two miles from town.



An inspection of the horses was now ordered, the result of which showed that out of over four hundred horses in the Second Iowa, less than sixty were serviceable, the balance being rendered unfit for service by the greese heel. General Hatch was now relieved with his division from duty at the front, and allowed to proceed to Nashville for a remount if he desired. But this did not suit his fiery spirit, as it would probably take him out of the balance of the fight; hence he obtained permission to move his division out into the country, northeast of Columbia, and press horses from the citizens.

Accordingly we moved out in the direction indicated, about eight miles, when we went into camp, while small squads scoured the country in all directions for horses. We remained here two days, during which time the boys had picked up horses in sufficient numbers to give us the best remount we had had since we veteranized.

On the evening of the 28th General Hatch moved out on the Shelbyville pike, where we hid in line of battle all night. Before daylight on the morning of the 29th he moved back to Mount Carmel and halted for breakfast. General Croxton, who was now in the rear, soon came up closely pressed by the enemy. Croxton was relieved at Mount Carmel by our brigade, Colonel Coon commanding. Coon held the fortifications here for an hour when he was ordered to retire, which he did in column of squadrons. The enemy followed until convinced they could make nothing following a force armed as we were, which could be so readily thrown in line of battle, when they withdrew, leaving us to complete our march to Franklin undisturbed. It was a common remark by both officers and men, that our brigade was never better manœuvered on a retreat than during this day's march.

We reached Franklin on the 29th of November. General Schofield, who commanded there, had not yet completed his arrangements for the evacuation of the place. A vast government train loaded with army stores was there.

As but a very small portion of General Thomas' army was at Franklin, General Hood thought this his time to break the Federal power by a crushing blow, and the capture of this train. Hood assembled his army and excited their cupidity by a description of the wealthy stores just before them. These deluded beings, who were almost entirely naked and poorly supplied with subsistence, were told that the coveted train contained the comfortable clothes and palatable rations always to be found in abundance at a well supplied post occupied by Federal troops. Hood told his bare-footed followers that this tempting prize was separated from them, but by a demoralized Fourth Corps, and that if they would strike one bold blow, it should be theirs. For many days our army had driven splendidly, and they supposed we were indeed whipped and demoralized. Schofield had constructed some very formidable breast works south of Franklin, behind which he placed his infantry—the Veteran Fourth Corps—under that skillful leader, Major-General Stanly, while Brevet General Wilson, commander of the cavalry corps, was ordered to protect the flanks. General Hatch with the Fifth Division, was placed upon the left flank. The enemy attacked the entire line at the same instant, but massing the heaviest force upon the center. Company K, Second Iowa, Captain Bandy commanding, were on picket in front of the left when the attack was made. They fell back fighting, and were relieved by the





Sixth Illinois Cavalry, Major Whitzet commanding, just as they had expended all their ammunition—one hundred rounds each. The Sixth Illinois were forced back until they were protected by the guns of the brigade. The enemy now made a charge upon our brigade, which was handsomely repulsed by the Sixth, Seventh and Ninth Illinois, who in turn charged the enemy, completely routing them at all points. The rebel center came down upon General Stanly in a style probably never excelled for determined bravery by any charge of the war. As they neared the works, the boys opened upon the assailants a fire so destructive that no living force could withstand it. The rebels succeeded in gaining possession of the works in one place for a few seconds, but they were quickly repulsed and the battle was over. The contest had been very brief, not having lasted over an hour, and yet the enemy had lost over six thousand men killed, viz: Major-General Cleburne, Brigadier General, Gordon, Adams, Strahl, and Granberry, also two Major-Generals wounded. The Federal loss was but six hundred killed and wounded.

We fell back to Nashville without further fighting, which place we reached on the 2d of December. The cavalry crossed the Cumberland River and camped at Edgefield. We there found our tents and knapsacks, the first time we had seen them since we left White's Station in September.

#### AN INTERESTING LETTER.

KOKOMO, COLO., June 17, 1888.

*H. A. Davenport, Esq.*

DEAR SIR:—Yours July received. Will state there is nothing "*pro et con*" myself individually subsequent to muster out that would militate one way or the other, and have no inclination to become notorious.

I hope you are succeeding admirably with your historical facts, etc. I have been frequently solicited by your Secretary for funds to facilitate the work you have in hand. Providing matters result favorably with me as I anticipate I will respond as requested. I don't care much for money anyway. Just now I am "broke." It may be within one or two weeks I may have thousands which is peculiar to a silver mining camp.

I am an old bach of fifty years, hale and hearty, and propose to live for the next Centennial because I failed to go to Philadelphia to witness the last. I don't propose to be "euchered" out of another. I will endeavor to be at Chicago next fall at "Grand Review" of the old brigade. General Hatch should be there to take command as in the hazyon days of yore. I observe in nearly every paper I get hold of in these Alpine regions some of the old soldiers are daily being mustered out, responding to the long roll, answering the last call from earth to all eternity. We hear no more the sharp whizz of the minie-ball nor the buzz of the shell, the soldier rests quietly in his last sleep. Those missiles of death lie quietly in our arsenals, and peace and contentment rule supreme throughout the length and breadth our land. Dixie lies placid under the hot rays of a Southern sun, and her sultry, tropical, malarial districts are no more disturbed by the fierce conflicts of contending armies. Peace one more reigns, and thank God we were victorious. Foreign monarchies no more can sneer at "Free America," whose Constitution granted human bondage in a land considered free and independent from shackles gnawing into the vitals of human beings simply because their skins were dark. Fathers and mothers, brothers and sisters placed upon the huge block in the





market place, sold and parted never more to meet, the cruel lash of the slave driver with his ribald jests, are forever dumb. The Lagree system is forever abolished, and all thanks to our then worthy President, Abe Lincoln, for his war measure by issuing the great and glorious Emancipation Proclamation, thereby wiping out forever one of the most brutal and inhuman institutions that ever cursed the broad, free lands of the American continent.

One word in regard to my connection with the Ninth Illinois Cavalry: I had served one three year enlistment in the Fourth Wisconsin. My brother at Rockford wrote me to come and enlist with him. I concluded to go into the service again, met him at Rockford, enlisted, and were duly assigned to the regiment in question. I observed many things peculiar to the regiment that I did not like. I went into the regiment an old and war-worn soldier. If I had been a novice in the modes of warfare I presume shortcomings would not have been so flagrantly portrayed, but never mind, my sympathies are with the Ninth yet, and may its record compare favorably with any regiment in the field.

Yours truly,

E. DEVENPORT.

#### LOSSES DURING THE CIVIL WAR.

From the 15th of April, 1861, to the 14th of April, 1865 (when the order to stop enlistments was issued), the United States government "called for" 2,759,049 men. There were furnished 2,650,553—a deficit of only 108,496, most of which would have been supplied in one month at the then rate of recruiting. Excluding re-enlistments, it is estimated by skillful actuaries that the Federal armies contained about 1,800,000 men, of whom 1,500,000 at various times were in active service. Of these 59,700 (very nearly) were killed in battle and 25,000 mortally wounded, while 184,000 died in camp or hospital. It is also estimated that at least 20,000 died soon after reaching home of disease contracted in camp—died before June 30, 1865—so the total loss is usually set at 360,000.\*

The most cautious and reliable Southern historians do not put their total loss below 225,000. By counting those who lost a leg or an arm or were otherwise totally disabled in a number of average regiments, North and South, we arrive at the conclusion that the thoroughly and permanently crippled by disease and wounds in both armies were at least 340,000. Adding the deaths in the first year after the war, of those injured in service, we find that in four years the subtraction from the virile force of the Nation reached the appalling aggregate of 1,000,000 able bodied men.

At the close of the war the government had 204 general hospitals, with a capacity of 136,894 beds. In these there had been treated June 30, 1865, 1,057,423 cases, in which the rate of mortality was a minute fraction less than eight per cent. This is the smallest rate in any recent war. In the Mexican War the mortality in American hospitals was a fraction over ten per cent. in the Crimean War that in the British hospitals was twenty-three per cent., and in the French a fraction over twenty-four.

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\*While this table is approximately correct, it does not cover the number of the Union dead by 59,528.



COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE NUMBER OF MEN FURNISHED  
AND OF THE DEATHS IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY  
DURING THE LATE WAR.

STATES, TERRITORIES, ETC.	MEN FURNISHED.				AGGREGATE NUMBER OF DEATHS.
	WHITE TROOPS.	SAILORS AND MARINES.	COLORAD TROOPS.	INDIANS.	
Alabama.....	2,576				345
Arkansas.....	2,576				1,713
California.....	15,725				573
Colorado.....	4,933				33
Connecticut.....	51,967	2,593	1,761		5,954
Delaware.....	26				6
Florida.....	11,276	94	954		882
District of Columbia.....	11,912	1,353	3,555		290
Georgia.....	1,290				215
Illinois.....	250,092	3,224	1,817		34,334
Indiana.....	193,418	1,973	1,385		26,612
Iowa.....	79,787	5	449		15,614
Kansas.....	18,069		2,689		2,690
Kentucky.....	11,113	314	24,763		16,174
Louisiana.....	5,224				915
Maine.....	64,913	5,630	101		9,938
Maryland.....	34,996	3,925	8,743		2,682
Massachusetts.....	172,781	19,932	3,965		13,032
Michigan.....	8,475	48	157		11,753
Minnesota.....	23,913	3	104		2,584
Mississippi.....	545				78
Missouri.....	160,696	151	8,374		13,885
Nebraska.....	3,157				239
Nevada.....	1,013				35
New Hampshire.....	32,330	822	125		4,887
New Jersey.....	61,509	8,129	1,185		5,714
New Mexico.....	6,514				371
New York.....	479,911	35,194	4,125		46,533
North Carolina.....	3,156				166
Ohio.....	318,814	3,274	5,092		36,175
Oregon.....	1,840				49
Pennsylvania.....	315,017	14,367	8,612		23,183
Rhode Island.....	19,521	1,878	1,837		1,822
Tennessee.....	31,062				6,477
Texas.....	1,965				141
Vermont.....	32,549	619	159		5,224
Virginia.....					12
Washington.....	94				32
West Virginia.....	31,872		196		4,017
Wisconsin.....	91,029	133	165		12,591
Indian Nations.....			3,530		1,018
Colored Troops.....			99,337		49,847
Veteran Reserve Corps.....					1,472
U. S. Veteran Volunteers (Hatchcock's Corps).....					196
U. S. Volunteer Engineers and Sharpshooters.....					552
U. S. Volunteer Infantry.....					213
General and General Staff Officers, U. S. Vols.....					259
Miscellaneous U. S. Vols, brigade bands, etc.....					232
Regular Army.....					5,798
Grand aggregate.....	2,194,562	101,597	178,975	3,530	329,528

\* Number not credited upon the quotas of any State.

+ Includes losses in all colored organizations, excluding three regiments from Mass.

FOOTNOTES.

EXPLANATORY NOTES.

With the exception of three Massachusetts regiments (organized and officered exclusively by the State authorities) whose casualties are included with those of the *white*





troops from that State, all losses in the one hundred and seventy-eight thousand nine hundred and seventy-five *colored troops* are reported separately, irrespective of any credits allowed upon the quotas of the States. The deaths in the excepted regiments aggregated 574.

In all other cases the figures in the column of deaths represent only such as occurred among the *white troops* and *Infantry*. Information relative to the number of deaths in the Navy and Marine Corps belongs to the Navy Department.

The colored soldiers organized under the direct authority of the General Government, and not credited to any State, were recruited as follows:

In Alabama, 4,969; Arkansas, 5,574; Colorado, 25; Florida, 1,641; Georgia, 3,484; Louisiana, 24,052; Mississippi, 17,829; North Carolina, 5,035; South Carolina, 5,462; Tennessee, 29,133; Texas, 4; Virginia, 5,723.

There were also 5,896 negro soldiers enlisted at large, or whose credits are not specifically expressed by the records.

Of the number of colored troops credited to the States, 5,052 were obtained, under the provisions of section 3, act of Congress, approved July 4, 1864, from the States that had seceded.

The number of officers and men of the Regular Army, among whom the casualties herein noted occurred, is estimated at 67,000; the number in the Veteran Reserve Corps was 60,598; and in Hancock's Veteran Corps, 10,835.

The other organizations of white volunteers, organized directly by the United States authorities, numbered about 11,600.

ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,  
Washington, July 15, 1865.

Approved, and will be printed as a supplement to the statistical exhibit of deaths in the United States Army during the late war.

R. C. DRUM,  
Adjutant-General.



## CHAPTER XXVIII.

SAM VANSANT ON PICKET—PRESENTATION TO COLONEL BURGH—  
TWO MARRIAGE INCIDENTS—THE RECRUIT ON PICKET—GEN-  
ERAL DONALSON'S MULES—EXECUTION AT MEMPHIS.

THE following incident will show the chivalrous conduct of one of the soldiers of the Ninth Illinois on the occasion of the Smith and Grierson raid to West Point, Miss., in the month of February, 1864:

It will be remembered that the soldiers of this command were in an enemy's country, and were not particular about being very polite in their requests or in taking whatever they required. At a certain house at or near Marietta lived a family by the name of Norvell, and in this family was a young girl, who was in terrible fear of the Northern soldiers, and while our army was passing, the gallant Corporal, Sam Vansant, called at this house, and discovering the extreme terror of the family drew his saber and placed himself on guard till the last soldier had passed, and protected this family from all insult and annoyance.

This kindness of the gallant Vansant won the regard of the family—particularly of the young girl, who though twice married, in all these years past has borne in grateful remembrance the protection furnished at that time.

In February, 1868, twenty-four years after the event, she sent to Captain Vansant a letter of grateful acknowledgment for the service rendered, and a souvenir of kindly feeling and remembrance.

### DEATH OF JAMES FONES.

While the Ninth were lying at Savannah, Tenn., October 14, 1864, a foraging party under Lieutenant S. Major some eight miles from camp, was surprised by the enemy, and being surrounded, four of the command were captured, and some of them wounded; among the latter was James Fones, of Company B, whose good nature and genial disposition, as well as his promptness and fidelity to duty on all occasions, made him a general favorite. He was loved by all who knew "big Jim Fones." He was shot through the body by the guerrillas. After he was wounded and captured, the rebels made him ride in his wounded condition ten miles to an unfrequented place in the woods. This was about dark on the evening of the 14th of October.

His captors left him with a woman who did everything in her power to lessen his suffering, which had been much aggravated by the long ride his unfeeling captors had obliged him to make.



Three of our men captured at the same time were paroled the next morning and came back to camp, when Captain Mock took two companies, B and F, with Dr. Agnew, and an ambulance, and brought their wounded comrade into camp, but his wound was mortal, and although everything that was possible was done for him by the Doctor and his comrades he died on the 16th of October, 1864, and was buried with military honors at Savannah, Tenn., on the banks of the Tennessee River.

#### SWORD PRESENTATION TO COLONEL BURGH.

In the early days of the regiment it was quite the custom of friends, and also of the members of the different companies, to make presentations of dress swords, etc., to the officers of the regiment, and this was well enough seemingly as an expression of the esteem in which these officers were held by their friends. There is, however, another side when one comes to analyze the subject that would appear to make all these presentations and the acceptance of the same by the volunteer soldiers to be of questionable taste.

A notable instance of the delicacy of treatment, and the firm stand taken by an officer of the Ninth, is here noted. Soon after Company A arrived in camp it was proposed by some comrades that the members of the company, to show their appreciation of what Captain H. B. Burgh had done for them and the confidence and esteem in which he was held, to present him in behalf of the company with a dress sword, and for this purpose one hundred dollars had been subscribed by the members of Company A. By some means the Captain learned of this movement, and not thinking it the proper thing at this time, he called his company together, and stated to them that he had learned of their intention, and that while he appreciated the honor intended him, he must discourage their carrying it out, and requested the return of the money to the donors, at the same time giving as his reasons: "That he was as yet untried, and they did not know but that in the first actual contact with the enemy he might run away or even at the present time grow faint hearted, and thus bring disgrace upon the sword they proposed to present." Stating further that it was his judgment that a presentation of any kind should not be made until a soldier had by his acts shown himself to be worthy of the same.

The members of Company A, in deference to their Captain's wishes, abandoned the presentation at that time, but it seems they did not forget their desire. The years of the war passed on, Captain Burgh became Major and Lieutenant-Colonel of the regiment, and in every position in which he was placed, showed himself to be a gallant and brave officer, and had been much of the time in command of the regiment. His rare tact and brilliant soldierly qualities were appreciated by all, but by none more than his old Company A, who all these years had been watching him, and were proud of him as a soldier and their old Captain.

When the regiment went North on veteran furlough in the spring of 1864, they stopped at St. Louis, and Company A determined to carry out their long-cherished plan of a presentation to their old Captain. They purchased an elegant saber, belt, etc., and after their arrival at Rock Island, on the morning of March 25th, the company sent for Colonel Burgh to come to the Island City Hotel, where,





in an earnest and affectionate address, they presented their elegant testimonial. This time Colonel Burgh was at their mercy, and accepted the sword in a graceful manner, thanking the boys in affectionate language for their gift, and the kindly feeling that prompted them in the offering.

It may be here noted as a matter of interest, that of the officers of the regiment that accepted swords and presents before they went into the field, not one of them remained in the service but a short period.

### THE RECRUIT ON PICKET.

An incident or two that occurred during these days is in place here:

On the afternoon of July 11, 1864, Company I was placed on picket south of town, and during the time I was there they observed the enemy to have a picket post about a half a mile distant on the same road guarded by Company I. Between the two opposing lines was a large open space of ground, dotted here and there with stumps, and a few small trees. During the night two Confederates mounted came close up to our lines, and as it happened, almost ran into a new recruit. The young soldier had just come down from the North, was, in fact, only a boy of perhaps sixteen years of age, and had hardly any idea of the duty of a soldier. He had been told to "halt" any person coming toward him from any direction, and seeing the Confederates coming toward him, cried "halt;" at once they fired at him. This was a phase of the question for which he was wholly unprepared. The little fellow was completely demoralized, and started on a run for the nearest comrade; distant six or eight rods. As he came up to his friend, fairly crying, his feelings were so hurt that he said "them darn fools tried to shoot me just because I halted 'em." His comrade to whom he ran (Dwight L. Talcott) understood the formalities usual to such occasions, and extended "the compliments of the season" to the Confederate callers from a revolving rifle. His salutation seemed to the Confederates satisfactory, and they retired to a place less warm.

The young recruit tried to learn how to receive such visitors, and later in the war won the respect of his comrades for his bravery.

### ROMANTIC MARRIAGE OF CAPTAIN BOOTH.

At Germantown, Tenn., Captain Louis F. Booth, of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, was married August 6, 1863, under the following romantic and interesting circumstances:

The gallant Captain, who was a very handsome man, had been sick for some time during the spring, and boarded at the house of a citizen by the name of Molter. Well, there was a daughter, a Mrs. Carroll, a young and handsome widow, whose husband had been killed at Corinth the previous summer in the rebel army.

The lady, gay, and fascinating, soon captivated the susceptible Captain, but she was already engaged to a young Lieutenant of a Ohio regiment, who had boarded at their house at a previous period to the arrival of Captain Booth. Here was a dilemma. For a while the Lieutenant was very ardent in his attachment. The lady's affections strayed to the later comer. Her parents favored the Lieutenant, and were determined she should marry him at once.



But here came in the ingenuity of the parties most deeply interested. It was arranged that at 11 o'clock at night, the fair lady was to elope with Captain Booth, while the family were at tea. The dutiful daughter, having already packed her wardrobe, threw the several articles out of the window, which were deftly caught by the anxious lover, and conveyed away. But difficulties beset them on every hand—an old negress suddenly came in sight. This was most unfortunate as she was a great favorite with her mistress. The young lady entreated the wench "not to tell on her," the gallant Captain joining his entreaties to the daughter's and quietly slipped a handsome present into the hands of the woman, and finally she promised not to divulge what she had seen.

The hours passed, when who should appear but the other suitor, come to spend the evening and court his girl. She put the best face on the matter, entertained him pleasantly. The hours passed slowly. The time of the elopement arrived, but her beau still lingered. Finally, with woman's ingenuity, she began to complain of a severe headache, and with many expressions of affection the gentleman finally departed to the great joy of Captain Booth, who was stationed outside, impatiently waiting and a spectator through the window of inside proceedings.

The lady retired to her chamber, hastily donning her outside apparel, carefully groped her way in the darkness to the door, and in a moment was pressed in the arms of her impatient and waiting lover. At a short distance feet steeds were waiting the party, and soon they were swiftly careering "o'er hill and dale" to the camp of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry.

The Rev. R. J. Lockwood, Chaplain of the Forty-ninth Illinois Infantry, was summoned. The inmates of "Crinoline Avenue" were awakened from their slumber, the circumstances explained, and there, with the trees for a covering from the dew, and the still broader canopy of heaven, the twain were made one, just at the hour of midnight.

The parents knew nothing about all this till the next morning, when they found their daughter missing. Search was made at the neighbor's, but they found her not, finally they heard a rumor that she was in camp, when they came down post haste, and were met by Mrs. Gifford of whom they inquired, "If their daughter was in camp?" The reply was, "She is." "Where is she?" "With Captain Booth." "What right has Captain Booth to have her here in camp?" "A very good right; she is his wife," replied Mrs. Gifford. When the old couple heard this they whipped up their horse and left camp much displeased, and without any effort to see their offending daughter, whose undutiful conduct they never forgave.

#### A FUNNY MARRIAGE INCIDENT.

While the Ninth Illinois Cavalry was at La Grange, Tenn., in the fall of 1863, Private Henderson Howard, of Company F, was the high contracting party in a very romantic love affair, and marriage in camp.

Young Howard became smitten with the charms of a young lady, a resident of the town, and as the affection was mutual, they determined to be married.

They went to the regimental Chaplain to have the knot tied, but it was of no avail, the good man would not perform the ceremony unless they obtained a license, and as that could not be got they felt very blue about it, but at this juncture Captain Perkins came to the rescue, as "in a case of emergency, he could





always be depended on," and says, "Howard, I will perform the ceremony, license or no license; get your girl."

Company F having the Howitzers, Howard decided to be married by the side of the gun he belonged to, so while he went after his lady love, the boys turned out and got the guns in position, decorated them with evergreens and flowers, and on the return of the couple to the company parade grounds, Captain Perkins performed the ceremony, while the majority of the company were looking on, and it was done in a scientific manner, too, and they were correspondingly happy. When the regiment came North in 1864, on furlough, the couple having some doubt about the legality of the performance, obtained a license in Northern Illinois and were re-married.

#### GENERAL DONALDSON'S TWENTY-FIVE THOUSAND MULES.

The following incident taken from the *Century* magazine of August, 1887, relates an incident which shows that ofttimes certain doings that would seem to be serious mistakes turn out to be of the greatest benefit, and as it relates to an officer, who of those soldiers at Nashville will well remember (General Donaldson), I will relate it here.

This incident occurred but a short time previous to the battle of Nashville. "Prior to the battle of Nashville, Major-General John L. Donaldson, who won honors in the Mexican War, and who died in the spring of 1886, was Quartermaster under General Thomas. He once told the following incident: Having occasion to purchase mules for the army, he ordered a person in whom he had confidence to visit the contiguous Northern States, inadvertently saying to him, 'buy as many as you can,' not supposing that he would be able to secure more than a few thousand at the most. Some weeks afterwards, just before the attack on Hood's army, General Donaldson, on meeting his agent, inquired how many mules he had been able to secure. To the amazement of the General he was informed that twenty thousand or more had been obtained, upon which the astonished General exclaimed, 'I am a ruined man; I shall be court-martialed and driven from the army for not limiting you in the purchase. You have procured many times more than I had any idea or intention of purchasing, but the fault is mine, not yours, I ought to have been particular in my orders.'"

"In an extremely disheartened state he went to his home, believing that such a thoughtless act on his part could not be overlooked by the Commanding General. He had scarcely reached his house before a messenger came from General Thomas with an order for General Donaldson to come immediately to headquarters. This seemed to be the sealing of his fate, and in a state of trepidation bordering on frenzy, he appeared before General Thomas, whom he found in a mood apparently of great depression. Soon after Donaldson had entered his presence, General Thomas said, 'Donaldson, how many mules have you?' With some perturbation he replied, 'Upwards of twenty-five thousand.' 'Twenty-five thousand did you say?' repeated the General. 'Is it possible that you have this number?' Donaldson, accept my heartfelt thanks; you have saved this army. I can now have transportation, and can fight Hood, and will do so at once."

#### EXECUTION AT MEMPHIS.

June 19, 1864, the very day that our detachment with stores in the vicini-



ity of Guntown, Miss., were having their hard and disastrous engagement. It was enacted at Memphis, Tenn., an awfully impressive and solemn scene, the execution of three men of the Second New Jersey Cavalry, their crime being that of rape and robbery.

They were tried by court martial and sentenced to death. The scene was impressive and tragic in the extreme, and they were shot in front of Fort Pickens, in the presence of ten thousand soldiers and many citizens. The troops were drawn up in a hollow square, facing the fort, the condemned men were brought in and marched around the inside of this square, accompanied by the clergy, their coffins in front of each, until they, having completed the circuit, were halted and seated, each upon his own coffin, and then blindfolded, while a squad of six men was stationed opposite each, with all their guns loaded but one to each six, when the signal of the officer in charge (the drop of a handkerchief) they fired simultaneously, and the poor wretches were hurled into eternity.

I remember that it seemed to me that the thud of the balls as they struck hurled them over backward, but it might have been only a natural falling.

The whole command was marched past them, as they lay mangled and bleeding, a terrible warning to wrong-doers.

HEADQUARTERS FIFTH DIVISION CAVALRY,  
CAVALRY CORPS, MILITARY DIVISION OF THE MISSISSIPPI,  
COLUMBIA, TENN., November 26, 1861.

COLONEL: I respectfully recommend the following promotions in the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, to fill vacancies:

Joseph W. Harper, Captain Company I, to be Lieutenant-Colonel, *vice* Burgh, for gallantry in late engagements with Hood's advance.

Anthony R. Mock, Captain of Company B, to be Major *vice* Gifford, for gallantry in the field.

Very truly, your obedient servant,

[Signed]

EDWARD HATCH,

*Brigadier-General Commanding.*

ALLEN C. FULLER, *Adjutant-General of Illinois, Springfield, Ill.*

LETTER FROM GENERAL D. E. COON.

SAN DIEGO, CAL., July 20, 1888.

*E. A. Davenport, Chicago, Ill.*

DEAR COMRADE:—Yours of the 14th inst. at hand. I am happy to learn that your book is completed. Hope it will give satisfaction and prove a financial success. It would have afforded me great pleasure to have contributed something of interest, and thereby aided you, but the fear of having omitted to mention some of the officers, when they may have done gallant service, deterred me, and caused me to postpone from day to day, until it was too late.

I love all the officers and men of the old, gallant NINTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY VOLUNTEERS with all my heart. They are *veteran brothers* of the late war, next in my heart to my own brother, born of my own dear mother, and I shall ever cherish the memory of their glorious companionship in the Rebellion of 1861-65 while life lasts. Success in all things, is my heart's best wish.

Truly yours,

DAVID E. COON.



## CHAPTER XXIX.

### ROLL OF HONOR.

THE following roll of honor contains the names of many of the fallen heroes of the Ninth Illinois Cavalry, who lost their lives in the service of their country. The author deeply regrets his inability to have made the list complete.

Private Abr, William, Company B, died at Gainesville, Ala, September 21, 1865.

Private Alberts, Reinhart, Company F, died at Helena, Ark., September 25, 1862.

Private Atkins, Clinton, Company G, died June 13, 1862.

Corporal Albright, Delos, Company I, died on hospital boat, near St. Louis, October 1, 1862.

Private Atkinson, Eli, Company I, died at Helena, Ark., August 17, 1862.

Private Agarty, Jeremiah, Company K, died at Eastport, Miss., May 16, 1865.

Private Albert, Mather, Company M, killed at Jacksonport, Ark., July 27, 1862.

Private Alexander, Henry, Company M, died at Onarga, Ill., March 8, 1862.

Surgeon Brackett, Charles, died at Helena, Ark., February 20, 1863.

Private Buncher, Lewis, Company A, died June 2, 1862.

Private Brigham, William, Company A, died September 5, 1864, at Memphis, Tenn., from wounds received August 12th.

Private Bradwell, Oliver, Company B, died at Camp Douglas, Ill., January 15, 1862.

Private Bartlet, David C., Company B, died at Helena, Ark., October 29, 1862.

Private Burmester, Charles, Company B, died at St. Louis, Mo., November 9, 1862.

Private Berry, Jordan, Company E, died at Memphis, Tenn., March 14, 1864.

Private Baxter, Alpheus, Company E, died at Dennis, Mass., June 12, 1864.

Private Bear, Martin, Company E, missing in action at Savannah, Tenn., October 17, 1864.

Private Berry, James S., Company F, died at St. Louis, Mo., November 3, 1862.

Private Buler, John, Company F, died at St. Louis, Mo., November 3, 1862.

Private Baker, Jacob, Company F, died at Helena, Ark., September 25, 1862.

Private Bowden, William, Company F, died at Andersonville prison, August 13, 1864; grave 5475.

Private Behers, John, Company F, died at Selma, Ala., October 26, 1864.





- Private Brooks, James J., Company G, died at Memphis, Tenn., April 1, 1864.
- Corporal Babcock, Merlin, Company G, died at Memphis, Tenn., October 1, 1864.
- Private Bellows, Albert, Company H, killed at Tupelo, Miss., July 15, 1864.
- Private Butcher, Isaac, Company I, died at Cairo, Ill., March 24, 1865.
- Private Brown, Caleb N., Company I, died at Louisville, Ky., March 30, 1865.
- Private Branch, Edwin H., Company J, killed at Pontotoc, Miss., July 12, 1864.
- Bugler Buss, John, Company K, died at Nashville, Tenn., January 4, 1865.
- Private Bennett, Isaac, Company K, died at Patterson, Mo., May 11, 1862.
- Private Barton, Charles, Company L, died at Pocahontas, Ark., May 13, 1862.
- Private Burns, Barney, Company M, died at Memphis, Tenn., February 12, 1864.
- Private Connors, Edward, Company A, died at St. Louis, Mo., April 1, 1864.
- Private Cooper, Enoch, Company A, died at Keokuk, Iowa, October 16, 1862.
- Private Crommett, David, Company C, died at Andersonville, October 1, 1864.
- Private Conskay, William, Company D, died at Helena, Ark., October 1, 1862.
- Private Cole, Charles H., Company E, died at Reeves Station, Mo., April 14, 1862.
- First Sergeant Cole, Marcellus, Company F, killed at Campbellville, Tenn., November 24, 1864.
- Corporal Cerey, Patrick, Company F, died at Keokuk, Iowa, November 17, 1863.
- Private Cunningham, Cornelius, Company G, died August 25, 1862.
- Private Carl, Sampson, Company G, died at Helena, Ark., 1862.
- Private Cherry, William, R., Company H, died December 31, 1864.
- Private Cornelius, James, Company H, died at Andersonville, August 31, 1864; grave 6738.
- Private Cooley, John F., Company I, died at Keokuk, Iowa, October 29, 1862.
- Private Curtis, George, Company I, died at Louisville, Ky., January 10, 1865.
- Private Connerly, Peter, Company K, died at Chicago, Ill., December 7, 1861.
- Corporal Cameron, Edwards, Company K, died at Memphis, Tenn., March 24, 1864.
- Private Cleggett, Phillip, Company L, died on hospital boat, October 5, 1862.
- Private Cooper, George, Company M, killed at Oxford, Miss., August 13, 1864.
- Private Chenneworth, Riley, Company M, died at Reeve's Station, Mo., March 23, 1862.
- Private Downing, Simon B., Company C, died August 30, 1864. of wounds.



Private Dillon, Patrick, Company E, died at Germantown, Tenn., March 10, 1864.

Private Danilson, Charles, Company E, died at Memphis, Tenn., March 18, 1864.

Private Daek, Charles H., Company H, died in Andersonville, September 18, 1864; grave 8187.

Private Duklin, Peter, Company I, died about December, 1864.

Private Dawson, Robert A., Company L, killed at Tupelo, Miss., July 15, 1864.

Bugler Denney, James H., Company L, died at Hopewell, Mo., February 28, 1862, of wounds received on railroad.

Sergeant Dillon, Newton, Company M, died at Columbia, Tenn., November 24, 1864, of wounds.

Private Daniels, William, Company M, died at St. Louis, Mo., March 1, 1864.

Sergeant Major Ellis, John C., died August 18, 1865.

Private Elliot, Simon, Company B, died at New Albany, Ind., January 6, 1865.

Private Englehaupt, David R. P., Company B, died at Eastport, Miss., June 12, 1865.

Sergeant Ewing, David A., Company E, died at Germantown, Tenn., May 12, 1863; suicide.

Private Fones, James, Company B, killed at Savannah, Tenn., October 14, 1864.

Private Faunce, Thomas, Company B, died at Cahaba prison, Ala., June 13, 1865.

Private Fries, Daniel, Company B, died at Iuka, Miss., July 15, 1865.

Private Fairchild, Squire, Company G, died at Helena, Ark., 1862.

Private Fiddler, Conroy, Company G, died at Eastport, Miss., May 22, 1865, of wounds.

Private Fogerty, Cornelius, Company I, died at Keokuk, Iowa, November 17, 1862.

Private Frisby, Alonzo, Company M, died at Andersonville, February 8, 1864.

Corporal Foster, Erastus S., Company K, died at Andersonville, June 17, 1865; grave 12473.

Private Fannen, Henry, Company M, died at Gainesville, Ala., October 21, 1865.

Sergeant Follett, John, Company M, died at Reeve's Station, Mo., March 30, 1862.

Private Goodall, John, Company D, died at Helena, Ark., July 19, 1862.

Private Gray, William, Company I, died at Eastport, Miss., February 10, 1865.

Corporal Griswold, Francis, Company K, died at Memphis, Tenn., July 21, 1862.

Private Howard, Alonzo, Company A, died at Nashville, Tenn., December 18, 1864.





Private Horan, Kerran, Company B, died at Denopolis, Ala., December 17, 1865.

Private Hover, Francis, Company B, died at Camp Douglas, Ill., December 16, 1861.

Private Howard, Patrick, Company E., died at Cahaba prison, Ala., March 28, 1864.

Private Hayes, Michael, Company E, died at Nashville, Tenn., December 6, 1864.

Private Hicks, Hiram, Company F, died at St. Louis, Mo., October 20, 1862.

Private Hamilton, John, Company F, died at Helena, Ark., November 23, 1862.

Farrier Hamilton, Jacob, Company F, died at Memphis, Tenn., June 14, 1864.

Private Houghtaling, John A., Company F, died at Montgomery, Ala., August 14, 1865.

First Sergeant Henderson, Robert H., Company G, killed at Campbellville, Tenn., November 24, 1864.

Private Hill, J., Company F, died at Andersonville, August 11, 1864; grave 4489.

Private Haggart, Ansel, Company G, died at St. Louis, Mo., October 5, 1862.

Private Hendee, George W., Company G, died of wounds about April 25, 1863.

Private House, Samuel, Company I, died at Eastport, Miss., May 29, 1865.

Private Hessey, Horatio B., Company I, killed at Campbellville, Tenn., November 24, 1864.

Private Hanrahan, Patrick, Company I, died at Montgomery, Ala., August 27, 1865.

Private Hoover, Julius, Company M, died at Iuka, Miss., July 14, 1865.

Private Ireland, Henry, Company B, killed at Salem, Miss., October 8, 1862.

Private Ingelking, Conrad, Company D, died April 19, 1862.

Private Jacobs, John G., Company B, died at Helena, Ark., August 4, 1862.

Private Jacobs, Oliver, Company B, died at Helena, Ark., August 24, 1862.

Private Jenkins, E. J., Company C, killed at Cotton Plant, Ark., May 17, 1862.

Private Johnson, Lucian, Company C, died at Helena, Ark., August 29, 1862.

Corporal Jergens, Christian, Company F, killed in Mississippi, February 25, 1864.

Private Jones, Homer, Company G, died at Reeve's Station, Mo., April 22, 1862.

Private Jackson, Mathew, Company H, died at Helena, Ark., September 23, 1862.

Private Kreizaz, Jacob, Company B, died at Gainesville, Ala., August 26, 1865.

King, James, Company D, died at Memphis, Tenn.

Private Katze, Henry, Company D, died at Memphis, Tenn., October 20, 1864.

Private Killian, Francis, Company F, died at Denopolis, Ala., October 27, 1865.



Private Knaggs, William, Company H, died at Pilot Knob, Mo., April 2, 1862.

Private Koethe, William, Company L, died at Mound City, Mo., May 17, 1865.

Private Lennay, William, Company C, died at St. Louis, Mo., December 17, 1862.

Sergeant Latamore, William, Company E, died at Andersonville, August 16, 1864; grave 5003.

Private Louks, David, Company G, died at Helena, Ark., September 29, 1862.

Private Lewis, Henry, Company H, died at Charleston, S. C., in prison.

Commissary Sergeant Ludden, Chancey F, Company I, died December 22, 1864, of wounds.

Sergeant Lane, Alonzo P., Company L, killed at Franklin, Tenn., November 30, 1864.

Private Latson, William F., Company L, died at Camp Douglas, Ill., February 24, 1862.

Private Montague, Cyrus, Company A, died at Iuka, Miss., June 15, 1865.

Private Morrow, Alexander, Company B, died at St. Louis, Mo., 1862.

Private Morrow, Walter, Company B, died at Keokuk, Iowa, October 23, 1862.

Private Metsel, John, Company B, died at Memphis, Tenn., October 22, 1864.

Sergeant Morris, Thomas, Company B, died at Camp Douglas, Ill., January 2, 1862.

Private Murry, Patrick, Company B, died at Iuka, Miss., June 7, 1865.

Private Mildaugh, Orlando, Company C, died at Keokuk, Iowa, October 13, 1862.

First Sergeant Mapes, Alex. H., Company C, died at Memphis, Tenn., September 3, 1864, of wounds.

Sergeant Matsel, Thomas, Company C, killed at Campbellsville, Tenn., November 24, 1864.

Corporal Maher, Dennis, Company D, drowned at Cairo, Ill., March 22, 1864.

Private Mackey, Benjamin, Company D, died February 16, 1863.

Private Myers, Peter, Company D, died at Eastport, Miss., June 12, 1865.

First Lieutenant McMahon, John H., Company D, killed at Tupelo, Miss., July 16, 1864.

Private McBride, James, Company D, died at Helena, Ark., October 13, 1862.

Lieutenant Morrison, Thomas E., Company E, died at Helena, Ark., August 22, 1862.

Private Myre, Joseph E., Company E, died at Helena, Ark., August 16, 1862.

Private Marshall, Michael, Company F, died near Clarendon, Ark., July 12, 1862.

Corporal Meyer, Herman H., Company F, died at Helena, Ark., October 1, 1862.



Private Mandville, Henry, Company H, died at Helena, Ark., August 1, 1862.

Private Maxwell, William R., Company F, died at Paducah, Ky., March 5, 1865.

Private Mordoff, Frank M., Company I, died at Cairo, Ill., October 1, 1862.

Private Marver, Alexander, Company I, died at Nashville, Tenn., January 29, 1865.

Private Miner, George, Company I, died at Jeffersonville, Ind., April 5, 1865.

Private Maloy, Stephen, Company I, killed at Campbellville, Tenn. November 24, 1864.

Private Monroe, David B., Company I, died at St. Louis, Mo., April 25, 1865.

Private Morse, Newel, Company I, died at St. Louis, Mo., October 26, 1865.

Private McDade, Alfred, Company I, died about July 1, 1864, in a rebel prison at Okolona, Miss.

Private Morey Moses D., Company L, died at Helena, Ark., April 25, 1865.

Private Mookey, Robert L., Company L, died at Montevallo, Ala., September 19, 1865.

Private Mendal, Lucien, Company M, died at St. Louis, Mo., October 12, 1864.

Private Netzel, John T., Company D, died at Memphis, Tenn., October 26, 1864.

Private Newberry, Leonidus, Company B, died at Eastport, Miss., April 19, 1865.

Captain Neimeyer, Fred. C., Company F, died at Tuscaloosa, Ala., September 21, 1865.

Private Ott, David, Company F, died at St. Louis, Mo., November 26, 1862.

Private Olmsted, Alonzo, Company B, died at Iuka, Miss., June 7, 1865.

Private O'Mira, Daniel, Company E, died at Andersonville, October 13, 1864, grave 10279.

Private Ott, Daniel, Company F, killed at Campbellville, Tenn., November 24, 1864.

Private Olmsted, William B., Company K, died at St. Louis, Mo., November 3, 1862.

Sergeant Pugh, William, Company A, died at Nashville, Tenn., November 13, 1864.

Private Perry, James, Company G, died at Andersonville, September 20, 1864, grave 9,313.

Private Proud, Asher, Company G, died at Helena, Ark., November 2, 1862.

Quartermaster Price, Samuel H., died April 8, 1863.

Private Pringle, Philander, Company G, killed at Village Creek, Ark., May 21, 1862.

Private Pierson, Swanson, Company H, died at Cahaba prison, April 15, 1865.

Sergeant Peter, Robert, Company I, killed at Campbellville, Tenn., November 24, 1864.





Sergeant Paddock, Charles B., Company K, captured at Guntown, Miss., June 10, 1864, died in the hands of the enemy.

Private Putnam, David, Company M, died at Memphis, Tenn., April 10, 1864.

Sergeant Pfeifer, Peter, Company F, died at Helena, Ark., July 10, 1862.

Lieutenant-Colonel Paddock, Sol. A., died February 18, 1862.

Private Quinn, Thomas, Company E, died at Logansport, Ind., October 11, 1864.

Private Robb, Andrew, Company A, died at Paducah, Ky., May 1, 1865.

Private Renshaw, Felix, Company B, died at Helena, Ark., September 15, 1862.

Private Roth, Joseph, Company F, killed at Hurricane Creek, Miss., August 13, 1864.

Private Race, James, Company E, died March 28, 1865.

Private Rieneke, Clemens, Company F, died at Patterson, Mo., May 17, 1862.

Private Robinson, Frederick, Company I, died at Helena, Ark., September 24, 1862.

Private Raymond, Andrew, Company I, died at Belvidere, Ill., April 24, 1864.

Private Rogers, Isaac, Company L, died at Augusta, Ark., August 6, 1862.

Private Riley, Anthony E., Company L, killed at Guntown, Miss., June 10, 1864.

Sergeant Robinson, Nelson, Company M, drowned in Black River, Ark., June 22, 1862.

Private Robinson, John, Company M, killed near Fish Creek, Miss., July 11, 1864.

Private Smith, Noah, Company A, died at White's Station, Tenn., September 30, 1864.

Private Seoville, Franklin W., Company C, died at Pilot Knob, Mo., March 13, 1862.

Saddler Stroms, Lewis G., Company C, died at Reeve's Station, Mo., March 25, 1862.

Private Scott, Geo. W., Company C, died at Helena, Ark., November 8, 1862.

Private Shaeffer, Christoff, Company D, killed August 21, 1864.

Private Smith, John W., Company D, died at Helena, Ark., October 11, 1862.

Corporal Smith, Geo., Company F., died at Cairo, Ill., October 1, 1862.

Saddler Smith, Henry, Company F, died at Eastport, Miss., February 28, 1865.

Private Salter, John, Company F., died at Camp Douglas, Ill., October 1, 1862.

Private Schlothauer, Christopher, Company F, died at Germantown, Tenn., July 6, 1863.

Private Sand, Phillip, Company F, died at Eastport, Miss., June 20, 1865.

Private Slick, Phillip, died at Andersonville, October 11, 1864; grave 10663.

Private Smith, Byron, Company G, died at Pentotoc, Miss., July 18, 1864, from wounds.



Sergeant Smith, Asa, Company H, killed at Tupelo, Miss., July 15, 1864.

Private Stephens, Franklin, Company H, died at Gallatin, Tenn., February 9, 1864.

Private Strong, Thomas, Company I, died at Gravelly Springs, Miss., February 5, 1865.

Private Shafer, Frank, Company I, died at Memphis, Tenn., August 1, 1864.

Private Storm, Sylvester, Company I, died at Reeve's Station, Mo., April 12, 1862.

Private Stebbins, William, Company I, died at Memphis, Tenn.

Private Strong, Whitney, Company K, died at Patterson, Mo., April 9, 1862.

Private Stephens, George, Company K, died at Mound City, Mo., May 7, 1865.

Private Sellers, Wiley M., Company K, died at Eastport, Miss, April 5, 1865.

Private Sutee, Benjamin, Company L, died at Andersonville, November 4, 1864; grave 11308.

Private Sellers, Andrew J., Company M, drowned in Black River, Ark., June 1, 1862.

Private Sutton, Martin, Company M, died at Andersonville, August 13, 1864; grave 5515.

Private Selvey, William, Company M, died at Little Black, Mo., May 2, 1862.

Private Skeels, William N., Company M., died at Nashville, Tenn., December 24, 1864.

Private Thompson, William B., Company B, killed at Nashville, Tenn., December 16, 1864.

Private Taylor, Harmon, Company E, died at Andersonville, September 28, 1864; grave 10936.

Sergeant Thomas, Chancey, Company F, died at Helena, Ark., September 26, 1862.

Private Tapley, John, Company F, died at Tuscaloosa, Ala., September 7, 1865.

Private Teeters, Benjamin, died at Helena, Ark., December 20, 1862.

Corporal Thomkins, Andrew, Company G, died at Eastport, Miss., May 19, 1865.

Private Turner, Orson A, Company I, died at Nashville, Tenn., December 25, 1864.

Sergeant Teas, William J., Company I, killed at Campbellville, Tenn., November 24, 1864.

Sergeant Tolbert, George W., Company M, died at Reeve's Station, Mo., March 30, 1862.

Sergeant Thayer, Lester, Company M, died at Memphis, Tenn., October 1, 1862.

Private Vetter, Robert, Company C, died March 12, 1865.

Private Van Valkenburg, W., Company G, died at Jacksonport, Ark., July 7, 1862.

Private Vite, Barnett, Company I, died at Helena, Ark., September 12, 1862.

Private Van Wess, George J., Company M, died at Keokuk, Iowa, October 8, 1862.





Private Wilson, Robert, Company A, killed at Guntown, Miss., June 10, 1864.

Private Wood, James W., Company A, died at Huntsville, Ala., July, 1865.

Private Wilbanks, Randolph, Company B, died at Helena, Ark., September 19, 1862.

Corporal Wiesner, John W., Company D, died at Germantown, Tenn., June 4, 1863.

Private Whipp, Charles, Company E, died in Andersonville, September 4, 1864; grave 8713.

Private Williams, Alfred, Company E, died at Germantown, Tenn., September 4, 1864.

Private Wollensack, Charles E., Company F, died at Helena, Ark., July 15, 1862.

Private Welhagen, Joseph, Company F, died October 21, 1863, of wounds received at Salem, October 8.

Private Weakman, Fred., Company F, died at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., June 8, 1865.

Private Wheeler, W. F., died at Montgomery, Ala., August 21, 1865.

Lieutenant Westbrook, Abner, Company I, died at Memphis, Tenn., October 22, 1864.

Private Walsh, John, Company I, died at Helena, Ark., September 21, 1862.

Corporal Waldo, Judson M., Company K, died at Andersonville, October 12, 1864; grave 10756.

Private West, Joseph C., Company K, died at St. Louis, Mo., November 15, 1862.

Private Watkins, William M., Company L, died at Cairo, Ill., October 21, 1862.

Private Wilson, Asa W., Company M, died near Jacksonport, Ark., June 26, 1862.

Private York, Moses, Company C, died at Helena, Ark., September 4, 1862.

Private Zerbe, Peter, Company E, died in Jackson county, Ark., June 22, 1862, of wounds.

Private Zerriek, Clement, Company F, died at Patterson, Mo., May 17, 1862.

#### UNASSIGNED RECRUITS.

Private Lyon, John, died at Camp Butler, Ill., April 11, 1864.

Private Mawer, John R., died at Camp Butler, April 27, 1864.

Private Thompson, James W., died at Camp Butler, Ill., December 21, 1864.



## THE BIVOUAC OF THE DEAD.

The following beautiful verses were written by Colonel Theodore O'Hara, of the Second United States Cavalry, who deserted his flag and entered the Confederate service at the opening of the war of the Rebellion :

The muffled drum's sad roll has beat  
The soldier's last tattoo;  
No more on life's parade shall meet  
That brave and fallen few.  
On fame's eternal camping ground  
Their silent tents are spread,  
And glory guards, with solemn round,  
The bivouac of the dead.

No rumor of the foe's advance  
Now swells upon the wind ;  
No troubled thought at midnight haunts  
Of loved ones left behind ;  
No vision of the morrow's strife  
The warrior's dream alarms ;  
No braying horn or screaming life  
At dawn shall call to arms.

Their shivered swords are red with rust,  
Their plumed heads are bowed,  
Their haughty banner, trailed in dust,  
Is now their martial shroud ;  
And plenteous funeral tears have washed  
The red stains from each brow,  
And the proud forms, by battle gashed,  
Are free from anguish now.

The neighing troop, the flashing blade,  
The bugle's stirring blast,  
The charge, the dreadful cannonade,  
The din and shout are past.  
Not war's wild note nor glory's peal  
Shall thrill with fierce delight  
Those breasts that nevermore may feel  
The rapture of the fight.

Like the fierce Northern hurricane  
That sweeps his great plateau,  
Flushed with the triumph yet to gain,  
Come down the serried foe.



Who heard the thunder of the fray  
Break o'er the field beneath,  
Knew well the watchword of that day  
Was "Victory, or death."

Full many a mother's breath has swept  
O'er Angostura's plain,  
And long the pitying sky has wept  
Above its moldered skum.  
The raven's scream, or eagle's flight,  
Or shepherd's pensive lay,  
Alone now wakes each solemn height  
That frowned o'er that dread fray,

Sons of the Dark and Bloody Ground,  
Ye must not slumber there,  
Where stranger steps and tongues resound  
Along the heedless air.  
Your own proud land's heroic soil  
Shall be your fitter grave.  
She claims from war its richest spoil--  
The ashes of her brave.

Thus, 'neath their parent turf they rest,  
Far from the gory field,  
Borne to a Spartan mother's breast  
On many a bloody shield.  
The sunshine from their native sky  
Smiles sadly on them here,  
And kindred eyes and hearts watch by  
The heroes' sepulcher.

Rest on, embalmed and shrouded dead,  
Dear as the blood ye gave;  
No impious footstep here shall tread  
The herbage of your grave.  
Nor shall your glory be forgot  
While Fame her record keeps,  
Or Honor points the hallowed spot  
Where Valor proudly sleeps.

You marble minstrel's voiceless stone,  
In deathless song shall tell,  
When many a vanished year hath flown,  
The story how ye fell.  
Nor wreck, nor change, nor winter's blight,  
Nor time's remorseless doom  
Can dim one ray of holy light  
That gilds your glorious tomb.





## CHAPTER XXX.

### THE WOUNDED AND PRISONERS.

#### A PARTIAL LIST OF THE WOUNDED AND THOSE WHO WERE PRISONERS OF WAR OF THE NINTH ILLINOIS CAVALRY.

THERE were many members of the regiment who were wounded or prisoners, whose names do not appear in the following list, but it includes all that I have been able to gather:

Corporal Axtel, Alfred, Company A, prisoner at Florence, Ala., November 19, 1864.

Private Arnold, John, Company A, prisoner of war; mustered out July 8, 1865.

Lieutenant Abbott, Othman A., Company I, wounded at Pontotoc, Miss., July 12, 1864.

Private Albright, Delos, Company I, wounded June 27, 1862.

Private Anderson, Thomas, Company D, wounded November 24, 1864.

Colonel Brackett, Albert G., wounded June 27, 1862.

Captain Blackburn, William C., Company A, wounded June 27, 1862, prisoner November 24, 1864.

Private Bell, Hugh M., Company A, prisoner of war; mustered out July 8, 1865.

Sergeant Bailey, Eli S., Company A, prisoner of war; mustered out June 7, 1865.

Corporal Bean, Isaac, Company A, prisoner of war; mustered out October 31, 1865.

Saddler Bryson, William P., Company C, wounded at Hurricane Creek, August 13, 1864.

Sergeant Bower, William W., Company D, prisoner December 25, 1864.

Private Ball, E. G., Company E, prisoner of war; mustered out May 30, 1865.

Sergeant Bailey, Stewart J., Company G, wounded February 22, 1864, at Okalona, Miss.

Private Ballard, Elijah, Company I, prisoner January 12, 1865.

Private Blakesley, W. C., Company M, wounded June 27, 1862.

Private Barrick, George H., Company M, prisoner of war; mustered out June 9, 1865.

Corporal Birdsley, Frederick, Company M, prisoner of war; mustered out February 28, 1865.



Private Clinch, Thomas, Company A, prisoner of war; mustered out July 8, 1865.

Corporal Clark, Henry, Company H, prisoner of war; mustered out February 24, 1865.

Private Chamberlain, Joseph, Company K, wounded June 12, 1862.

Sergeant Curtis, Michael, Company I, wounded December 16, 1864.

Private Clark, John, Company L, wounded December 15, 1864.

Captain Carpenter, John H., Company L, wounded November 24, 1864.

Private Clayton, William H., Company L, wounded December 19, 1864.

Private Craig, John, Company M, wounded June 27, 1862.

COMPANY A.—Sergeant Dietz, John, prisoner December 5, 1864.

Private Dunn, Charles W., Company E, prisoner of war; mustered out June 23, 1865.

Private Doyle, Frank M., Company K, wounded June 12, 1862.

Lieutenant Dillon, William C., Company M, prisoner of war; mustered out July 8, 1865.

Private Elliott, Simon, Company B, wounded December 15, 1864.

Private Eaton, Thomas W., Company E, prisoner June, 1864.

Sergeant-Major Fitzpatrick, P. V., wounded at Moscow, Tenn., in the head severely December 4, 1863.

Private Feeley, James, Company B, wounded July 12, 1864.

Private Fuller, P. F., Company E, wounded June 12, 1862.

Private Fiegel, Frederick, Company M, prisoner of war at Guntown, Miss., June 10, 1864; mustered out February 6, 1865.

Private Fraser, George W., Company G, prisoner of war; mustered out July 5, 1865.

Private Foster, Thomas A., Company K, wounded June 12, 1862.

Private Foster, Erastus, Company K, wounded June 27, 1862.

Private Farnsworth, William, Company K, wounded June 12, 1862.

Private Farle, Michael, Company I, wounded November 24, 1864.

Private Gillan, Michael, Company E, wounded November 24, 1864; transferred to reserve corps.

Private Gillispie, Owen, Company E, wounded December 16, 1864; mustered out November 2, 1865.

Private Guiles, Nelson, Company M, prisoner of war; mustered out July 8, 1865.

Colonel Harper, Joseph W., wounded December 15, 1864, at Nashville.

Private Halbeg, Thomas S., Company A, prisoner of war November 19, 1864.

Sergeant Hardesty, Henry, Company B, wounded June 27, 1862, and June 12, 1864.

Lieutenant Harding, Frederick W., Company C, wounded June 27, 1862.

Private Harris, William, Company C, prisoner of war; mustered out July 3, 1865.

Private Hinton, Francis A., Company E, wounded June 27, 1862.

Sergeant Hall, Thomas C., Company G, wounded February 21, 1864.

Private Holland, Robert, Company H, prisoner at Guntown, Miss., June 10, 1864; released from rebel prison by General Sherman in 1865.





Private Hawes, Jesse, Company I, wounded June 27, 1862; prisoner of war at Cahaba, Ala.; paroled July 27, 1865.

Private Herrick, Oscar, Company K, wounded June 12, 1862.

Corporal Herrick, Francis M., Company K, wounded June 27, 1862.

Private Hayden, John S., Company K, wounded June 27, 1862.

Lieutenant Harkness, Edwin, Company L, prisoner, January 12, 1865; escaped the 13th.

Private Hunt, Patrick, Company L, wounded at Hurricane Creek, August 13, 1864.

Private Harr, William, Company L, wounded June 27, 1862.

Corporal Kimball, Charles, Company A, prisoner November 19, 1864.

Sergeant Hayes, Frank C., Company I, prisoner of war November 24, 1864.

Private Kell, Joseph, Company A, wounded December 26, 1863, at Lafayette, Tenn.

Lieutenant Kilmer, J. C., Company B, wounded October 6, 1863.

Private Kesler, W. H. H., Company B, prisoner of war, mustered out July 8, 1865.

Lieutenant Kiezie, Arthur M., Company C, prisoner August 21, 1864, at Memphis, Tenn.

Sergeant Keich, Charles H., Company G, wounded July 12, 1864.

Private Kelly, James, Company K, wounded June 12, 1862.

Private Kimbler, Caleb, Company K, prisoner of war, mustered out June 24, 1865.

Private Kavanaugh, John, Company L, wounded at Helena, Ark., January 1863.

Captain Knight, E. R., Company M, wounded severely, June 27, 1862.

Sergeant-Major Knight Curtis L., prisoner August 21, 1864.

Private Ladcy, Company A, wounded.

Private Listerman, Henry, Company A, wounded at Hurricane Creek, Miss., April 16, 1864.

Sergeant LaSalle, Godfrey, Company B, wounded severely at Hurricane Creek, Miss., August 13, 1864.

Private Larimore, William, Company E, prisoner of war.

Private Luce, William, Company K, wounded June 12, 1862.

Private Lyons, William, Company L, wounded June 27, 1862.

Private Luddington F., Company M, wounded June 27, 1862.

Private Lewis, William, Company M, prisoner of war June 16, 1864; mustered out April 24, 1865.

Sergeant Lander, Fred., Company M, wounded June 12, 1862.

Sergeant Lamper, Frank, Company K, wounded in 1862.

Sergeant Lowe, John B., Company M, prisoner November 19, 1864; mustered out June, 1865.

Private Lewis, Thomas, Company M, prisoner June 11, 1864, mustered out April 24, 1865.

Private Mills Francis H., Company A, prisoner of war; mustered out July, 1865.

Private Moore, John, Company A, prisoner of war; mustered out July, 1865.



Private McAllegott, William, Company A, prisoner of war; mustered out July 19, 1865.

Private Miller, Richard, Company B, prisoner of war November 19, 1864; mustered out June 6, 1865.

Sergeant McCarty, Frank, Company B, wounded at Moscow, Tenn., December 4, 1863.

Captain McArthur, P. H., Company C, wounded July 16, 1864.

Private Nance, Ablihus, Company H, wounded December 15, 1864.

Private Nugent, Charles, Company L, wounded June 27, 1862.

Private Norvall, George W., Company M, prisoner of war; mustered out July 13, 1865.

Private Omara, Daniel, Company E, prisoner of war.

Sergeant Olmsted, George W., Company L, wounded August 14, 1864, losing two fingers.

Private Pugh, William, Company A, captured July 7, 1862, in Arkansas.

Private Piatt, James, Company A, wounded July 6, 1862, at Cache River, Ark.

Adjutant Power, William A., wounded June 27, 1862; prisoner at Shoal Creek, Ala., November 19, 1864.

Sergeant Paddock, Charles B., Company K, wounded June 27, 1862.

Private Parrish, L. D., Company L, wounded November 30, 1864.

Private Price, B. F., Company M, wounded at Guntown, Miss., June 10, 1864, losing left arm at shoulder.

Private Phelps, Henry, Company M, prisoner of war; mustered out June, 1865.

Private Racus, John, Company E, wounded June 12, 1862.

Lieutenant Rinker, James Henry, Company G, wounded at Pontotoc, Miss., June 12, 1864, in thigh and foot.

Corporal Rinker, William, Company G, prisoner of war; mustered out May 15, 1865.

Private Read, William P., Company G, prisoner of war; mustered out February, 1865.

Private Risor, Thomas, Company I, lost an arm July 12, 1864; prisoner of war; mustered out February 13, 1865.

Sergeant Rose, Charles, Company L, prisoner in 1862; was paroled.

Sergeant Robinson, Thomas G., Company M, wounded June 27, 1862.

Private Riner, William, Company M, prisoner of war November 19, 1864; escaped January 1, 1865.

Major Shattuck, L. L., wounded at Coffeeville, Miss., in August, 1864.

Private Strapp, Peter, Company A, prisoner of war; mustered out July 8, 1865.

Sergeant Strong, Miles H., Company I, wounded and prisoner, November 24, 1864.

Corporal Scott, Reuben A., Company E, wounded June 27, 1862.

Private Slick, Phillip, Company E, prisoner of war.

Private Sturmis, Herman D., Company K, wounded June 12, 1862.

Private Shelton, John, Company L, wounded June 12, 1862.



Private Sheppard, William, Company L, wounded March 4, 1862.

Private Shackley, C. D., Company M, prisoner of war November 19, 1864; mustered out in 1865.

Private Schrine, Justus, Company M, prisoner of war; mustered out July 8, 1865.

Private Sherman, Robert H., Company M, wounded February 22, 1864, at Okolona, Miss.

Sergeant Shapley, Charles, Company M, wounded December 15, 1864.

Captain Spinney, J. O. H., Company K, wounded June 12, 1862.

Private Sherlock, James, Company K, wounded June 12, 1862.

Private Shattuck, M., Company I, wounded December 15, 1864.

Private Tell, Swan, Company L, wounded June 27, 1862.

Private Taylor, Haman, Company E, prisoner of war.

Private Talcott, Dwight L., Company I, captured at Campbellville, Tenn.; prisoner of war; mustered out June 3, 1865.

Sergeant Teas, William J., Company I, wounded June 27, 1862.

Private Tipping, John, Company I, prisoner of war; mustered out July 8, 1865.

Private Tracy, F. L., Company I, wounded December 15, 1864.

Corporal Thisler, Edward, Company M, wounded in 1863, and a prisoner of war; mustered out November 10, 1864.

Private Van Brunt, C. H., Company L, wounded November 30, 1864.

Private Van Arsdale, Company M, wounded June 27, 1863.

Major Wallis, William, J., wounded June 27, 1862.

Private Walsh, William, Company A, prisoner August 18, 1863.

Private Walsh, Andrew, A., Company A, prisoner August 21, 1863.

Private Way, George H., Company A, prisoner of war, November 19, 1864; mustered out June 7, 1865.

Private George F. Walker, Company D, wounded at Augusta, Ark., May, 1862.

Sergeant White, C. C., Company D, prisoner August 22, 1863, on Grenada raid in Libby and Belle Isle prisons; paroled at Richmond, March 7, 1864.

Private Williams, Alfred, Company E, wounded June 27, 1862.

Private Wilson, Samuel, Company E, wounded at Moscow, December 4, 1863; lost right hand.

Sergeant Wilkinson, Volney S., Company K, wounded at Franklin, November 30, 1864; paroled prisoner.

Private Wilkinson, John C., Company K, prisoner, December 1, 1864; paroled.

Private Ward, Nelson, Company K, prisoner of war; mustered out May 8, 1865.

Private Wilder, John R., Company K, wounded June 12, 1862.

Private Wood, Ira B., Company L, wounded June 27, 1862.

Private Wahans, Hahns, Company L, wounded June 27, 1862.





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## ERRATA.

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In Table of Contents, Chapter XXV, "W. H. Hecker" should read "William Rinker."

On page 365, from "New York Tribune," should read "Chicago Tribune."

Page 204, Major Clark mustered out Oct. 31, 1865.

Page 214, Otto A. Willis, enlisted from Bloom, January 23, 1865, promoted hospital steward.

Page 220, Wm. F. Crawford, born 1835.

ERRATA

In Table of Contents, Chapter XXV, "W. H. Harker," should read "William Harker."  
 On page 265, from "See also," should read "See also,"  
 Chapter XXV, "W. H. Harker," should read "William Harker."  
 Page 265, "W. H. Harker," should read "William Harker."  
 Page 265, "W. H. Harker," should read "William Harker."  
 Page 265, "W. H. Harker," should read "William Harker."





